

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published ever Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

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VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

GLIDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE, done in superior style. Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufacture.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 204), No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

¶ All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifty hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, the prolapsus is kept from the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Buck Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Sherman's Patent; French's; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bland's; and the following kinds: Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new. Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place. The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

¶

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840), dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON, OTIS BAIRD, ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON, OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. ¶ Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS. ¶

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BACOCK, Jr., Quincy Railway, St. Louis, Quincy, Mo. JUSTIN SPEAR, Quincy, Mo. ORIN P. BACON, Quincy, Mo. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Quincy, Mo. JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., Quincy, Mo. SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Quincy, Mo. JOSEPH CLEVELY, Quincy, Mo. SAMUEL A. TURNER, Quincy, Mo. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Quincy, Mo. N. B. OSBORNE, Quincy, Mo. FREEMAN HUNT, Quincy, Mo.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ADDRESS TO MEDDLERS.

There is a certain class of people called Meddlers, who seem to have a great regard for every body's business to the neglect of their own. That is, they are continually poking their noses right in your face, prying into your secrets, calculating on this thing and on that thing, standing at every crook and corner of the street, watching your motions, and if you are so unfortunate as to step one inch aside from the way which their own wise heads deem proper, then the whole swarm will be after you, and you have no possibility of an escape. For instance—If a man honestly owes his neighbor four and sixpence, these busy bodies are sure to find it out; and the report goes abroad, that he is wonderfully in debt, and must fail, there is no help for him. Who told you so? says one. Oh, I heard of it, down in Mr. Muckelstane's shop—it's in every body's mouth. They say, such expensive living—so many knock-knocks—he can't stand it. I pity him, says one. I don't pity him one mite, says another; I guess he'll speak to common folks now, and his wife too. They say she feels monstrous big, with her gewgaws and pinnacles, and ruffles and flounces, and silks and starch. Oh me! pride must have a fall. In consequence of which, every person to whom the unlucky debtor owes six cents is wide awake, and slap comes wet after writ, until his "goods, chattels, and estate," are all eaten up in costs, and his creditors are but little the better or wiser for wit thereof.

Then again—if a single man, out of mere politeness, walks home from church, or some other place, with a single lady, then there is commotion among the meddlers again. A lot of these mob-cap-teasers happen to meet. One puts on an air of great mystery—throwing out a score of nods, winks, and blinks, and half-laugh, and speaking in a half suppressed tone: I've heard some wonderful news! Oh, what is it? do tell. I'm dying to know, says another. Well, I'll tell you; but you mustn't tell on't for all the world, says the first. Bless me! I hope you don't think I'll tell on't; you know I never tell of any thing, says the second. Do tell us, says the third; I won't tell on't, just as true as I live. Well—only think how funny, says the first; Mr. Van Winkle went home with Miss Van Twinkle last Sunday, after meeting. By gracious! says another, if that don't beat all that I ever heard of. Do tell if it's true. True, says the news-monger; it's as true as I stand here. I heard Miss Sweepstakes say, that Ichabod Beanpole told her that Cheshy Van Whacker said that Caleb Teaser told her that Minerva Twiz-it-yiggle told him that Swipes told her that Pilgrimage said that Brown told him that Miss Quimby told him that she see it with her own eyes. Then away they go, blither skitter, from post to pillar, and each one tells the news to another lot of Meddlers, with nine, yes forty-nine furlongs of additions, and all promise not to tell on't; and so the story flies off in ten thousand ramifications, with the speed of a locomotive engine. The first thing Mr. Van Winkle knows it is published from Dan to Beer-sheba, that he is engaged, positively engaged, to Miss Van Twinkle, and he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of committing matrimony, or plunking the ready rhino to the much injured fair one, to stop a suit for breach of promise.

People have a strange itching to meddle with other folks business. There is Mrs. H.—She will send her children, some to one neighbor and some to another; and she will run all over town to get news. At night, her head will be as full as a humbebee's nest is of humbeebes. Then she must run in the evening to tell what she has heard. So she is never at home.

There is Mr. H., the snuffaker.—He will get more news in one evening, than the Boston Notion could contain. There is Mrs. D., and Mrs. C., and Mrs. N.—if one of these should happen to meet a person, coming from a different meeting than that they attend; then they are all at work. He is slandered; He is called a heretic, a devil's preacher, a devil's hearer

—and were it not for the laws of the land, they would burn him for a heretic. The truth of it is, half the great talkers in the nation would be struck dumb, were this fountain of slander and abuse dried up. There is however one advantage resulting from this detestable practice. The very appearance of truth is so little regarded, that lies are at present discharged in the air, and begin to hurt nobody. The slanderer and the liar, and only those are invariably and universally despised, abandoned, and disowned. They have no domestic consolations, which we can expose to the censure of mankind. They can retire to no fraternity, where their crimes may stand in the place of virtue, but are given up to the hisses of the multitude, without friend and without apologist. It is the peculiar condition of falsehood, to be equally detested by the good and bad. The devils, says Sir Thomas Brown, do not tell lies to one another; for truth is necessary to all societies; nor can the society of hell subsist without it. But if you should ask one of those Meddlers what they said about you, they would be as scared as Col. Crockett was at the owl. What do you mean? Didn't you tell Mrs. H. such and such things? No, never said no such a thing. I will tell you what I did say.—And they will go on and spin a yarn of lies, that would reach from Braintree Neck to Quincy Point, to hide the one they first told.

Now, you widows, stay to home and take care of your children, and bring them up in the way they should go. Readers, if you have meddled with what is none of your business, a word by way of advice to you. Let us all follow the example of Him, that spake as never man spake. Who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth. Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not. When upon the cross, he prayed for his enemies—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another; love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous. Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but contrivance, blessings. For he that will love life, and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile. Let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace, and ensue it.

For the Quincy Patriot.

REV. MR. BANCROFT'S LECTURE. MR. EDITOR.—I was preparing to give you an account of this gentleman's lecture here the other evening, when a friend handed me the Springfield Gazette, containing a report of his speech at the Convention of office-holders held in Springfield on the 16th inst. As it is an exact description of his lecture in this place, you will confer a favor on a subscriber by transferring it to your columns.

R. R.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Rev. George Bancroft next entered the arena, with the bravado of Goliath, and all the fury of a political gladiator. He attempted to vindicate the right and propriety of converting the whole of the executive department into one vast electioneering machine. This is the man who glories in calling himself a Jeffersonian democrat! He rang the changes as usual, loud and long, on the word democracy—about democracy being universal truth, and marching in the paths of civilization, and other great swelling words of no meaning to minds of common sense.

Whigism he declared had its origin in England, in 1650. The Prince of Orange was the father of it. He established the Funding System and the Bank of England. He cautioned any one against hazarding his reputation, by calling in question any thing he might say. One would think by his manner, and his frequent use of the phrase, "in this presence," that he was in the presence of the Prince of Orange, listening to a speech from his Royal Highness.

Alexander Hamilton according to his judgment was the man who introduced Whigism into this country, by recommending the Funding System, and as Secretary of the Treasury receiving paper for Government dues, in the room of gold and silver. He said Hamilton was appointed Secretary on the 11th September, 1789, and on the twenty-second of the same month, headless of the Constitution and of the laws of the United States, introduced the paper system, and thereby monarchical principles into our Government. When he uttered this language, did he remember that Washington was President of the United States at that time? Did he remember that Hamilton was appointed Secretary by Washington who of course sanctioned his acts, and took the responsibility of them by continuing him in office. Did he remember that the Funding System was the work of Congress, composed of many of the men who framed the Constitution, and fought the battles of the Revolution, and that Washington approved it? Let it be remembered that Mr. Madison and Mr. Gerry were warm advocates of this system. Will Mr. Bancroft deny that they belonged to the "democracy?" Here is George Bancroft charging Washington and the patriots of the Revolution with violating the Constitution, and introducing monarchical principles into our government! George Bancroft, in order to sustain a despotic and rotten administration, prowl about like a hyena, ravaging the graves of the illustrious dead.

The democracy, Mr. Bancroft said, were always opposed to the United States Bank. Let us see how near the truth that is. It matters of history that the bank, which was vetoed by

General Jackson, was created mainly by the influence of Felix Grundy, now Van Buren Senator in Congress from Tennessee, Mr. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, and other leading Republicans in Congress. Mr. Calhoun boasted as late as 1834, that he was the father of it. The bill for this bank was signed by Mr. Madison, then President of the United States. Will Mr. Bancroft say that these men did not belong to the democracy? Two thirds of all the Republican members of Congress did all in their power to pass the bill, and two thirds of all the Federalists in Congress did all in their power to defeat it. When Mr. Bancroft tells us that the democracy have always been opposed to the United States Bank, will he be so good as to tell us who are the "democracy?"

Mr. Bancroft speaking of the changes in favor of the whigs, said all that left the loco loco party were like the rotten branches which are broken off when the rough winds of March whistle through the forest. It so happens this remark might with great propriety be made of him, and nearly all the speakers on the occasion. They being the "rotten branches" broken off from the whig party. In the course of his sermon, he declared that Oliver Ellsworth was the father of the whigs in New England. Before that, he had said that the Prince of Orange was the father of them.

Bancroft was disturbed and grieved, at the intemperance and debauchery of the whigs, in drinking hard cider. O how he pitied the mothers, wives, and daughters, that were suffering in consequence of it! We remember where he was on this subject last year. The hard cider and the hard brandy exhibitions on our streets on the day of their convention, ought to shut their mouths forever on that subject.

After reiterating the foul charges of fraud on the ballot box in Philadelphia, which has been repeated over and over again, and ringing the changes about the "people," the "sturdy yeomanry," he introduced the war treasury. He said it would benefit commerce, manufactures, and build up the banks. While he supports this scheme because it will build up the banks, another cries "down with them!" Referring to the New Jersey case, he pronounced the certificate of the Governor a piece of paper with a falsehood written upon it, and signed by him. With just as much propriety might he have treated with contempt the certificates of our own Representatives. When we find a party trampling under foot constitutional forms, as of no force, it is time for every friend of rational liberty to be alarmed. Mr. Bancroft closed up his sermon, by erecting a grand arch of the democracy, resting on Maine for the northern abutment, and Missouri for the southern, and Pennsylvania for the key-stone.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Worcester Anti-Slavery Society, September 14th and 25th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, have, by their subservience to the slave power and their personal connection with slavery, rendered themselves utterly unfit for the offices for which they are in nomination, and that no abolitionist can vote for them without a direct violation of his anti-slavery principles.

Resolved, That we will continue to petition Congress for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, whether our petitions are read or not.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the labors of Hiram Wilson and his associates among the refugees from American oppression, in Canada, and of the efforts of the Female Anti-Slavery Society in this place to aid them in those labors.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the delegates of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies to the so called World's Convention, and we bid them a hearty welcome on their return to their soil.

Fifteen delegates were chosen to attend the State Convention at Worcester, and the Secretary was authorized to give certificates of appointment to any other members of the Society who might signify an intention to be present.

RICHARD CLAPP, President.

H. W. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO "RS" QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR.—Being absent from home the present week, I have been unable to answer the question until now. If your correspondents have not sufficiently answered it, I offer you the following solution:

First find the contents of a Wedge, the head and length of which is given, and of parallel width, as follows: $24 \times 6 \times 2 = 288$, then take one third of the difference between the width of the head and edge, which is $1 \times 2 \times 24 = 48$ added with the contents of wedge, is 336 answer required. The question may be answered as follows—add one third of the difference between the width of the head and edge to the head, which would make it 7 inches by 4 then $7 \times 24 \times 2 = 336$. Answer. J. A. H.

Dedham, Sept. 25.

POLITICAL LIFE.

The existence that contains the fewest hours of real enjoyment is probably that of the thorough-paced politician—the man whose days are spent in watching the clouds and sunshine

of the political horizon, and the tenor of whose life is made to hang upon the chance throws of the political dice box. If he is successful his period of exhilaration is short. Even in his triumph he lives at enmity with half the world, and has but the precarious friendship of a share of the other moiety. The frequent recurrence of elections keeps him continually on the alert; one is hardly past before he must begin the preparation for another. Thus the wear and tear of contest is perpetual. Napoleon never gained a great victory but he must have felt how unsteady was the great fabric he had reared. The politician is never secure, and only wins a place to feel that the next breath of popular will may sweep him from his moorings. If he is defeated, he has nothing for the sustenance of his happiness but hope—hope that the revolution of the wheel may yet bring him out of the sand. If defeated again and again he becomes miserably desperate—catching at straws, or involving his reputation and his honor by grasping at worse if less frail means of support.

Political life is a treadmill. The advancing steps are tedious and tiresome, and the politician, chained to his post, grows weary and sick that he is no farther from his starting place. The ground has receded from under his feet, but his relative position is the same. Even if he is blessed with rank and promotion, he is still on the tread wheel. He cannot stand still. The same objects—the same desire of advancement to higher posts of honor—are still before him. One round of the ladder only brings a higher one within his reach. Which of our Presidents has in his earliest career made that place his aim?

The Presidency might seem the acme of desire under our government. To be the chief magistrate of a nation in the first rank of the powers of earth is no mean place. To be the elected ruler of a free people, placed by them in the highest office of their gift, is a noble ambition. Yet what brings the place, the honor, the trust to the incumbent? Not one but has hailed the day of his release from the white palace which the nations munificence has provided.

It was frankly stated by the Hon. John Q. Adams, in one of his Congressional speeches, that the four years during which he occupied the Presidential chair, were the most unhappy four years of his life. And speaking of Mr. Van Buren, a contemporary well observes that the White House is a famous place to grow old in. Nothing short of debilitating sickness could have made so old a man of the spruce looking apparently young widower, as his four years holding of the reins of government has made him. The chair is one of multiplied cares and vexations, and just in proportion to the eminence of the honors acquired, are the harassing duties to perform, the perplexities to be solved.

Our remarks do not apply to him who makes political study or political action a secondary object of his existence. The study of the science of government is one of the most noble in the catalogue of the minds occupations; the performance of the duties of a freeman is one of the highest calling of man. No lover of his country would neglect either of these, because many ignorant men were politicians, or because much of intrigue and corruption should mingle with all political action. The foundation of republican institutions is upon the intelligence and virtue of the people—their discrimination to perceive the right and their virtue to follow it. To acquaint himself with his duties, or act his part at the ballot box, a man need not be anything else than a politician. The best citizens and the safest repositories of political power, are those men who are good men in private as well as in public, and who show, by their attention to, and management of their business, their capacity to deal well "with state affairs." Such a man's happiness is not staked upon an election; such a man's welfare is based upon better assurance than the chance of popular majorities. If successful, he rejoices in the progress of truth; if defeated, he has still an occupation and a name in the quiet pursuits of life, and contents himself with the confidence of a true republican, that truth is omnipotent and all will yet be well.—Barre Gaz.

POLITICS.

The political fever is now raging to its fullest extent. Wherever we go we hear nothing but politics, politics. Not only are the old, the wise, and the inexperienced engaged in its discussion, but boys also, mere striplings, who yet are as ignorant of the first letter in the political alphabet as they are of the common rudiments of the English language. These would-be men loiter round porter houses, spend their time and money foolishly, and often engage in angry broils concerning the merits of this or that question, about which they, in reality, know no more than the man in the moon. The question of politics is one of strife, in every sense of the word. It is a warfare more of words than of action, attended with the very lowest and meanest of abuses—calculated to bring out all the scurrility, cowardice, and cupidity of the nethermost sinks of the human heart can possibly contain. A man is a man, but a rabid politician, in the sense of his vocation, is no man. He would trample under foot the best interests of the poor and the honest, and swear it is all for their good, could he but obtain the leaves and fishes of office, for which he is famishing.

We have the candor to believe and confess, that the fundamental principles of both parties

are one and the same, viz—the support of constitutional liberty, and the growth of republican institutions; but for the sake of mere party they must split upon points. Thus, one accuses the other of numbering among its members men who, or whose fathers, were advocates of old federal measures; but this can avail nothing, since we find as many of these upon one side as on the other—and besides, what was a question then is no longer a question now. We feel confident that whichever party is found in the minority at the close of this presidential election, will find for an excuse, that the other has expended more money for political purposes; which nonsensical plea must pass by the ears of any sensible man as the idle wind—for, if one party be individually the wealthiest, the other, from circumstances, has the most money at command, and thus the effect is neutralized. We sincerely believe that whoever shall take the presidential chair on the 4th of March next, he will take it in accordance with the will of the majority of the people—that if the present incumbent shall vacate it at that period, it will be because his measures have been weighed in the balance of public opinion, (not of demagogues) and found wanting; but should he remain it, we shall say it is because they are approved by the majority and ought to be accepted by the minority, to be in keeping with the true spirit of republicanism. We have sufficient confidence in the virtue, intelligence, and vigilance of the people to suppose that they will not allow their rights, their privileges, and their common prosperity to be sacrificed, for the sake of a few office holders and office seekers, whose hearts are so steeped in corruption, that they would rather build themselves palaces on their country's ruin, than pull off their coats and labor for its weal.—N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

VARIETY.

A MAN WHO WAS DETERMINED TO BE MARRIED. In Scotland, some time ago, a man had the banns of marriage betwixt him and a young woman regularly proclaimed. The wedding night was appointed, and the marriage supper provided. The hour arrived, the company assembled, but they looked in vain for the "bonnie bride." After waiting in anxious suspense for more than an hour, the bridegroom stated that they were not to be baulked of their supper in consequence of the absence of the bride. The supper was discussed, a few bowls of toddy were drunk, and some jokes were made at the bride's expense, which the bridegroom took in good part. There were a few unmarried females present, one of whom gave the favorite song, "I'm over to young to marry yet." When it was approaching midnight, it was proposed that the company should break up. To this the bridegroom replied—"There's me hurry, for I am determined to be married before we part." This announcement created no small surprise—and the unmarried females simpered and laughed. The bridegroom, however, declared that it was no joke, and that he would marry any of them that would accept his offer. To this one of them replied, "the offer has been fairly made, and will be as fairly accepted. I have known you for a number of years as a well-behaved, industrious young man, and I begin to think that 'I'm not too young to marry yet.'" If the company were rather dull before, they now broke into uproarious mirth, and after drinking the health of the new bride in a flowing bumper, the marriage was consummated, "a la Gretna Green," and the stocking was thrown amid loud cheers and laughter.

REMARKABLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—A very remarkable case of murder was recently tried at the Wells Assizes, England, involving some grave and peculiar considerations. The culprit, a shoemaker, being reduced to the extremity of distress, resorted to an appalling escape from his misery by pouring laudanum down the throats of his children, and then swallowing a portion himself. One of the children died, and for this crime he was brought to the bar of justice, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

The tale, as stated by the witnesses, was one of woe and misery; the man was peaceable, honest, industrious, but bent to the very earth by want and indigence. He was a shoemaker, and had a wife and three young children, all of whom he tenderly loved. He saw his children go crying to bed, because he had no food to give them; and this taking place night after night, drove him to distraction; it tore from the father his better feelings, or rather we should say, plunged him into such a gulph of misery and despair, as to rob him of his senses; and in this moment of oppression and perplexity, too much for human weakness to bear up against, he seized the means of destruction that happened to be within his reach—a bottle of laudanum—poured part of it down the throats of his darling infants, and then swallowed the remainder himself, not having the fortitude to die himself alone, without taking with him the wretched beings who owed their birth to him. He was a kind and most affectionate father. The world had gone wrong with him.

CLEANING WINDOW BLINDS.—Soap, or strong soap suds, will destroy green paint more readily than other colors; the lye has the same effect on oil paints that it has with grease. Many painted rooms have been soiled by the carelessness or ignorance of the wash-women in the application of soap, or strong soap water; when it does not destroy the paint it may affect the lustre.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE NAVAL STOREKEEPER.

MR. EDITOR.—Two of your correspondents seem to be very much disturbed by my strictures on Mr. Thomas' lecture. I am sorry for their nerves, but I can't help it; and as they seem to be dissatisfied because I have not reported his lies, I will now repair the error, if it was one.

But first, a word with Mr. C. I recognize in him one of those writers who have so often abused your columns heretofore, and whose pleasure it seems to be never to tell the truth, if he can help it. There was no need of his saying—barring the propensity aforesaid—that I intended to be understood as representing the orator as commencing his oration with his lie about the elections. There is not the slightest indication in my article of any such intention. To return—

I charged the hissing gentleman with falsehood in the lump. I will now do it in detail.

He claimed all the State elections as having terminated in favor of Van Buren, except Indiana and Kentucky—This is lie No. 1.

He said the news from Maine was favorable to his side—Lie No. 2.

He charged Gen. Harrison with concealing his opinions, by refusing answers to all inquiries—Lie No. 3.

He charged Gen. Harrison—a man who rides two hundred miles on horseback to answer the call of his friends—with being an imbecile, wholly unfit and unqualified to transact any kind of business. This is enough to split up into a dozen, but I am content to call it—Lie No. 4.

He said the country had been prosperous from 1833 to the present time—Lie No. 5.

He said the distress of 1833 and '34 was caused by the curtailment of the United States Bank, as there was no very great distress in those years—nothing beyond a little pinching among merchants—hardly enough to make them curtail their business—and as it never reached beyond them, I set this down as—Lie No. 6.

He said the expansion of currency, which ended in the explosion of 1837, was caused by the over-issues of the United States Bank. The National Bank was killed in 1836, and was constantly curtailing, gradually and prudently, from 1834 to that time—therefore this assertion is—Lie No. 7.

He said that the Bank of England caused the suspension of 1837. That suspension was caused by an over-issue on the part of the Depository Banks, instigated and urged by the Administration. The Bank of England had no more to do with it than the Bank of France, or the Sub Treasury of the Grand Sultan—Lie No. 8.

He said that we are completely under the aristocracy of London. Can the aristocracy of London call upon us to pay any thing we do not owe? If we get in debt to that aristocracy, do we not expect to pay? The charge is too absurd to pull a green goose. Set it down as—Lie No. 9.

He said that all the Banks in this country are now under the control of the Banks in Wall street. Inquire at our own Bank, and they will tell you there, that any Bank that does its business with a reasonable degree of prudence, is perfectly independent and free from the control of any other Banks, anywhere—Lie No. 10.

He said the Banks of this country were formerly under the control of Philadelphia—Lie No. 11.

I did not think, Mr. Editor, that I should find No. 11 so soon. I have not got half through yet. But I cannot in conscience, ask for any more room to-day. When Mr. C. has digested this dose, I will give him another.

GRANITE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

I congratulate you, Mr. Editor, not that your columns are again to be made the vehicle of Jacobin slander and slang, but that the Custom House gentry have given up that expensive and losing job of establishing a paper in Weymouth. I infer this is the result from having your paper adorned last week with the ebullitions of Loco bode, from some of your old correspondents.

Among others, I recognize one of those luminous geniuses, so full of democracy and patriotism, that I have been chasing so long with the hope of inducing him to tell us, through you, what, according to Van Buren, are democratic principles, and what measures the administration propose, in order to carry those principles into practice.

Early in the present campaign, I intimated a doubt whether I should ever get an answer to these questions until it was furnished by the Custom House. Well so far it seems I was right; the answer has not yet come, but I learn from your correspondent "C." that one of the Custom House emissaries has come down here and told the party in Quincy what democratic principles are. "He says," Mr. T. then proceeded to lay down in a short, clear, and forcible manner, the principles of democracy as supported by Jefferson and Jackson, and so ably defended by their illustrious (!) successor, Martin Van Buren." Now, then, there is no longer any reason for dodging my first question, and I call upon Mr. "C." to come forth like a man and tell us what those principles of democracy are which Mr. "T." laid down. Let us have them in black and white, Mr. Editor, in such form and shape as to render them tangible, so that we can put our finger on them and say, *there they are*. Will Mr. "C." or any of his Van Buren friends for him, answer my call? or are the democratic principles of Van Buren still to be like the *Irishman's flea*? The measures proposed by the Administration for the good of the people, I suppose we must wait for a while longer, for I do not understand "C." to say that his eloquent Custom House friend made any exposition on that branch of the subject; and therefore it is

fair to infer that the *lesser lights* are not yet prepared to shine. But I shall hail with impatience the tardy approach of next Saturday, nothing doubting but I shall at length be let into the secret of Van Buren democratic principles, as they have assumed form and shape under the latest edict of the "supreme executive magistrate" of the nation.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, that I did not hear "the strains of lofty eloquence" that issued from the lips of the Naval Storekeeper. I have no doubt I should have been highly edified. But after all, words are but wind, and it will be much better to have the democratic principles preserved in your columns, where we can refer to them in time to come. Words spoken may be denied, but words written will abide.

A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1840.

A correspondent in your paper of Saturday last, under the caption of "A word to the wise," is severe upon me in no measured terms. The language throughout is marked with bitter sarcasm and irony. I claim no right to question "Felo-de-se" on any opinions he may have expressed, relative to my communications; by no means—but the charge of *plagiarism*, or literary theft, against me, I repel, and respectfully ask him to adduce his proofs of accusation. He honored me with the assurance that he shall comment in future upon my epistles to you;—great good may grow out of his labors, to me and the public; for, from the tenor of his acerbic criticism, I have no doubt he is a powerful and profound writer, and looks deep into the writings of men. I hope he wont annihilate poor x. at one blow.

Boston was visited with a large fire, on Saturday morning last. Trull's extensive Distillery with three dwelling houses were burnt, loss estimated at \$50,000. The value of a fire safe was shown by the fact, that Messrs. Barnard and Trull's was taken out of the fire slightly scorched, having been exposed to the devouring element about six hours. The whole was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as a man was noticed emerging from the premises of the Distillery about five minutes before the fire was discovered. The Boston Fire Department (probably the most efficient in the United States,) deserve great praise for their good deeds on this and other former occasions.

A carpenter fell on Thursday last from the eaves of the Essex street Church, about fifty feet and strange to say, not a bone was broken, though he was much bruised;—while Mr. Stillman Alger of West Bridgewater, on the same morning, fell only fifteen feet from an apple tree, and was killed instantly.

The Transcript notices the death of the venerable Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., of Franklin, in your country, aged ninety-six years—probably the oldest clergyman in the United States, and certainly the oldest surviving graduate of Yale College. Dr. Emmons was settled as the pastor of the Church in Franklin sixty-seven years since. He has been famous, I believe, as a Hopkinsian leader.

A murderous assault has recently been made on the editor of the Boston Morning Herald by a son of Mr. Pelby, of the National Theatre. The brutal attack was made in consequence of the appearance of an article in the Herald of Friday last, condemning some of the proceedings of the theatre. The editor is dangerously injured, and the affair has caused no little excitement. Pelby has not yet been arrested.

Mademoiselle Fanny Elslser has generously given one thousand dollars towards completing the Bunker Hill Monument.

I pass now to business, politics, and news. The merchants here are in the full tide of prosperity; other branches of industry are likewise doing very well. Trade at this present moment is brisk here, the shipments to the southern markets being very extensive; but politics go ahead of every thing else. The Harrison thermometer is continually rising in the glass; but the chilly democratic winds of November, may produce an essential alteration. Both parties here are up and doing to their utmost.

Mr. Lawrence, the able representative to Congress from Suffolk, has resigned his seat on account of ill health. I think it not improbable that Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will succeed Mr. Lawrence in Congress. Mr. Winthrop is one of the most popular and talented men of the whig party in Boston.

One of your editorial fraternity, Richard Houghton, Esq., is nominated as a candidate for whig elector of President, in the room of R. G. Shaw, who declined the nomination. At the present moment, all speculation on the presidential question is fruitless. Georgia, Maryland, Arkansas and Michigan, vote on Monday next; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, on the second Tuesday of the present month, for State officers. The result of these elections, which must reach us in a few days, will go far on the national question for its chief magistrate.

The British Steamer Great Western reached New York on Sunday last, in fifteen days from England. The news is eight days later than my former advices. War between England and China has begun. Hostilities between France and Great Britain are apprehended. The whole of Europe is in a troubled state, and warlike movements are in operation on a large scale. A revolutionary spirit is kindling in France, that bids fair to end in the dethronement of Louis Philippe, and the establishment of the Bonaparte family on the ruins of the Bourbon dynasty. Surely, the situation of the French monarch is anything but peace or happiness.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

Suppose a solid globe of glass, twenty inches in diameter, be blown into the form of a hollow

globe, so large that its shell shall be only one inch in thickness; what will be its internal diameter?

R. J.B.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK.
A most cowardly and murderous attack was made in Boston, on Saturday last, upon Mr. Wm. B. English, editor of the Morning Herald, by Wm. R. Pelby, a son of the manager of the National Theatre. It seems Mr. English, like an independent editor, had commented rather severely on the performances of the house, and that this bullying son went into the office of the Herald and demanded an explanation. The editor, of course, would not be browbeaten, and Pelby, without warning, gave him a blow which felled him to the floor. He continued beating him and stamping upon his breast and ribs, till some of the neighbors attracted by the noise, interfered, and dragged the assailant away.

The Boston Times in continuation of this affair, says:

Mr. English, upon examination, was found to be seriously injured. His collar and vest were covered with blood, which had gushed from his mouth, nose, and ears! His lower jaw was dislocated, and was much swollen, and other parts of his mouth and face were bruised and disfigured. But the most dangerous injury was inflicted on his stomach and ribs. During the whole afternoon he suffered much pain in his left side, raised blood from his lungs, and was exceedingly weak and feeble. He was taken immediately before the Police Court, entered a complaint against his assailant, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Mr. English then suffered so much from his wound and injuries that it was necessary to take him directly to his lodgings, where it is feared he will be confined for some weeks.

The Herald, in giving an account of the whole matter, adds the following in relation to the senior Pelby:—

It is a singular fact that this individual for several years past, has always resorted to personal violence, or a personal quarrel for the settlement of any difficulty or the enforcement of any wish. Scarce a month has passed that has not brought to our ears the tidings of some act of injustice committed by Mr. Pelby—with actors, members of his stock company, he has frequently quarrelled; his scene painter, Charles Lehr, Esq., received severe injuries in that theatre—and even Stars have not, as it would seem, been secure. In the fall of 1838, accompanied by a friend, he proceeded late one night to the Lafayette Hotel, where he called Mr. Davenport from his bed and committed an assault upon him, for which he would have been complained of, had he not the next day sent an apology, and adjusted some pecuniary matters with Mr. Davenport.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon last, from Bristol, bringing Bristol papers to the 12th, and from London to the 11th. The news by this arrival is of considerable importance.

The weather for the harvest continued fine, and in consequence the rates of foreign duties had become almost nominal.

There had been a heavy fall of stocks in France, owing to disturbances in the French capital, and apprehensions that the plot of Louis Napoleon was deeper than was at first suspected. Stocks had also fallen in London.

Active preparations are making throughout Europe for war, and a good deal of anxiety appears to prevail.

Mehemet Ali pertinaciously refuses to yield to the requisition of the four powers, and is making preparations for a defensive war. The course which France will adopt is not yet designated. Some accounts say that she will remain neutral, which is unlikely; others go to show that she will support her old ally, Mehemet, Pacha of Egypt.

The following is the short and pithy note addressed by Mehemet Ali to the Porte—in answer to the proposition of the Allied Powers:

"I will not yield a span of the land I possess, and if war is made against me, I will turn the empire upside down, and be buried in its ruins."

The English squadron was at Beyrout, Syria, under command of Commodore Napier—the same officer who was in the service of Spain some time since, and is considered one of the most daring and determined officers in the British Navy. The Commodore had written a letter to the English consul, directing him to notify the Consuls of the other powers, and the British merchants, that the four powers had decided that the reign of Mehemet should cease in Syria. He called upon the inhabitants to return to their allegiance to the Sultan, &c. The Governor of Beyrout sent these documents to Mehemet, in token of his loyalty, and refused to submit to Commodore Napier's requirements. In consequence of his refusal, reprisals had been commenced on Egyptian vessels, and matters were evidently drawing towards a crisis. The next advices will doubtless be important.

The latest date from Beyrout is to the 22d. All was in confusion there. English merchants have taken to the ships, or put themselves under the protection of the American consul. Ibrahim Pacha had arrived in the vicinity with 15,000 men. Napier had called upon the governor of the city to give it up, but his reply was that the place would be burned on the first cannonading, and that they would not evacuate.

Advices from Constantinople of the 19th ult., state that the French ambassador had presented a formal protest against any coercive measures of the Porte towards Mehemet.

An expedition to Syria from Constantinople, was pretty much decided on. It was to consist

of 15,000 Turks, 2,000 Austrians, and 5,000 English; 5,000 regulars had been sent to Samson by the steamer, to repress certain disturbances in Asia Minor.

In Ireland the repeal agitation was going on, and great additions had been made to the Dublin Repeal Society. O'Connell was busily at work.

Father Matthew was pursuing his temperance operations with his usual success, and it was complained that no recruits could be found for the army, since the men had all joined the Temperance Societies.

France, at the last advices, was assuming a very warlike appearance: men and munitions of war were collecting in various places, and ships of war were fitting for sea in her seaports. It is thought that this country would have incurred this expense, unless she had been resolved to act. The greatest unanimity seems to prevail between the king and his ministry on political affairs.

There were strong symptoms of a formidable revolt in the French capital on the 6th and 7th insts. Many thousands of disaffected workmen collected, and demonstrations were made for a general rising of the populace. This produced a panic in the money market—and the streets of Paris were soon filled with troops of the line, and the National Guard, and the revolt was quelled with but little bloodshed. It was rumored that the malcontents intended to fire all the public buildings, and make another Moscow of Paris. Several arrests have taken place, and at the latest advices all was quiet.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1840.

LARGE APPLES. The editor of the Plymouth Memorial has been presented with an apple raised in that town, which measured fourteen inches in circumference, and weighed eighteen ounces!

An apple of the Baldwin kind, measuring twelve and five eighths inches and weighing thirteen ounces, was shown to us a few days since by Mr. Ozias M. Pope of this town, who gathered it from a tree in his garden. The tree is young and small, and this apple was one of the two of its first fruits.

POLITICAL. Henry Crocker, Esq., has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress from the Barnstable District.

The whigs have selected Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden as their candidate for Congress from Bristol District.

Hon. William Parmenter has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the democrats of Middlesex District.

For State Senators, the democrats have put in nomination for Middlesex county, Leonard M. Parker, James Russell, Thomas J. Greenwood, George Robbins, J. W. Mansur, and Caleb Wakefield.

The whigs have brought forward in Bristol county for State Senators, Joseph Grinnell, Seth Presbury, and John Daggett.

MEETINGS IN NEW YORK. On Monday last, a meeting of the merchants opposed to President Van Buren, was held in Wall street, New York. Jonathan Goodhue presided, assisted by twenty-six vice presidents, and five secretaries. A series of resolutions was offered by Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, after which Daniel Webster was introduced to the Assembly, and delivered an address, which is published in the New York papers, occupying six close columns.

At the same time, the friends of President Van Buren held a meeting in the Park, and were addressed by gentlemen mounted on cars, stationed in five different places. Hon. B. F. Butler, Hon. Silas Wright, and others, were speakers.

MAINE ELECTION. According to the whig papers, Hon. Edward Kent is elected Governor, by a majority of about two hundred. According to the democratic papers, Gov. Fairfield is re-elected by a majority of about one hundred.

The members of Congress stand four whigs and two democrats chosen, and there are two vacancies.

THE ADAMSSES. The Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Adams, wife of President John Adams, by her grandson, Charles Francis Adams, Esq., has been published.

The Life and Writings of Samuel Adams, in five volumes, by his grandson, Samuel A. Wells, will soon be published in Boston.

MILITARY REVIEW. The troops to be reviewed on Boston Common, on Wednesday, October 7th, will consist of the regiments of light infantry and the battalions of artillery of Norfolk and Suffolk counties, together with the National Lancers—the whole under the command of Brigadier General Appleton Howe of Weymouth.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. Mademoiselle Fanny Elslser, in a very neatly expressed note, has offered to the President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, at his option, a donation of a thousand dollars in money, or her professional services, for the benefit of the monument.

MILITARY ELECTION. Appleton Howe, of Weymouth, late a Major General, has been chosen Brigadier General of the First Brigade, under the new arrangement of the volunteer companies.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Detroit Advertiser states, on the authority of a letter from England, that the political convicts from Canada, in Van Dieman's Land, will ere long be pardoned and permitted to return home.

I. W. Goodrich has been appointed by the Hon. Judge Davis, Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers for the district of Boston.

The Abolitionists of Barnstable district, in convention, have nominated Rev. James Barnaby for Congress.

John G. Whittier, Esq., the poet, has been nominated as a candidate for Congress from the third district, in this State, by the exclusive abolitionists.

The difficulty between Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Boston, and his society is not yet settled. An Ecclesiastical Council is called to sit on the case the 13th of October.

The New York Banks are said to be nearly full of specie, and that they find it difficult to make use of more than half of their means.

Richard Haughton, Esq., Editor of the Boston Atlas, has been nominated as a candidate for Elector of President, on the Harrison ticket, for Suffolk district, in place of R. G. Shaw, declined.

Major John H. Eaton, the late minister to Spain, and a member of Gen. Jackson's first cabinet, is out in favor of Gen. Harrison, decidedly and above all disguise.

The Lowell Courier tells of a man who subscribed for two copies of a newspaper, 'just to patronize the establishment,' and never paid for either of them!

A new manœuvre has been struck up by counterfeiters in Ohio. They not only counterfeit money, but take along with them counterfeit "Counterfeit Detectors," printed to resemble Bicknell's and others, and thus endorse their frauds.

A new weekly paper, entitled "The Citizen Soldier," has been commenced at Norwich, Vt. It is devoted almost exclusively to military matters.

MOST UNFORTUNATE. Mr. George Spear, formerly of this town, while standing on the canal draw bridge, in Medford, a day or two since, was struck upon the head by the falling of the draw, which fractured his skull so badly that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NOTICES.

The democratic citizens of Quincy will meet at the Centre School Room, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to attend the County Convention which is to be held at Dedham, Oct. 5th, for the nomination of Senators, and also to appoint two Delegates to represent them in the District Convention, notified to take place at West Scituate, Oct. 12th, for the selection of a candidate to be supported for Member of Congress from the Twelfth District.

The year having expired for which the present Town Committee was chosen, the meeting will consequently choose a Democratic Town Committee for the ensuing political year.

It is to be hoped that the democracy of Quincy will be present at this meeting, thus manifesting their unflinching adherence to democratic principles and their determination to sustain them in the ensuing important conflict for freedom's cause and freedom's rights.

By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

The whig citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Whig Reading Room, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock, to choose Delegates to attend the Twelfth Congressional District Convention to be held at Plympton, on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

Also—to choose Delegates to attend the Norfolk County Convention to be held at Dedham, on the same day.

By order of the Town Committee.

S. WHITE, Secretary.

A quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, at Walpole, at nine o'clock in the afternoon.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Temperance Society will be held at the Centre School Room, on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock.

GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

The whigs of the several towns composing the Twelfth Congressional District, are requested to send delegates to a District Convention, to be held at the house of Isaac Wright, in Plympton (village), on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a candidate to represent said District in the 27th Congress.

By order of the District Committee.

HENRY ROBBINS, Chairman.

The citizens of Weymouth and vicinity are earnestly solicited to assemble at the North Meeting House, in said Town, (Rev. Mr. Emery's) on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, to hear an address from Frederic Robinson, Esq.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth will assemble at A. B. Wales' Hotel, in said Town, THIS EVENING, Oct. 3, at seven o'clock, to choose delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Dedham, 5th inst. Also, to choose delegates to attend the Twelfth District Convention to be held at Gardner & Prouty's Hotel, in West Scituate, on the 12th inst. to select a candidate to represent said District in the next Congress.

A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Town Committee.

LOVELL BICKNELL, Chairman.

The whigs of this County are hereby notified, that a Convention will be held in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, 14th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Haseltine's Hotel, for the purpose of appointing the members of the County Committee for the ensuing year; and of nominating a list of candidates to be supported as Senators for this County at the approaching election.

The several Towns in the County are requested to send twice as many Delegates as the number of Representatives to which they were entitled under the Constitution previous to the late Amendment.

By order of the County Committee.

S. H. WALLEY, JR., Chairman.

The Democratic Republicans of the several towns, including the Twelfth Congressional District, are requested to elect twice as many Delegates as they were entitled to Representatives in the last Legislature, to meet in Convention at Messrs. Gardner & Prouty's Hotel, in West Scituate, on MONDAY, the 12th of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported at the approaching election, for Representative of said district in the Congress of the United States.

By order of the District Committee.

The Democrats of Quincy are hereby notified, that a pleasant and commodious Room, over Mr. Gill's Store, has recently been fitted up in good taste and furnished with papers for their accommodation.

This is the Head Quarters and News Room for every Democrat, without distinction. We are one.

The Democrats of the several towns in Norfolk County are requested to send twice the number of Delegates to which they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature, (under the altered constitution) to a Convention to be held at the Phoenix Hotel, in Dedham, on MONDAY, the fifth day of October next, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators for the approaching election, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

SILAS W. WILDER, Chairman.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Butler, man to Miss Mary Jewell.

Long time of Mr. B. it has been said. He has "a precious jewel in his hand." And now we see, (on honorable terms) He's got his gem in the domestic ring. "May happiness in all their paths be And little diamonds yet the ring set." In Weston, Mass. Mr. S. D. P. Baxter, Farnsworth, Baxter & Co., Boston, to N. daughter of Alpheus Bigelow, Jr. of

DIED.

In this town, 27th ult. Mr. John Chase. On the 25th ult. Mr. Benjamin Faxon.

To Let on a Le

THE Farm at the foot of the hill, adjoining the Hon. J. Adams at his house, or to Deacon whom the terms will be mentioned. Quincy, Oct. 3.

To a good tenant all reasonable terms. Proposals for hiring the same, to be made to the undersigned, C. F. Adams at his house, or to Deacon whom the terms will be mentioned. Quincy, Oct. 3.

Particular Notice.

PERSONS who have borrowed, or leave, Books, Pamphlets, Documents of the Office of the Quincy Patriot, will immediately returning them. Quincy, Oct. 3.

List of Letters.

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Adams, Dexter Lock, David H. L.

Jackson Bailey, Robert Mel, Mrs. Rebecca Blanchard, John Mulford, Charles Butler, Isaac W. N.

J. F. Brown, Rowland O. George M. Brown, Miss Caroline, John Cahill, Isaac Colman, Noah D. Chase, John B. Currier, James Ray, David Rogers, Henry Dunham, David M. Durgin, Charles Ser, Miss Sarah, Eliza Smith, Eliza Smith, James F. Foster, John Sawyer, James P. Glover, John Goffe, Mrs. Mary T. Solomon, David Tucker, Samuel P. Haydon, Horatio M. Thomas White, Otis White, Miss Julia A. Eugene W. Albion W. Francis A. V. Charles Wil, DANIEL FRENCH, Quincy, Oct. 3.

George A. Houghton, Enuch B. Hebard, Ebenezer Hallett, Mrs. Mary Haydon, Samuel P. Haydon, Benjamin Hinckley, Moses C. Hadley, 2, Nathan Joselyn, Nathan Jewett, Patrick Kilroy, Quincy, Oct. 3.

POETRY.

UNRECORDED GRAVES.

The tombs of princes they are found
Amidst cathedral halls,
With gold and marble glittering round
The high and trophied walls;
And crown and sceptre, imaged fair,
Proclaiming proudly who lies there.

They of the red right hand, whose fame
Hath filled the wondering world,
They too, sepulchral honors claim,
And sleep with banners furled—
A glorious and triumphant band,
Among the great ones of the land.

But where are they the nameless dead,
Who since the birth of time,
Their life blood generously have shed
In Freedom's cause sublime?
Ay, where are they?—no trophy waves
Above their unrecorded graves.

And where your martyrs, radiant truth!
Who on the flaming pyre,
In hoary age and blooming youth,
Have stood baptized with fire!
Their death songs have gone up to heaven—
Where are their sacred ashes driven?

Ask ye the winds?—the rushing blast
Hath borne them far and wide;
Some in the forest's depths are cast,
Some on the green hillside.
Oh! if meat fruits might crown such seed,
They were a harvest rich indeed!

Your tombs, ye wanderers, who repose
'Neath Africa's burning sky,
Rejoicing 'e'en in life's dear close
For science' sake to die;
Say—where to grace your exiled dust,
Hath reared funeral urn or bust?

Ye sleep amid the deserts calm—
'E'en where you gasping fell,
Beneath the obelisk palm,
Or high the brickwork wall;
And but the camel's echoing tread
Furrows the light sand o'er your bed.

I gazed upon a field of death
Where kingdoms had been won;
What saw I? The green sod beneath—
Above the golden sun;
Whilst one proud chieftain bore away
The laurels of that blood red day.

Rear, rear the cenotaph!—but no—
'Twere better thus to rest,
Like gems whose hidden glories glow,
Deep, deep in Nature's breast,
Than meet the cold and withering sneer
Of envy, asking—'Who lies here?'

THE CAPE COD FISHERMAN.

Oh swiftly glides our gallant bark
The bounding billows o'er,
While sinking heights more dimly mark
The rough New England shore.
We spread our sail to catch the gale,
Upon the stormy sea,
And dauntless ride the raging tide
With hearts of mounting glee.

Our tacklings sweep the rocky bar
When storms are hovering nigh,
And o'er the heaving depths afar
We chase the ocean fly.
Full on we troll the treacherous shoal
Unsearch'd by mortal ken,
Full on we embay the monster prey
Within his watery den.

Tho' threatening clouds the welkin fill,
Though roaring billows call,
No wintry wind our breasts can chill,
No wave our hearts appal.
With spirit stout, that ne'er gives out,
With hand that never tires,
Can there be one New England son
Unlike his sturdy sires?

Our wealth is in the ocean blue,
The waves are our domain,
But homeward prompts remembrance true,
Nor prompts us home in vain.
For all that's dear lies treasured here,
Upon this rugged strand—
Then strike all sail and welcome hail
Our glorious native land.

ANECDOTES.

SHARP SHOOTING. A young lady lately asked a gentleman the meaning of the word "Sargate." "Miss," replied the gentleman, "a gate through which parties have to pass on their way to get married." "Then, I imagine," said the lady, "that it is a corruption of *sargate gate*." "You are right, Miss," replied the gentleman, "as woman is an abbreviation of *we to man*."

WELL POCKETED. The Count de Grasse being wounded in the knee with a musket ball, the surgeon made many incisions. Losing patience, at last he asked him why he cut and carved him so cruelly? "I seek for the ball," said he. "Why the devil did you not speak before," said the Count, "I have it in my pocket."

AN OLD PAIR OF STOCKINGS. A magistrate having asked an Irishman, who said he was doing "nothing," for a definition of the word, Pat gave the following: "It's an old pair of stockings without any legs, destitute of feet."

BROTHERS IN CO. "I say, stranger, you're drunk." "Drunk enough and have been so every day these two years. My brother and I are engaged in the temperance cause—he goes about delivering lectures, and I give samples of intemperance."

WET SAILOR. A hardy seaman, who had escaped a shipwreck, was asked by a good lady how he felt, when the waves dashed over him. He replied, "Well, madam, very wet."

CROOKED RIB. An epicure requested his landlord to get him a *sparerib*. The innkeeper declared that he had none, saying one, and that was a *crooked rib*, which he would be glad enough to spare.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

COSTIVENESS & DYSPESIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lovness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health. The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventive against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!—To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left home, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23. if

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. if

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufacture, Insurance, etc. form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also the only authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance. if

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

IS now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support. if

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 23.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway. JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr.

Milton, June 13. if

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously afflicted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and cruorine constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the liver and lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by the clear, clean, stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Angor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Cholera, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scruvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum of the Face, Corns, Monocle, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health—his little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, N. B. York, N. Y., has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—sold by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

The LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAC SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20. if

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon *Nature's own plan*, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfect and innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dropsy and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incontinent Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scruvy and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancers Gravel and Stranguary, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick headache, Flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, and of the Female System; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced incurable by the most celebrated Physicians.

These facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing diseases, will be generally acknowledged, and DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13. if

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, as a laboratory investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it *Tomatine*. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate standing of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, compounded with the impudent use of calomel) had been long and hopelessly neglected, and were at length abandoned as incurable, when accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later, and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. if

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tipperance and other Brown Sheetings; Waltham, Nelson and other Brown Sheetings; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Pitch and Linens; Rod Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Boeking, Canvas and Paddings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other reasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston. if

Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE PILLS, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammation of the Skins, Dropsy of the Skins, and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. if

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Spasms of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it operates through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera or Summer Complaint, and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm. All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and the most respectable and responsible persons, the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13. if

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks. Baldness has been seen with large and bushy wigs; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, but it is certainly outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13. if

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc. FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13. if

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25. 1y

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13. if

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY, Quincy, Jan. 25. if

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264), No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who, professing to be Truss makers, and who, by having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Benth, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses, the Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them, he will try a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Racking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Steel do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except they be permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Benth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23. if

Dissolution of Copartnership.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published ever Saturday Morning over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 41.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries."
ORIN P. BACON. "Dorchester."
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. "Hingham."
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. "South Weymouth."
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. "Braintree."
JOSEPH CLEVELY. "Abington."
SAMUEL A. TURNER. "South Scituate."
CHARLES LEFAYOUR. "Lynn."
N. B. OSBORNE. "Salem."
FREEMAN HUNT. "New York City."

VARIETY.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND. In Philadelphia, last week, a man murdered his own wife! They were married about two years ago and for some months lived peacefully together, but soon separated on account of jealousy. A week or two ago, the husband became satisfied of his wife's guilt, and attempted to poison her by offering her arsenic, which had no effect. Failing in this, he met her in the street, and deliberately shot her—the wound inflicted was so deadly that she uttered but one piercing cry, and died almost instantly. He escaped at the time, but was soon arrested, when the officers took two pistols from his pocket, one of which was loaded. He was committed, and confessed his guilt. In prison he attempted suicide by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum, which he smuggled into prison concealed in his boots. The quantity, however, was too great, and his stomach rejected it. Medical assistance was immediately summoned, which prevented all fatal consequences. The prisoner says he does not intend to put the State to any expense; and also throws out intimations that he intends to destroy himself on the first favorable opportunity.

TOO MUCH PHYSIC. It is an opinion formed after much observation of the habits of different persons, and families in the employment of physicians, that if there was not over a dose of physic administered where there are ten, says the "Farmer's Monthly Visitor," the ages of men and women would be much lengthened out. Irregularity of habits, want of exercise, fancied inability to move about, very soon put a person into the condition of sending for a doctor; and when the doctor comes, nothing will satisfy short of a dose of physic. That too much physic is taken, is not so often the fault of the physician as of the patient. The administration of the first dose lays the foundation for a second; if it rectifies the passage of the bowels, or the quality and circulation of the blood, nature will require the aid of the same artificial stimulant so soon as the effect passes away. Thus many persons can never pass by certain times and seasons without going through sundry severe operations of medicine. The consequence is sooner or later that the constitution is undermined, and the career of life shortened sometimes ten, twenty, thirty, fifty years.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.—It is stated, that among the diggers of lead, out to the far West, there are congregated some very brutal and lawless men; many of them thoroughly depraved before they went thither, and exposed to influences in that wild region little likely to ameliorate the ferocity of their tempers and habits. Acts have been committed in that neighbourhood at which humanity shudders. One is recorded by the Chicago American of Sept. 16th.

It seems that a colored man, who had been several times suspected of petty thefts, at length fell under the suspicion of stealing a quantity of clothing. He was seized by a party of ruffians, taken to a remote place, and unmercifully flogged, to the amount of three hundred lashes. During this merciless infliction a confession was extorted from him, and an avowal, probably untrue, of the place where the stolen goods were hidden. Search was made, but the goods not being found, he was flogged again upon his already mangled back—and this horrible process was thrice repeated. The end of it was that the poor creature was brought back a corpse, with his back and ribs broken.

BEAUTIFUL EXHORTATION. Every sin you conquer shall give you new strength; every temptation you resist will make you more free in the Lord; every tear you shed will be noticed by your great High Priest; every sigh you raise will reach his ear. Up, then, young men! gird on the armor of God. Enlist under the banner of Jesus Christ, and let your powers, your energies, your faculties, your heart, all, be his. Bright and glorious is the day before you; white and full are the fields that wait for you; girded and strong are the companions

who will go with you; beautiful upon the mountains shall be your feet, wherever they bring the tidings of mercy. The state of the world is such, and so much depends on action, that every thing seems to say loudly to every man, "Do something—do it—do it!" Keep your heart with all diligence; break away from every sin; live unto God; and your reward shall be what "ear hath not heard, eye hath not seen, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive."

REDEEM TIME FOR STUDY. The busiest workman can spare some moments. If you mean to get wisdom you must learn the value of moments. Great attainments have been made in these little snatches. Whether you work or play, do it in earnest; but never be unemployed an instant. Unstable and indolent men lose much of their life in thinking what they shall do next. Always have a book within reach, which you may catch up at your odd minutes. It is incredible until tried, how much real knowledge may be acquired in these broken scraps of time. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. The man who pursues this method will infallibly become learned. Take a little time for reading from each end of your night's rest. If you gain fifteen minutes a day, it will make itself felt at the close of the year. I have thought the mind acts with double vigor when forced into the brief periods for applications. By degrees you will learn to save moments from work. And in long winter evenings you will certainly be inexcusable if you do not devote an hour to your books.

A SHOCKING DEED. The Norfolk (Va.) Herald, relates a shocking occurrence which lately took place in that borough. A man or rather a monster, who, in a state of excitement produced by the influence of alcohol, had ill treated his wife, an inoffensive woman, by beating her at sundry times, went up to her while she was at work at the wash tub, and without preface stabbed and cut her abdomen with a sheaf knife, so that her entrails protruded thro' the wound. The wife, in order to avoid the brutal usage of her husband, had sought employment in a family as a servant, and was so occupied when the wretch made the attack on her. In the horrible situation she was, she walked up stairs to the mistress of the house, who had not then risen from her bed, holding the protruding entrails with her hands. A surgeon, was immediately called in, who pronounced the wound mortal; though the ill-fated woman lingered to conclude a life of hardship, in all the agony of corporal suffering. He is in jail to answer for his revolting crime.

ELECTIONS. Including the two vacancies in Maine and one in Massachusetts, there are one hundred members of Congress to be elected this fall from the following States:—

Georgia, October 5th	9
Arkansas, do	9
South Carolina, October 13th	9
Ohio, do	19
Pennsylvania, do	28
New York, 2d, 3d and 4th November	40
Michigan, November 2d and 3d	10
New Jersey, November 3d and 4th	6
Massachusetts, November 9th	12

The election in Georgia is by general ticket, and the electors also vote for members of the Legislature; no Governor is chosen this year. The election in New Jersey, for members of the Legislature, who choose the Governor, takes place on the 13th and 14th October. The election in Maryland, for members of the State Legislature, is on the 7th of October.

MISCELLANY.

HISTORY OF A ROBBER.

A traveller, says *le National*, who was passing through Turin, collected the following authentic account of a famous robber, who was executed at that place.

He was named Rondino. He was an orphan from his childhood, and left to the care of his uncle, the squire of the village, an avaricious man, who treated him very ill. When he was old enough to serve as a conscript, for which purpose lots are drawn, the squire openly said, "I hope that Rondino will be caught, and go into the army, and so the country will be rid of him. That lad will never turn out well. Sooner or later he will be a disgrace to his family. He will certainly end his days on the gallows." It is asserted that this man's dislike of Rondino had a unworthy motive. His nephew had a small inheritance coming to him, which the squire administered, and of which he was in no hurry to render an account. However this may have been, when they came to draw Rondino's lot was to serve, and he left the village, persuaded that his uncle had been guilty of some fraud or stratagem with the turns, to force upon him a soldier's ticket.

When he was placed in his regiment, he was insubordinate, frequently absent when the roll was called, and so restive, that finally he was sent into a battalion under discipline. He was extremely mortified at his punishment, swore to change his conduct, and kept his word. At the end of a few months he was restored to his regiment. From that moment he became exact and soldierly in his deportment, and endeavored to gain the notice of his officers. He knew how to read and write, and was very intelligent. He was soon made corporal and then sergeant.

One day the colonel said to him, "Rondino,

your term has expired; but I hope that you are ready to stay with us."

"Thank you, colonel, I would rather return home."

"You would do wrong; you are well off here; your officers and fellow soldiers like you; you are a sergeant now, and if you go on you have begun, you will soon be sergeant major. If you stay with the regiment, you are provided for—if you return to your village, you will starve, or be a burden on your relations."

"Colonel, I have a little property at home." "You are mistaken—your uncle writes me that the expense of your education has swallowed it up, that and more. Besides, if you knew in what light he regards you, you would be in no hurry to return to him. He writes me, begging that I would detain you by all means, that you are a good-for-nothing scapegrace whom every body is afraid of, and that no farmer in the place would give you employment."

"He says so!" exclaimed Rondino. "Here is his letter," was the laconic answer. "Never mind," said Rondino, "I'll go. I want to see my own place again." As he was bent upon his dismissal, it was given him, accompanied with approbatory certificates.

Rondino, on his return, proceeded to his uncle's house, accused him of his injustice, and demanded of him, very haughtily, the property which he said was his, and detained without a right. The squire replied, flew into a rage, produced some crooked accounts without head or tail, and at length the dispute rose so high that he struck Rondino. That blow was the fatal pivot on which the fate of Rondino turned. With one stroke of his stiletto, he stretched his uncle dead at his feet. He then fled the village, and took asylum with one of his early friends who lived in a lonely cattle-shed among the mountains.

Three gen-d'armes were soon despatched in search of him.

Rondino took post in a rough winding road, and lay on the look out. He fired and killed the one who first appeared, wounded the second, and the third ran away. Ever since the persecution of the Carbonari, the gen-d'armes are out of favor in Piedmont, and the popular feeling sides with those who overmatch them. Rondino, therefore, was looked upon as a hero by the neighboring peasantry. In several successive engagements with armed peace officers, he was again fortunate, and this increased his reputation. It is said that in the space of two years and a half he killed three gen-d'armes. He very often changed his hiding-place, but never went further in any direction than seven or eight leagues from his native village. He never pilfered or robbed; only when his ammunition was nearly exhausted, he would ask the first passer-by for a quarter-crown-piece to buy powder and shot. Generally he slept in some deserted or retired farm-house. His custom was to lock all the doors, and take with him all the keys into the room that he had been assigned to him. He kept his gun at his bedside; and outside of the house he left an enormous large dog, who followed him every where, and whose formidable teeth had been felt, on more occasions than one, by the enemies of his master. At break of day Rondino restored the keys, thanked his host, and very often the family, before he could get away, would press some provisions upon him.

Mr. A—, a rich land owner in those parts, saw him about three years ago. It was harvest time, and he was in the midst of his laborers, overseeing their work, when a strange fellow appeared of a sudden, and came direct towards him. He was a large well-made man, with a strong, hardy, but not fierce, countenance. Laying down a musket from his arm, about fifty paces from the workmen, beside a tree, he ordered his dog to keep watch of it, and then stepped up and asked an alms. "Why," said Mr. A—, "are you not willing to work? suppose you take hold with my reapers?" he spoke thus, supposing him to be a stout, imprudent beggar. The outlaw smiled, and answered, "I am Rondino, sir." Mr. A— immediately held out to him several pistoles. "I never take more than a quarter-crown-piece," said the fugitive,—"that fills my horn. Only, however, if you are anxious to oblige me, be so kind as to order me something to eat, for I am very hungry just now." A slice of bread and bacon was given to him, and he was about moving off with it in his hand, when Mr. A—, whose curiosity was alive to see a little more of a man, of whom the whole country was talking, called him back: "Rondino," said he, "you have no way left but to quit the country, or you will be caught at last, as sure as you are there. Go to Genoa, or to France, and from there go to Greece, where you will find employment as a soldier, and that too, perhaps, among some of your own comrades and countrymen, who will receive you well. I shall willingly make you a present of your traveling expenses." Rondino listened to the proposal with a thankful and thoughtful air, cast down his eyes a moment and considered it; "I thank you," said he, "but I could not live elsewhere than in mine own country; and it will go hard, but that I keep the gallows at a distance for some time yet."

One day some robbers in trade, who skulked in the same hiding places, took Rondino aside, and made him a proposal. "To-night," said they, "a lawyer from Turin is to pass through such a road with 40,000 livres in his carriage; if you will head us, we shall stop him, and you shall have captain's share." Rondino haughtily drew up, and looking at them with a glance

of scorn, exclaimed,—"What do you take me for? I am an honest out-law, not a robber. If ever you repeat it, I shall make you repent such impertinence."

He then made all haste to waylay the lawyer's carriage. Having come up with it just at night-fall, he ordered the driver to stop; he mounted the coach-box, and then bade the driver proceed. Meanwhile the lawyer, all consternation, expected to be assassinated. The vehicle moved on, and presently, in a defile, the robbers sprang out across the road.

Rondino instantly cried out, "Signors! you know who I am; this carriage is under my protection, and whoever attacks it will have to deal with me. His unerring musket was pointed as he spoke, and his monstrous dog stood bristling beside the wheels, ready for a leap, at a sign from his master. The banditti slunk away as suddenly as they had appeared, leaving the carriage to proceed unmolested,—and it soon reached a place of safety. The lawyer offered a very large present to Rondino, but he refused it. "I have only done an honest man's duty," said the blood-marked wanderer, "and now I am in need of nothing; however, if you are really as grateful as you pretend to be, just leave word with your tenants not to refuse me a quarter-crown-piece when my powder-horn is empty, or something to eat now and then when I am pressed for food."

Rondino was captured two years ago in the following manner: He had craved a night's lodging at a parsonage—he asked as usual for all the keys, but the curate had the address to reserve one, and through the door to which it belonged, as soon as the outlaw was sleeping, he sent a little boy to give information to the nearest brigade of gen-d'armes. Rondino's dog had a most wonderful instinct at observing every suspicion of danger, and the distant approach of his master's pursuers. His barking awoke his master, who betook himself to flight, but he found every street of the village already alarmed and guarded. He returned to his night's quarters, climbed into the belfrey of the chapel, and barricaded himself. As soon as day broke, he began to take aim through the loop-holes, and soon drove the brigade of gen-d'armes into cover. They gave up all thoughts of storming the belfrey, and took shelter in the neighboring houses. A continual discharge of musketry was kept up during the greater part of the day. Rondino had not received a wound, and had disabled three gen-d'armes—but he had neither food nor water, and the heat was suffocating. He perceived that his hour had come. Presently those below saw him thrust his musket out of the window, waving something white at the end of it. The gen-d'armes ceased firing. He then came forward and cried out, "I am tired out with such a life, and am willing to give it up—but no gen-d'armes shall have my surrender to boast of." There was a detachment of regular troops not far from the village, the captain of which yielded to the demands of Rondino. He drew up his troops before the belfrey, and Rondino came down forthwith. He stepped up to the officer, and said with an unflinching voice, "prayer, Sir, let me present you with my dog; you will be pleased with him, rely upon it; promise me to take good care of him." The officer promised. Rondino immediately wrenched off the lock of his gun, and threw it away; then gave up his stock and himself without resistance, and was led off by the soldiers, who treated him with much respect. He awaited his trial in prison, for two years; heard his sentence with firmness, and met his fate without a tremor or a bravado.

STARTING IN LIFE. It is of great importance that persons, in early life, should prepare themselves for the part they are to act in society. There is a strong desire in both sexes to rise to respectability; and this is highly commendable; but many persons err in their attempts to gain their object. A principal cause of the failure of young people to reach the object of their desire, is the attempt to get rich without labor. In this way, they often aim at an object without the means to accomplish it. Young friends, learn wisdom. It is not the order of Providence that mankind should have blessing and prosperity without labor. It is best for mankind that this should be the order of things; good moral habits are formed by industry; sudden acquisitions of property tend to prevent the formation of such habits; they are often ruinous to morals. Moderate acquisitions of property generate good habits—the habits of prudence, of foresight, and correct calculation of what is practicable.

The desire of reaching a respectable standing in life, has led many to renounce labor for books, with the expectation that they can live by learning. But the number of persons who can gain subsistence by learning, is comparatively small. The professions are full to overflowing; unless that of the gospel ministry may be excepted. By far the greatest part of mankind are destined to labor, without which society cannot be supported.

In forming a plan of business for life, therefore, the first requisite is to determine the course to be pursued, the occupation which is to be followed, and then to devote all possible attention to gain the qualifications essential to success, but persons very often make great mistakes.

If a young man is to be a farmer, he must begin when a boy, and continue in that business. He must gain knowledge by experience, and muscular strength by labor. Books and learning will never make farmers.

If a young man is to be a mechanic, he must begin his art when young, and persevere in it, and be thoroughly master of every part of his business. Books and learning cannot supply the want of labor and experience. Farmers and artisans cannot be made in the school house or college. Most of the studies cultivated in our seminaries of learning, however useful to professional men, are not applicable at all to the common occupations of life.

Most of the people of this country possess small estates, which when divided, will not support their children. Hence it often happens that children, whom the father can support in a genteel style, fail, at his death, of the means of subsistence. Hence probably no country presents so many instances of young persons of both sexes, educated above their condition, as the United States. Many persons and families, within the knowledge of the writer, have been ruined, or doomed to struggle with adversity all their lives, from this mistake. They begin wrong; they expect to be gentlemen and ladies, without the means of supporting themselves in such style.

Equally mistaken are many of the daughters of poor families. Some of them enter manufacturing, where they get good wages and dress in rich attire; neglecting to gain a thorough knowledge of house-keeping, the very knowledge they most want to insure them a good settlement.

In no particular, is the folly of females more remarkable than in their estimate of labor. They seem to think it degrading to labor in the family as domestics, when they will labor in manufactories without objection. They do not consider that the proper sphere of females is in the family, and that they cannot fill that sphere without serving an apprenticeship, and they should no more disdain it, than young men should disdain to be apprentices to mechanics. The young of both sexes must be subordinate to those who are older; for it is from the experience and knowledge of older persons that they are to qualify themselves for future usefulness as respectable and worthy masters and mistresses themselves. Girls who have no property should seek to be domestics for two or three years, in respectable, well-ordered families; for it is in these they are to learn, not only to do all kinds of work, but to improve their minds and their manners. It is the best, if not the only chance which many of them can have, thus to improve and become respectable mistresses of families.

PRAYER AT THE MAST HEAD.

A sailor recently returned from a whaling voyage, and in conversation with a pious friend, spoke of the enjoyment he had in prayer, while afar on the deep. "But," inquired his friend, "in the midst of the confusion on ship board where could you find a place to pray?" "Oh," said he, "I always went to the mast head." "I have heard of closets in various places, but never in one more peculiar than this. Peter went upon the house top to pray. Others have sought the shades of the forest. I remember hearing of a youth who came home from the camp during the last war, and his pious mother asked him, 'Where, John, could you find a place to pray?' He answered, 'where there is a heart, mother, it is easy to find a place.'"

And yet the sailor's closet was a favorite spot. The ear of man could not hear him as he cried mightily unto God. The gales that wafted his ship on its voyage, would bear his petitions upward toward the throne. "The voice of many waters would be the music of his sanctuary, and the angels that had charge concerning them would listen to the swelling song." As he lifted up his heart and voice to prayer, he was surrounded with the majesty of his Maker. The "deep, deep sea" spread its illimitable expanse around him. The heavens spread out like the curtains of Jehovah's chamber, and the stars like the jewels that adorn his crown, hung over him as he climbed the giddy mast, and bowed down to pray. Perhaps he had little imagination, and entered not into the grandeur of the scene around him. But he had a soul; a soul that felt the power of God; that loved high and holy communion with the Father of spirits; and while the others below were rioting in the mirth of a sailor's life, his joy was literally to rise above the world and find intercourse with heaven.

What peace there was in that sailor's heart, the storms might "rudely toss his floundering bark," but they could not shake his confidence in God. The ocean might yawn beneath him to swallow him in itsathomless depth, but he was sheltered in the bosom of his Father's love. The frail bark might be driven at the mercy of the winds, or be dashed on the rocks, or stranded on the shore, but he had a hope that was an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast, entering into that within the veil. Through the thickest darkness that enveloped him, the "star of Bethlehem" shed its loveliness over his path in the trackless deep, and guided him onward and upward to the heaven of his eternal rest. Thitherward from mast-head he strained his eye, and true as the needle to the pole he pursued his way; when tempted he sought the mast-head to pray; when in despondency, at the mast head he found joy; when the taunts of his companions filled his ear with pain and his soul with grief, he fled to the mast-head, and poured out the desires of his heart into the ear of Him who hears the humblest applicants that cry.

I love to think of this sailor. I wish I knew

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1840.

POLITICAL RIOT IN NEW YORK. The whigs in New York city celebrated the late anniversary of the battle of the Thames in honor of Gen. William H. Harrison, which resulted in a riot. As near as we can judge in the case, says the Boston Times, the democrats did not like it that the whigs should celebrate the same battle that they themselves celebrated four years ago, in order to help Col. Johnson into the Vice Presidency; neither did they relish some of the devices on the banners carried by the whigs. They therefore, while the whig procession was marching up the Bowery to Broome street, thence to Broadway and back to the Park, got up what they called a "spontaneous meeting" of their own, in the Park, in which they passed resolutions that Col. Johnson was the real hero of the Thames. When the whigs came back to the Park, the democrats refused to make way for them, saying they had as good a right to the ground as any body else, as most undoubtedly they had. Nothing was more natural than that there should be a collision, under these circumstances, and it was not long in taking place. Stones, oyster shells, and other missiles, were hurled for a time with most indiscriminate profusion. It finally was quelled, after they had mobbed a printing office, by the interference of several political leaders of each party.

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION. It appears by a notice to be found in another column, that a meeting of the Norfolk County Common School Association is to be held in this town, on Wednesday next. Unfortunately, upon that day, two political conventions convene, and many friends of the cause of education will thus be prevented from attending. It is to be hoped that of those who remain in town, a goodly number will be present at this important meeting, which will probably be addressed by several gentlemen of eminent abilities. In the welfare of common schools the whole community are equally interested. The diffusion of knowledge is a sure safeguard in the preservation of our republican institutions. Let a full attendance at the meeting show that, amid the rallying of political leaders, the citizens of this town feel an interest in the triumphant success of common schools.

GREAT INCREASE OF VOTES. The Newburyport Herald shows some interesting facts, in comparing the votes of 1836 with those of the States which have voted the present year.

In 1836 the vote was very small; a much larger vote has been polled at the recent State elections. Maine which in 1836 gave only about 38,000 votes has just thrown over 90,000. Vermont in 1836, only 35,000, now 60,000; Connecticut in 1836, gave 38,000, in a sharply contested vote, and now 53,000; Illinois in a closely contested election gave then 33,000 votes, and now the number has swelled to 90,000; Indiana gave then 73,000, and now 117,000; Kentucky then gave 69,000, and now nearly 100,000.

THE MUSTER. The Review of the First Brigade, on the Common, on Wednesday last, would have gone off remarkably well, had there been a little more promptness and efficiency in the command, so says the Boston Traveller. The troops never looked better, and they were in line by three o'clock, P. M., but there they stood like so many statues; not a note was sounded nor a movement made till near sun down, when the reviewing officer, Gen. White, hastily passed in front of the line, and subsequently, when it had become quite dark, the whole column performed the marching salute and were dismissed.

HOS. JOHNS P. BIGELOW. We are again indebted to the attention of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, John P. Bigelow, for the Governor's Proclamation, appointing the day to be observed as the annual Thanksgiving, for which kindness he will accept our renewed assurances of regard and esteem. Few men in office have discharged their duties with more fidelity, regardless of political predilections, than Mr. Bigelow. Principles govern him in his official duties rather than the interests of the party.

IMPORTANT INVENTION. The New York Sunday Mercury states that a Yankee, down in the old Bay State, has invented a kind of musical clock, that he has attached to a cradle, hung on pivots. The pendulum rocks the cradle, and the musical department sings the baby to sleep.

The editor of Barre Gazette adds that every husband in the old Bay State has such a cradle clock, but they are often discovered than invented by Yankees.

A COMPLETE FAILURE. The city of Mobile, as we learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, has failed, and assigned its property. The Journal of Commerce states that a mercantile house of New York, who had a suit against the city of Mobile for five hundred dollars, of the bonds issued by the corporation, has just received advice that judgment had been obtained, but previous to its being rendered, the corporation of the city had made an assignment or deed of trust, of all the real estate belonging to the city, by which the judgment obtained against it, is useless.

RAVAGES OF THE SMALL POX. A letter from South America, states that the small pox had desolated the city of Panama, the population having been reduced by it from upwards of twenty thousand to less than one-half. Almost every family in the city had suffered by it, and the inhabitants had no knowledge of any means to stay its progress.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC. On Thursday of last week, some sparks from the chimney of a steamer communicated fire to a store in Quebec, and before the progress of the flames could be checked, three stores, three hotels, three taverns, five dwelling houses, and one office were destroyed, occasioning a loss estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

THE FLORIDA BLOODHOUNDS. In an address delivered by ex-governor Call of Florida, at Philadelphia, a few days since, he stated to his audience that he was himself the originator of the bloodhound scheme, and that he bought and paid for them; and he found no little fault with the Secretary of War for ordering the dogs to be muzzled.

A REQUEST. Will the publisher of the Phenological Journal send to this office the July number. No. 7 (July) of the Evergreen has not been received by us. Will the publishers forward this number.

him, and could kneel down with him, and hear him converse with God. How few would be as faithful as he! How many would neglect their closet and seldom pray in secret, unless they could have a more safe retreat; a more save retreat than the mast of a wave-rocked whaler! But He, "when the sailor's pillow's pressed," walks on the mighty deep, and when the tempest-tossed mariner cries, he answers, "It is I, be not afraid."—N. Y. Observer.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO GRANITE.

MR. EDITOR—Granite in his recent communication, accuses me of often abusing your columns! Having furnished but one communication since November last, I set this down as—Lie No. 1.

In his tirade of the 19th ult., he said Mr. Thomas claimed all the States which had then voted as having gone for Van Buren, except Indiana. In his last, he says Indiana and Kentucky—Lie No. 2.

In his first, he accuses Mr. T. of bidding his audience shout for the glorious news from Maine. Mr. T. said the Democrats would probably elect Gov. Fairfield, by a small majority, and would give a larger vote for Van Buren in November. Set the accusation down as—Lie No. 3.

Granite calls Mr. T. a liar for saying General Harrison was weak and imbecile—as proof of his assertion, he tells of his riding two hundred miles on horseback, &c. Mental imbecility was implied by Mr. T. Does Granite want proof of this? Read Harrison's dotard speech at Fort Meigs, and unless troubled with the same disease himself, Granite cannot fail to discover at once that his slander of Mr. T. is—Lie No. 4.

Mr. T. charged Gen. Harrison with employing a committee to answer for him, not with concealing his opinions. It is not to be supposed he ever had any original ones. Granite's evasion is—Lie No. 5.

Granite accuses Mr. T. of saying that the country had been prosperous since 1833. Granite knows this statement to be a base falsehood, so shallow it would not gull a "goose, green" as himself—Lie No. 6.

In 1834, says Granite, there was no distress except a little pinching among the merchants; it extended no further. When the merchants are affected, so are the manufacturers—when the manufacturers are affected, it extends to the mechanics and laborers. Granite's small talk on this point must be set down as—Lie No. 7.

Again, says Granite, Mr. T. stated the suspension of 1837 was caused by the Bank of England. Mr. T. said that even the Bank of England had at one time like our's, suspended—not that it caused our's to suspend—Lie No. 8.

Again, Granite says, Mr. T. stated that we were completely under the Aristocracy of London. Mr. T. said the principles of our modern whigs were the same as those entertained by the Aristocracy of London—not that we were under that Aristocracy—Lie No. 9.

Granite says, Mr. T. stated that all the Banks in the country were under the control of the Banks in Wall street. Mr. T. said that the city Banks held an influence over the country Banks. Does Granite doubt this? "enquire then at our Bank," and find what it has to pay the Suffolk Bank to take its bills at its counter—Lie No. 10.

Granite charges Mr. T. with falsehood, in saying that "all the banks in this country were formerly under the control of Philadelphia." Here was located the United States Bank. The whigs ever boasted of its regulating all others in the country, (indisputable authority.) So much for the ignorant impudence of Granite, and for—Lie No. 11.

Several of Granite's misstatements I have omitted to notice, upon the gunner's rule of—light charges for small game. Granite very pompously promises me another "dose, when this is digested." Something like the following, I suppose, was given by "Baer, the Buckeye Blacksmith," at a whig gathering a few weeks since: speaking of the Administration, he said—"You might dump a barrel of tartaric into H—ll, and it could not puke up such another d—d set!"

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO "A DEMOCRATIC WHIG."

MR. EDITOR—A writer in your paper of the 3d inst., affects to recognise in me an old acquaintance—says he has long been chasing such a luminous genius—asks why I dodge his former question. &c. Having written but one article for some months, and as that has never been replied to, he cannot in justice accuse me of dodging, though the scurrilous language he makes use of is sufficient reason for any one to urge for not deigning to notice him. After a learned dissertation on Irishmen and fleas, the logic of which I do not comprehend, not being conversant with either, he calls loudly for an exposition of Van Buren Democracy, and affects great solicitude to possess information on that subject. But are these enquiries made in a spirit of candor and truth? Does he really wish information on that subject? If so, he must be the greatest dunce among a whole party not to have perceived his question answered long ago. The principles of Van Buren Democracy, are plainly and forcibly laid down in the Address adopted and published by the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Van Buren. Copies of that Address have been sent into every State, county, town, and district in the land, and your correspondent might, unless located in some penitentiary, (if he wished) had access to them long ere this; but lest he should say I distrust his honesty without cause, I will give you other proof of his insincerity. After attacking in the most scandalous manner the lecture of S. J. Thomas, in your paper dated September 19th, he, in that of October 3d, under the signature of a "Democratic Whig," says he did not hear that lecture! Poor Ass!

does he think to hide his "senseless bray" under the flimsy covering of a new signature? Does he not know that the old cloak, the same which has served his party from the days of the old Tories down to the present, is now threadbare, and will no longer serve him for a covering? Shame on the cause which requires such aid! and shame on the man who accuses another of falsehood to hide his own hypocrisy! Did he think the intelligence of the people, about which he sometimes prates, would not discover his meanness? If so, he is much mistaken. An ass has but one bray all the world over, and a new blanket will never disguise it. C.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO X'S DEMAND.

I am sorry that your correspondent "X," receives the hint I threw out to him, in your paper of the 19th inst., in so rough a manner. I was in hopes he would have done as a sensible man would do,—put it in his pocket and profited by it in future. But he very gravely and respectfully requests me to adduce my proofs. The following will do for specimens: In the Quincy Patriot, January 20th, 1838, under the head of "Home Sketches," in his notice of Roxbury, will be found two extracts, word for word, as they appeared in the Massachusetts Directory by John Hayward, published in 1835. In the same paper, January 27th, 1838, in his notice of Braintree, he would make his readers think he collected the matter himself by personal observation, instead of which he has taken it from the above work, word for word, without giving credit for it.

The above plagiarisms I hope will satisfy him. "X" is disposed to play upon words, powerful, profound, deep—a definition of these may be found in a careful perusal of his writings, which are the very essence of the above terms. He hopes I won't annihilate him—that would be impossible; his glowing descriptions, massive thoughts, and grave conclusions are all printed in black and white on the page of history, and there they must remain.

"FELO DE SE."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MR. CUSHING'S LECTURE. MR. EDITOR,—I am not a going to burden your columns with an answer to this gentleman's harangue; for, as he intimated, it is not worth answering. But I wish through the medium of your excellent paper, to notice one of his statements.

Among other things equally ridiculous, he maintained that there "is not a Bank Director in Norfolk County, who is not in favor of Harrison and reform." And he added, "if you can find one, bring him to Boston; he will fetch more for a show than most any other animal." We would inform him, that we have two "animals" of this kind, in these parts; and if he wishes to enter into an arrangement to have them exhibited at Boston, they are at his service. He made the proposal, and we shall hold him to it; let there be no backing out. He will please inform us when he can be ready to receive them. In the mean time, he had better have it announced in the Boston papers; and if possible, secure one of the Theatres, as it is expected that there will be a "great rush."

I would suggest the propriety of exhibiting, at the same time, Col. Greene of the Boston Morning Post in conjunction with the Striped Pig—"being the only animals of the kind known in America, recently imported," &c., &c.

R. R.

For the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1840.

The military review, on Boston Common, came off grandly yesterday afternoon. The troops composed nearly all of the First Brigade of the First Division. The Quincy Light Infantry Company was among the number, and as they passed up State Street, mingled with the volunteer companies of Boston, they made a fine martial appearance. The number of spectators on the Common, during the afternoon, was immense. The Lancers glistened as usual.

We have beautiful autumnal weather; the city is healthy, and business, I pronounce without fear, is brisk. There is but little news, but political action is carried on most vigorously every week-night, by party gatherings and harangues, not only in halls but in the open air. A searching examination into the nature of our government, and a jealousy for its faithful administration towards those whom we have placed in power, augur no evil for the permanency of our republic. The science of self-government, though a deep, should be a popular science. Our children should early be taught the nature of our democratic institutions, and as they advance in years and days, they will love their country the more. A study of the civil and political history of the United States may profitably begin in the school room; and I doubt not a love and application of that study will be made invariably at mature life. Public and private political discussion, when dictated by patriotic feelings and courtesy, is beneficial—when disseminated by the press, it is highly so; let the truth on all great public measures be sown broad cast among the people, and who can doubt the good results, or despair of the perpetuity of our liberties. I rejoice to believe that the spirit of inquiry for political truths, now wafts our land as general as the winds of heaven, and when the people as a grand inquest decide, they will decide rightly.

Our country is said to be on the verge of ruin, and that its business interests for nearly twelve years past have been growing worse, but how stands the fact since 1833. Our commerce has nearly doubled; the fisheries in all their branches have more than doubled. The golden era of maritime enterprise has reached us, and soon we shall be the wealthiest

commercial nation on the globe, Great Britain not excepted. In 1828, nearly all our manufacturing were prostrate, now all of them are doing a good business, and their stocks mounting in value. Mechanical pursuits, with few exceptions, are flourishing; and I say boldly, the wages of labor are higher than in 1828; nay, since the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, on the 4th July last, the righteous boon of the working man, has been forcing its way up and onward from the most bitter elements of political warfare that ever waged a nation of men. During the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, prosperity (though not without its interruptions) has pervaded the whole length and breadth of our country. States have been clustered to the Union; cities have sprung up like the mushroom from villages, and villages from lone places. The spires of God's temples have reared themselves in every settlement of our land; and the school house is found planted in every little nook. Piety and education, the arts and sciences, have shone like stars of the first magnitude on society at large. If wealth is anything to boast of, or population to be proud of, in both our nation has increased a third in amount.

And, Mr. Editor, the twelve years past have done more for your town than the thirty-six years prior to 1828. Your valuation has doubled, the increase of your population is over thirty-three per cent. Every christian church of Quincy has come forth new and beautiful, and stands in the midst of your houses as bright emblems to the stranger's eye of the pious generosity of your citizens. The cause of learning has wonderfully flourished. Let me say, in all things you have prospered, and God knows my heart pants with gratitude to Him, that the town of my adoption and early love has been so highly favoured with the bounties of Heaven. X.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

I have a Pole one end of which is one inch square, and ten feet long; if I immerse the given end in water, vertically, it sinks three feet, but if the other end, six feet eight inches; required, the size of the pole at the other end, admitting that the buoyancy of water increases in depth, as 1 to 1.0383 for each foot.

J. A. H.

CRUEL MURDER.

On Thursday, of last week, *Bradbury Ferguson* having attended the regimental muster at Epping, N. H. and done duty as a soldier, returned home in the evening, and soon drove his wife from his house into the house of a neighbour for protection. He had been drinking, not to absolute drunkenness, but to the exciting of all his bad passions, and to the straining up of his muscles to an unnatural strength. He came followed by his wife, incited upon her being given up to him, and treated his neighbor with violence upon his interfering in her behalf. The police officers were sent for, after ten o'clock, and Mrs. Ferguson returned home while they were in the house. She stated to them that she had been abused by her husband, that evening and at other times. He denied it, and asked her to "show the marks." After a good deal of conversation, he promised the officers that he would not abuse his wife that night, but would be quiet, and in the morning he would give her a divorce and leave her, for he would not live with her any more. The officers asked her if she would stay in the house with him, and she finally consented, saying she "would try to." She was then left alone with him and their six children, the oldest being about twelve years old. In the course of the night the children were awakened by the discharge of a gun. They run into their mother's room, and found her lying on the floor, and their father standing by. They asked what he had done, and he answered that he had shot her. She requested him to lay her on the bed, and he did so. He then inquired of her where his clothes were, and she told him. He got them together, and told her that he should not have shot her if she had not provoked him to it. She was too far gone to make any reply, and spoke no more. He gave his gun to his oldest son, and left the house. The children then went to the neighbors and called them in. Mrs. Ferguson lived some minutes after they came in, but was speechless. She died before the physicians reached her. Upon examination of the body, it was found that a charge of powder and shot had entered her abdomen and occasioned her death. She was an industrious, peaceable, amiable woman, and suffered much and long from her cruel husband, who has at last sent her, through violence and blood, to that rest which, with him, she knew not and could not know. The murderer deliberately bundled up his clothes, while his victim was bleeding before him—taunted her for provoking his vengeance—and fled. He has not yet been apprehended, although pursuit is still making for him.—*Exeter (N. H.) News Letter.*

Col. J. Watson Webb has relinquished the proprietorship of the New York Courier and Inquirer to George W. Morrill. Mr. Webb is still editor.

Joseph Bonaparte has written an historical poem, entitled "Napoleon, which is shortly to appear in Paris.

G. T. Winthrop, Esq. has been elected unanimously Brigadier General of the First Brigade, in place of Gen. Appleton Howe, who declines.

McLeod, who was lately arrested at Lockport, charged with a participation in the burning of the Caroline, has been examined and released, on the ground that he was not the individual implicated.

The city of St. Louis, according to the Gazette of that place, increasing very rapidly in population and wealth.

"The Ballot Box" is the title of a new two penny daily paper commenced in New York, devoted to the abolition enterprise.

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS. Hon. Levi Lincoln has been re-nominated for Congress in the Worcester District, by the whigs.

The democrats have selected Isaac Davis, Esq. of Worcester, as their candidate in opposition to Governor Lincoln.

Thomas Bradley has been nominated as the whig candidate for the State Senate, from Dukes and Nantucket counties.

Samuel Wood, C. C. P. Hastings, James Allen, Amory Holman and Emory Washburn, have been nominated for State Senators, by the whigs of Worcester County.

The democrats have nominated as candidates for the State Senate, from Essex County, Joseph Kittredge, Nathan Webster, John Gott, B. F. Newhall, and Horatio Robinson.

Henry W. Bishop, Esq. has been selected as the democratic candidate for Congress from Berkshire District.

The whigs have nominated Hon. Nathan Brooks as their candidate for Congress from Middlesex District. In Berkshire County, Hon. Increase Sumner and Thomas F. Plunkett, have been nominated by the democrats for State Senators.

The whig Senatorial ticket for Middlesex County is composed of Benjamin Thompson, A. F. Lawrence, Phineas Howe, Chester Adams, Edmund Parker and Seth Ames.

The democrats of Worcester County have nominated as candidates for the State Senate, John Spurr, Benjamin Estabrook, Aaron S. Gibbs, Adam Harrington and Ariel Bragg.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. Phebe Ann Floor, of the city of New York, was lately tried for the murder of her husband, by giving him a poisoned cake. The circumstances were such as to justify her apprehension and trial, although links in the chain of evidence were wanting, which induced the jury to acquit. The deceased gave of the cake to several of his associates, all of whom were made sick by it; but he ate of it more freely than the others, and died. It was not distinctly shown that the cake was given to him by the accused.

QUINCY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. At the annual meeting of the Quincy Temperance Society, held on Monday evening last, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year.

President—Charles A. Cummings.
Vice Presidents—Josiah Davis, George Venzie, Thomas Hardwick, Joseph G. Brackett, Henry Barker.
Secretary—George Baxter.

THE LATE ASSAULT. William R. Pelby has been indicted by the Grand Jury, for an aggravated assault on William B. English, editor of the Boston Morning Herald. He has been arraigned at the Municipal Court, and plead guilty, and was put under two hundred dollars recognisance, for his appearance for sentence from day to day.

POEMS BY THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT. This able and learned divine has given to the public, some of the precious gems of his highly gifted and poetic mind, in a volume entitled the "Airs of Palestine, and other Poems," recently published in Boston. Through the liberality of the author we expect a rich treat in the perusal of this volume.

MUST RESUME. Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, in a recent letter to some of his political friends, speaks decidedly of the necessity of the Banks resuming specie payments at the time specified. He says:

"As I consider the suspension of specie payments extended to a longer time than was necessary, I shall not meet any further extension. If the banks cannot meet their engagements on the 15th of January next it will be a serious misfortune, but it is one in the production of which I have had no share, and for the consequence of which I shall feel no official responsibility."

NOTICES.

An address will be delivered before the Democratic Association of Quincy, THIS EVENING, October 10th, at the Town Hall, commencing at seven o'clock, by Asaph Churchill, Jr., Esq., of Dorchester.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Directors.

The Annual Convention of the friends of education in Norfolk County will be held at the First Congregational Church, in Quincy, on the 14th day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

An Address will be delivered by the Hon. Horace Mann, and several interesting questions will be discussed in relation to the best modes of governing and examining Schools. All interested as well ladies as gentlemen are requested to be present, especially School Committees and teachers.

The friends of this cause from other parts of the State are invited to attend and take part in the discussions.

The Norfolk County Association for the improvement of Common Schools will hold their annual meeting at the same time and place, and a full attendance is desired.

Punctuality is requested, as the Committee assure the members and others, that there will be no lack of important business.

**SAMUEL PETTES, } County Com.
SAMUEL W. COZZENS, } of
IRA CLEVELAND, } Arrangements.**

P. S.—The Clergymen in the several parishes in the County are requested to give the above notice from their respective pulpits on Sunday next.

A Democratic Convention will be held at the Medway Temperance House, West Medway, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Ninth District in the next Congress, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them. Each town is requested to send twice as many Delegates as they are entitled to Representatives in the next General Court.

By direction of the District Committee.
JOSHUA SEEVER, Chairman.

The whigs of the several towns, composing the Ninth Congressional District, are requested to send twice the number of Delegates they were entitled to send Representatives to the last General Court, to a Convention, to be held in Medway Village, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate a candidate to represent said District in the next Congress; also, to choose a District Committee, and transact any other business that may be deemed needful.

D. A. SIMMONS, for the Dist. Com.

The Democrats of Quincy are hereby notified, that a pleasant and commodious Room, for Mr. Gil's Store, has recently been fitted up in good taste and furnished with papers for their accommodation. This is the Head Quarters and News Room for every Democrat, without distinction. We are one.

The 30th day of October inst., by the Governor of Ohio for the electors in that State.

The Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, has appointed Thos. November, as a day of Thanksgiving.

A mass State convention of Congress at Auburn, (N. Y.) last week. Courtland presided. Hon. William Ginn, made a speech of four hours followed by Hon. Hugh S. Legare.

MARRIED.

In Boston, Mr. Noble Howard of N. to Miss Catherine R. Lathrop of the In Oxford, N. H. Rev. O. H. Title Universalist Society in Bath, N. H. D. Corlies.

This gentleman sometime last winter before the Quincy Lyceum on wished him a happy union with the wife, and predicted that he might hereafter experimentally of "the last, best, but he now realizes the former, give an improved version as it respects

Dancing.

MR. S. KNEELAND begs leave to the young ladies and gentlemen by the request of several gentlemen, the commencement of his Dancing School, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 13th, at 8 o'clock. That other arrangements for particulars apply to Mr. K. at the (Mr. French's) this evening.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1w

Flannels.

5-4, 4-4 and 7-8 fine White Flannel, plain Red Flannel; Figured Flannels for sale by

JOSIAH BRIG

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they offer to their friends in Quincy at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from sale by

JOSIAH BRIG

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Goods which they are disposed to offer responding to the times, consisting in following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths; Brown, Drab and Mixed do.; Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattins; Flannels, plain and twilled; Green Bookings; American, French and English Prints; Shawls, Blankets and Merinos; Together with many other articles season.

MANLEY & BR

Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Woolen Yarn.

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIG

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant issued by Hon. Sherman L. Proctor for the County of Norfolk, authorizing the subscriber to take possession of FRANCIS TIRELL, 2d, of Weymouth, of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor, meeting of all the creditors of said Francis, will be held at the dwelling-house of the Probate, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are requested to come prepared to prove their debts, and to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the said Francis TIRELL, 2d, and to business in relation to the said estate as before them; and all persons indebted to Francis TIRELL, 2d, or that have any of his debts, are requested to pay or deliver the same to any subscriber, or the assignee or assignees chosen as aforesaid.

DAVE

Weymouth, Oct. 10. 2w

Merinoes.

SUPERFINE French Thibet Merinoes quality and fashionable colors. Also Low priced French and English for sale cheap by

JOSIAH BRIG

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Horse Blankets!

AN Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received and of superior quality, for sale at

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Notice.

SEPTEMBER 25th, A HEREBY give notice to all whom

POETRY.

RICH AND POOR.

"When God built up the dome of blue,
And portioned earth's prolific floor,
The measures of his wisdom drew
A line between the rich and poor;
And till that vault of glory fell,
Or beauteous earth be scarred with flame,
Or saving love be all in all,
That rule of life will rest the same.

We know not why, we know not how,
Mankind are framed for weal or woe—
But to the Eternal Law we bow;
If such things are they must be so.
Yet, let no cloudy dreams destroy
One truth outshining bright and clear,
That wealth is only hope and joy,
And poverty but pain and fear.

Behold our children as they play!
Blest creatures, fresh from Nature's hand;
The peasant boy as great and gay
As the young lord to gold and land;
Their various toys of equal worth,
Their little needs of equal care,
And halls of marble, huts of earth,
All homes alike endeared and fair.

They know no better! would that we
Could keep our knowledge safe from worse.
So power should find and leave us free,
So pride be but the owner's curse;
So, without marking which was which,
Our hearts would tell, by instinct sure,
What paupers are the ambitious rich!
How wealthy the contented poor!

Grant us, O God! but health and heart,
And strength to keep desire at bay,
And ours must be the better part,
Whatever else besets our way.
Each day may bring sufficient ill;
But we can meet and fight it through,
It how sustains the hard of will,
And Conscience is our captain too."

HOME IN THE SKIES.

When up to nightly skies we gaze,
Where stars pursue their endless ways,
We think we see from earth's low clod,
The wide and shining home of God.

But could we rise to moon or sun,
Or path where planets duly run,
Still heaven would spread above us far,
And earth remote would seem a star.

"Tis vain to dream those tracts of space,
With all their worlds approach his face:
One glory fills each wheeling ball—
One love has shaped and moved them all.

This earth, with all its dust and tears,
Is his no less than yonder spheres;
And rain-drops weak, and grains of sand,
Are stamped by his immediate hand.

The rock, the wave, the little flower,
All fed by streams of living power,
That spring from one Almighty will,
What e'er his thoughts conceived, fulfill.

Is this all that man can claim?
Is this our longing's final aim?
To be like all things round—no more
Than pebbles cast on time's gray shore?

Can man, no more than beast, aspire
To know his being's awful sire?
And, born and lost on nature's breast,
No blessing seek but there to rest?

Not this our doom, thou God benign!
Whose rays on us unclouded shine:
Thy breath sustains our fiery dome,
But man is most thy favored one.

We view those halls of painted air,
And own thy presence makes them fair;
But dearer still to Thee, O Lord,
Is he whose thoughts to thine accord.

ANECDOTES.

IRISH PUN. "Does this path lead to the railroad?" said a traveller, as he overtook an Irishman in the midst of a meadow. "It does that same; I'm going there myself, an' you'll come along." The two travellers went forward until they arrived at an ordinary highway, when the traveller told Pat that he had mistimed him. "Faith!" cried the Irishman in a great passion, "is it me that has told you an untruth? an' if this is not a rail road, where will you find one at all at all?"

BRAVEY EXEMPLIFIED. When Cesar was advised by his friends to be cautious of the security of his person, and not to walk among the people without arms or any one to defend him, he always replied to the admonitions, "He that lives in fear of death, every moment feels its tortures. I will die but once."

HOW TO TEACH A CHILD TO PRONOUNCE. A lady was recently teaching a boy to spell. The boy spelled, c-o-l-d, but could not pronounce it. In vain his teacher asked him to think and try. At length she asked him, "what do you get when you go out upon the wet side-walk on a rainy day and wet your feet?" "I get a whipping."

A JEW DEFINED. "You are a Jew," said one man to another—"when I bought this pig of you it was to be a guinea, and now you demand five and twenty shillings, which is more than you asked." "For that very reason," replied the other, "I am no Jew, for a Jew always takes less than he asks."

A KNOWING BOY. A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to a post office, and money to pay the postage. Having returned with the money, he said: "Guess I've done the thing sickly! I seen a good many folks puttin' letters into the post office through a hole, and so I watched my chance, and got mine in for nothing."

FAIR ROSES. An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her, "My looks have planted roses in your cheeks; why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap a harvest."

NOTHING NEW. "They do say that there is nothing new under the sun, but if there ain't a pair of new stockings," said an old woman, just as she took the last stitch, "then I'm mistaken, that's all."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, durable, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges; AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR CONSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most elegant objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health. The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed, and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, alabaster, dahlia, invisible, drab-neck and bottle green, the mod mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community, and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy. Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Shipping, and the staple products of the country, and the statistics collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton Street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR.

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

Is now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in as faithful a manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.
Quincy, March 28.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway.
JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.
Milton, June 13.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them in the most delicate cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOSPHOR BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, which is the result of the fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary and biliary fluids. The blood, which is the red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fever of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that Dr. F. J. Agnew, District Physician, almost universally prescribes them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats of all the principal diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phosphor Bitters—and be sure that a fac simile of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 30.

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon the most simple plan, viz: Purifying the system of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Spitting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Cholera, and Dysentery; Symploc, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, of the Chest, of the Abdomen, of the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchoclele and Cancer Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick-head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, and Ulcers and every other disease, Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the most accurate tests, induce you to have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It is surely well, and to trust that the day is not far distant when Paralysis, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DISEASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIEFLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following case:

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extraordinary use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and is sent by the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the western signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tipperance and other Brown Sheetings; 34, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons; English, French and American Prints; Furniture Patch and Linens; Bed Tickings; Drillings and Stripes; Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Green and Mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings; Flannels, plain and checked; Bookings, Canvas and Paddings; Sewing Silk; Linen Thread; Russia Diapers and Crash; etc., etc.—with a general assortment of other reasonable Dry Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, by
MANLEY & BRAMHALL,
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, April 25.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases of an appointed. Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 35 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water Brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, and where it passes through the bowels, it cures, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors, and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against the wig makers, and on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a cocked hat. Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long devoted to the first rudiments of hair, after using Dr. Jayne's Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doing their worst in proving them to the "moles and bats," while the wig makers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor retaining firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption. Cough, Spitting Blood, etc. FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY.

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 254) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

At all individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a permanent cure, and can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Belts, Bands, and all articles kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Barton's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Of all kinds of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is pressed to do so, and he keeps their cases known, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 42.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

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That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beeth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and unobscured in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON, at this day (May 14, 1840) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. Two number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.

JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries

ORIN P. BACON. "Dorchester.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY. "Weymouth.

JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. "South Weymouth.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. "Braintree.

JOSEPH CLEVELY. "Abington.

SAMUEL A. TURNER. "South Scituate.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR. "Lynn.

N. B. OSBORNE. "Salem.

FREEMAN HUNT. "New York City.

MISCELLANY.

DRINKING HEALTHS.

The custom of drinking healths is one of very ancient date, but which, nevertheless, should be abandoned, and indeed must be so before drunkenness can entirely cease, and the temperance reformation triumph. It is a custom fraught with the most fearful results to the youth of our country, for it is constantly educating multitudes of them to swell the ranks of the drunkard. Moral courage is not frequently a prominent virtue of youth; and on the contrary, a dread of singularity, and of doing differently from others, is too often observed. The ingenious youth, after admitting the importance of total abstinence, is often heard to exclaim, "How can I adopt the principle, and thereby appear to reproach my friends, and expose myself to ridicule for my singularity?" All those who have broken through the fetters of this absurd custom, and who decline all invitations to partake of the intoxicating cup, have doubtless felt, and that deeply, the awkwardness of not returning the compliment of a glass of wine. I consider myself rather a veteran in the ranks of total abstinence, still I shall never forget the trial I underwent, when, for the first time, I felt it my duty to refuse wine; it was at the table of a distinguished lady now living, whose husband had occupied the highest station in the gift of the American people. When the soup was removed, she inquired whether I did not intend to invite her to take a glass of wine. I had just come to the decision that it was my duty to give up all drinks that could intoxicate, and I confess that I was embarrassed. Yet I felt that to yield, with my views of the nature of alcohol, would be sin. I therefore very briefly stated the resolution I had adopted, and the strong conviction resting on my mind, that I could no longer advocate with any effect the temperance cause, if I partook of intoxicating drinks in any form; and that without intending the least disrespect, or wishing to interfere with the practices of others who viewed their responsibilities in a different light, I hoped she would excuse me. The lady for a moment was surprised, and a shade of disapprobation passed over her countenance, but a moment after, in the most kind and conciliatory manner, she replied, "I most cheerfully excuse you—you set a proper and consistent example." I consider the custom of drinking healths, yet almost universal in the higher walks of life, to be most pernicious in its tendency; and could it cease, one of the greatest obstacles to the spread of temperance would be removed. It would be an event most auspicious to the temperance cause, should the rich and influential everywhere set the example to those in the humbler walks of life, and entertain their friends no longer with alcohol; but if wine must continue to be a part of their hospitality, let the custom universally adopted in France, and to some extent in the higher circles in England, be followed in this country also, viz., the doing away with all invitations to drink, and offering the wine in the same way as any other article which may be upon the table, leaving the guest to refuse or accept it without notice or comment. It would certainly appear to be a singular invitation, should a gentleman ask a lady to take a potato with him for the benefit of her health—why should not the custom of drinking healths in alcohol be equally ridiculous? In the case of the potato there could be nothing injurious—at least, no ill health resulting from it; but in the other case, it is nothing less than an invitation to drink health in a beverage containing a poison, and highly detrimental to health. Would that the higher classes in our cities and large towns, could be persuaded to take this subject into serious consideration, and assist in breaking down one of the most destructive "drinking usages" now in practice in our land. My attention has been called to the subject at this time, on reading the following interesting anecdote of a great man who remembered the command in Holy Writ, "Thou shalt not follow the multitude to do evil." It is related by Dr. Williams, in his Memoirs of Sir Matthew Hale.

"It happened about the year 1629, when Mr. Hale (for he had not then been knighted) was a young man, and previous to his call to the

bar." "His retreat from vain company," says Dr. Williams, "was more gradual; not, in fact, till he was driven to it by a sad, but to him, felicitous occurrence. Having joined some young men in a convivial party out of town, one of their number, notwithstanding all Mr. Hale's efforts to the contrary, indulged in wine to such a degree as to become insensible; and, at length, apparently dead. Mr. Hale retired to another room, and having shut the door, prayed to Him who "seeth in secret," that his friend might be restored, and that the countenance given by himself to such excess might be pardoned. He vowed also against the indulgence in such companionship for the future, and that he would not even drink a health if his friend recovered. And the vow was performed occasionally to the inconvenience and reproach of his friend; for, in after days, when drinking the King's health was deemed a distinguishing mark of loyalty, Mr. Hale was sometimes uninvitedly treated because of his refusal to observe the ceremony."

"Nor," says one who had read the above, "was Mr. Hale altogether singular in his views. It is clear that even in that age, temperance principles, and the necessity of resisting a foolish custom like the one under consideration, were properly understood and appreciated by some others. On the blank leaf of an old English bible, which has been handed down from parent to child through successive generations, is written the following pledge. The book appears at the time to have been the property of Robert Bolton, Bachelor of Divinity, and preacher of God's word, at Broughton, in Northamptonshire.

"From this daye forwarde to the ende of my life, I will never pledge anye health, nor drink a whole carouse in a glass, cuppe, bowle, or other drinking instrument whatsoever, whatsoever it be, from whomsoever it come, except the necessity of nature doe require it. Not my owne most gracious kinge, nor anye the greatest monarch, or tyrant on earth, nor my dearest friend, nor all the gouldie in the world, shall ever enforce me, or allure me. Not an angel from Heaven, (who I know will not attempt it) shall persuade me. Not Satan with all his old subtleties, nor all the powers of hell itself, shall ever betraye me. By this very sinne (for a sinne it is and not a little one) I doe plainly finde, that I have more offended and dishonored my great and glorious Maker, and most merciful Savior, than by all other sinnes, that I am subject unto: and for this very sinne it is, that my God hath often beene strange unto me; and for that cause, and none other respect, I have thus vowed, and I heartily beg my good Father in heaven of his great goodness and mercy in Jesus Christ, to assist me in the same, and to be favorable unto me for what is past. Amen."

R. BOLTON.

"Broughton, April 10th, 1637."

The fashion of drinking healths is exceedingly absurd, and would be considered so, universally, were it not that custom from our earliest infancy has made us blind to the truth; and if by common consent it could be entirely abolished, it would be a most difficult thing for the most ingenious to find even a plausible argument for its reintroduction.

Yours, respectfully,

E. C. DELAVAN.

[It seems to us, the custom of drinking healths is very much out of fashion already, and we certainly see no reason in the world why it should not be entirely done away. The French custom of helping one's self to wine as to any other article on table, is certainly preferable.—Ed. N. Y. AMERICAN.]

LOAFERS AND VAGABONDS.

We have long had it in view to drop a line of caution to our readers, against loafers and all those classes of idle vagabonds, who are too lazy to work for a living, and who are constantly plotting to sponge the means of keeping soul and body together, out of the frugal and industrious. The subject deserves a long chapter—we give it only a few lines, although a few lines will scarcely do it justice.

There are several classes of these vagabonds; to the first of which belong your real loafer, with crooked back, shoeless feet, and ragged jacket. He is a sturdy scoundrel, ready to beg, to steal, or even to rob, as occasion may require. The only mode of dealing with gentry of this class, is to introduce them to the magistrate at once.

Another class consists of a set of decently clothed vagrants, some times foreign, sometimes domestic, who go about with their pockets crammed with certificates, and recommendations to the charity of "the humane and benevolent." They generally call when the master of the house is at dinner—in which they usually expect to be invited to participate. Beware of them: their credentials are often forged, and at all events scarcely ever deserved. The best course is to decline looking at them altogether, taking it for granted that a man who deserves any recommendation, will never condescend to the meanness of carrying it about from door to door. If you once take them in, they will be pretty sure to take you in.

The next class is the itinerant merchant, who is sure to call at your house when you are absent, and by a glittering and tempting display of worthless but showy wares, usually contrives to carry off all the money you have left in the family. They profess to sell very cheap, and sure enough their articles are so cheap in quality, they are dear at any price. If you have any purchases to make, avoid these pests to the country, and go to the regular trader, where you

will at least have the satisfaction of knowing who you deal with, and if the article you buy does not prove what it ought to be, you will know where to go for redress.

The last of this band of harpies, who constantly prey upon society, and, if possible, the most odious of the whole, is your impertinent, intrusive rogue, who carries about subscription papers for books, prints, maps, &c. If you are lucky enough to see him coming, lock the door—it is your only safety. If he once fairly establishes himself in your premises, he clings to you with the greediness of a shark and the pertinacity of a leech, and ten to one he worries you into subscribing for his worthless trash, in order to get rid of him. Few, however, have an opportunity of locking him out, for, with the velvet tread of a cat, he creeps stealthily into your presence, and ere you have even heard the bell of the knocker, lo! there he is, unfolding before your astonished gaze, from a dirty flag handkerchief, his book of names, and his prospectus of lies. If you are busily engaged, so much the better for him: he knows your impatience, and is determined to profit by it, and not to leave you until, as the easiest mode of disposing of him, you have given him your name. The only way we know of settling affairs shortly with these customers, is resolutely to say no, no, no, in the beginning, and to say nothing else. Permit no parley—listen to none of their deceptions. If they are not satisfied with a refusal, then shove them out doors at once. For ourselves, we think it high time to have this nuisance abated. The community has been imposed upon enough by this practice of publishing by subscription many works which are scarcely worth publishing at all. Every man ought to make it a rule to discourage all publishers, who use such means to increase their business; not but that we have now and then seen a respectable and well-behaved individual engaged in this employment, but these are exceptions; in general, the agents in such business are impudent and importunate, and books either of little value, or sold at an extravagant price.—Newburyport Herald.

CINCINNATUS.

When Herodotus, taking advantage of the domestic troubles at Rome, possessed himself of the capital, the Consul Valerius Publicola repulsed him, but fell at the head of his troops. Another Consul was now to be elected, and after much deliberation, the choice fell on Cincinnatus; in consequence of which, the Senate sent deputies to invite him to come and take possession of the magistracy. He was then at work in his field, and being his own ploughman, he was dressed in a manner suitable to that profession. When he saw the deputies coming towards him, he stopped his oxen, very much surprised at seeing such a number of persons, and not knowing what they could want with him.

One of the company approached him, and requested him to put on a more suitable dress. He went into his hut, and having put on other clothes, he presented himself to those who were waiting for him without doors. They immediately saluted him Consul, and invested him with the purple robe; the lictors ranged themselves before him, ready to obey his orders, and begged him to follow them to Rome. Troubled at this sight, he for some time shed tears, in silence. At last recovering himself, he said only these words: "My field will not be sown this year!" and then repaired to Rome.

The conduct of Cincinnatus during his Consulship, fully showed what patriotism and greatness of soul had inhabited a poor wretched cottage. By the vigor and prudence of his measures, he appeased the tumult, and reinstated judiciary proceedings, which had been interrupted during many years. So peaceful a government could not fail of applause; and the people, in consequence, expressed their entire satisfaction with it. But what charmed them was, that upon the expiration of his term, he refused to be continued in office, with no less constancy than he had paid at first in accepting it. The Senate, in particular, forgot nothing that might induce him to comply with being continued in the consulship; but all their entreaties and solicitations were to no purpose.

No sooner had this great man resigned his office, than domestic troubles again embroiled the state; and the Roman state was forced to declare, that the Commonwealth required a dictator. Cincinnatus was immediately nominated to the office; and the deputies sent to announce it to him, again found him at his plough. He however accepted the office, and a second time saved his country.

Cincinnatus afterwards received the honor of the most splendid triumph that ever adorned any general's success—for having in the space of sixteen days, during which he had been invested with the dictatorship, saved the Roman camp from the most imminent danger—defeated and cut to pieces the army of the enemy—taken and plundered one of his finest cities, and left a garrison in it—and, lastly, gratefully repaid the Tuscans, who had sent an army to their assistance.

Such were a few of the advantages which this great patriot rendered his country.

Sensible of their obligations, and desirous to convince him of their regard and gratitude, the Senate made him an offer of as much of the land he had taken from the enemy as he should think proper to accept, with as many slaves and cattle as were necessary to stock it. He returned them his thanks, but would accept of nothing but a crown of gold of a pound weight, decreed him by the army. He had no passion

or desire beyond the field he cultivated; more glorious and contented with his poverty, than others with the empire of the world.

POLITICIANS.

Do you suppose that this is the last year of time? Are all things to pass away with this political contest, leaving no one to tell the story? Will the fooleries, the falsehoods, the humbugs, and all the antic tricks played before the people be forgotten? Will not the "cold rebuking eye" of impartial history hereafter look upon the extraordinary excitement of the present day, and single out for honor and immortality those who have done well, and for infamy and oblivion those who have done ill? Will it not discover those who, with a lofty patriotism, a deep, honest, heartfelt regard for truth, spurned all baser weapons, and refused to stoop to the low and miserable trickery of demagogues? And will not its piercing glances also reach the skulking and cowardly traitors to their country and its popular institutions, who strove to shut out the light of truth, to deceive the people, and hold them up before the world to be ridiculed as an ignorant rabble who could only be controlled by being deluded with falsehood or confounded with noise?

Depend upon it politicians, the history of these things will be written hereafter, when the excited passions of the present hour will have become cold, and when no delusion can obscure the simple truth. Reflect what that history will be, and in what a volume it will be found. Remember that it will be the same volume which immortalizes the great apostles of American liberty—our Washingtons, our Jeffersons, and our Franklins—the volume which is to record one of the most striking instances of human progress since the first dawning of time—a noble and a successful effort to throw off the yoke of arbitrary power, and establish a government upon the great principle of equal rights, and to be directed solely by the will of the people. Nor is it what is already written in this volume that should be alone considered; for who can doubt that many a brilliant page remains to be filled through the long years of future time?

He who would not have his name a foul blot upon those pages, placed there but to hand down his infamy to after ages, must see to it that in the heat of party strife, or in his over-weening ambition for office, he does not so conduct as to weaken confidence in self-government. He must not abuse the institutions of his own country, nor hold up the people as an unthinking rabble who can be poisoned with falsehood, corrupted with money, or warped with prejudice. Political contests we must have of course, but they should not be conducted in this manner. When men differ, as they will honestly differ, in regard to political measures, let them come before the people fairly, avow distinctly their respective principles, show clearly the points upon which they are at issue, produce their facts and press home their arguments with as much warmth and force as they may, leaving the people to pronounce an impartial decision between them. There is dignity in such a controversy; it tends to elicit truth, to scatter light abroad, and to establish correct principles. He who truly loves his country, who is devoted to the cause of human liberty, and who respects his own reputation, will not depart from this course and resort to the depraved passions, the miserable falsehoods and humbugs which at present fill so many papers and afford material for so many speeches.

BULLYING EDITORS.

The Baltimore Sun has some very proper remarks on this subject, and concludes with expressing a determination to defend the constitutional rights of an editor to the last extremity. If the only alternatives presented to the conductors of the press, are either to be bullied or beaten by every blackguard and villain who has made himself a proper object of public reproof, or to suppress all the information which is necessary to guard the community against the crimes and machinations of such wretches; if these are the only alternatives, then society has ceased to protect its own peace and welfare, and the boasted liberty of the press is among the most laughable absurdities of the age. It is a shocking circumstance that editors, in any case, should deem it necessary to arm themselves for personal conflicts, to defend themselves against the ruffianly assaults of those who are interested in having the truth concealed. Yet instances have been known, and that very recently, wherein editors have saved themselves from death or enormous bodily harm, only by the use of those weapons which the laws proscribe, and which, except in cases of great emergency, should never be found in the hands of any good citizen. For lack of using such weapons, or other sufficient means of defence, an editor in the city of Boston has become the victim of violence. And what was the offence which called for this outrage? Why, for presuming to criticise the performances of some of the actors of the theatre in that city, which performances have always been open to the comments of the press. For thus freely expressing his opinion of their merits, he has been beaten, stamped on, and seriously injured. What reparation can be made to this editor for what he has suffered? Every one must see that no pecuniary recompense would be adequate, even if there were any prospect of obtaining it. His injuries, it is likely, are beyond the reach of medicine, he may never be restored to that degree of health which he enjoyed previously to the assault.

What can atone to him, or to that society of which he has been a useful and respectable member, for the wrongs committed by one who is little more than a common vagrant? The true principle of justice will direct that the ruffian be severely punished in his person; the only method of retribution which can prevent the frequency of such misdeeds, and relieve editors from the necessity of making their offices so many garrisons, likely to become the scenes of brutal violence and bloodshed. If a wrong done to the person of any individual be an offence to the community, an assault on an editor's person is doubly so, for his line of duties exposes him in a particular manner to the resentment of those who are enemies to good order and to social interests.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON LOVED HIS MOTHER.

Immediately after the organization of the present government, Gen. Washington repaired to his mother, preparatory to his departure for New York. An affecting scene ensued. The son feelingly remarked the ravages which a tottering disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed her:

"The people, madam, have been pleased with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States; but before I can assume the functions of my office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and—"

Here the matron interrupted him. "You will see me no more. My great age, and the disease which is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust in God I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfil the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may that Heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

The President was deeply affected. His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly, yet fondly encircled his neck.

The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory, retracing scenes long past, carried him back to his paternal mansion, and the days of his youth; and there the centre of attraction was his mother; whose care, instruction, and discipline, had prepared him to reach the topmost height of laudable ambition; yet how were his glories forgotten while he gazed upon her, from whom, wasted by time and malady, he must soon part to meet no more!

The matron's predictions were true. The disease which had so long preyed upon her frame completed its triumph, and she expired at the advanced age of eighty-five, confiding in the promise of immortality to the humble believer.

Remember this story, little children. Washington, you know, was a great man. I shall never expect to see any boy become a great man, who does not love his mother.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The Governor of this Commonwealth, with the advice of the Executive Council, has issued the following Proclamation appointing the annual Thanksgiving.

Acknowledging, at all times, the gratitude due to Him, with whom is the fountain of life, and who is the author of all good, the people of Massachusetts have yet been accustomed, near the close of each year, in a more solemn manner, to meet together and publicly confess, with thanksgiving, their entire dependence on His providence. His power, that guides the planets in their course, has not suffered seed-time or harvest to fail; has given quickening warmth to the sun; has sent the early and the latter rain, and has ripened for the husbandman the fruits of his toil. Except the Lord had been with him, the toil had been in vain. It is His guardian care that has provided an inheritance for all who wait on him—and who keep his way.

In conformity, therefore, to the usage of our fathers, I have thought proper to appoint, and do, by and with the consent and advice of the Council, hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, Praise, and Prayer, throughout the Commonwealth. And I do invite the whole people, in their respective places of worship, to give thanks to Almighty God for his manifold blessings on the labors of the year; for the fruitfulness of the season; for the prosperity that has attended those who go down to the sea in ships; for the success of our industry in its various pursuits; that no pestilence has gone abroad to destroy; that no sickness has wasted the fold.

Nor would we give thanks to God for outward blessings only, but would desire to be grateful for the wonderful works that He did for our fathers, who put their trust under the shadow of His wings; for the blessed institutions of civil and religious liberty, which they established and have transmitted; for the gracious mercy of His infinite goodness, which has given light to every one that cometh into the world, and thus raised the hope that freedom will continue to make progress, till the bonds of oppression shall everywhere be broken, and the equal rights of man be established among all who have received from the Father of Spirits the gift of reason and affections; but above all, for the glorious redemption of mankind by His Son, decreed from the foundation of the world, by Him whose faithfulness knows

QUINCY PATRIOT.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1840.

EDUCATION CONVENTION. The "Annual Convention of the friends of Education in Norfolk county," (to use the language of the official notice,) was held in this town, on Wednesday last, October 14th, agreeably to previous announcement. If the numerical strength of the meeting may be properly regarded as any indication of the feeling entertained by the people of Norfolk county for the interest of the Common School system, then indeed is the public zeal for the success of that hallowed enterprise at a deplorably low ebb. But we cannot listen for a moment to so fearful a suggestion. Justice forbid that we should measure the present or future prosperity of one of the most benevolent and invaluable moral institutions of the age, by a standard so limited, invidious, and unwelcome. Yet we cannot conceal our mortification and regret, that after the steps taken—the reasonable and extensive notice of the Convention, and the important invitations addressed to other sections of the State, in order to secure a general and encouraging attendance, but about one hundred individuals could be convened upon the occasion, and not a small portion of those, the inhabitants of our own town.

Political gatherings and celebrations are announced, and thousands upon thousands of all ranks and conditions, casting aside business and forgetting all avocation, congregate spontaneously and gladly at the summons—travelling from sections the most remote, and regardless alike of time, trouble, and expense. And what is the science of equitable government, and the offspring of correct and impartial education? What the legitimate foundation of true Republicanism, but popular intelligence and practical virtue? What its consistent and adequate security, but expansive, progressive, invigorating knowledge? How criminally impolitic then is the anxiety, how false the patriotism, which guards only the health, purity, and progress of the political current, while the *FOUNTAIN HEAD* is lamentably neglected, nay apparently forgotten? There is palpable need of a deep revolution of sentiment in this respect; and if men, high in property, acquirements, and influence, who are loud in their professions of philanthropy and patriotism, would but exhibit a closer consistency in *actions and words*, the inestimable cause of Common School Education would no longer, as it now seems, be regarded as an object of trifling and secondary importance.

Samuel Pettes, Esq. of Brookline, officiated as Chairman of the Convention. Several resolutions and questions of interest, proposing suggestions and alterations relative to studies, modes of instruction, present condition and future arrangement of Schools, &c. were discussed by various gentlemen, in the fore part of the day. In the afternoon, an instructive and eloquent Address was delivered by Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. He pictured in beautiful colors, the advantages and blessings conferred by education—its intimate connection with justice and true liberty—its influence upon the passions and appetites of men, the proper regulation of ambition, and the effect of early precepts and examples upon after life. He contrasted the nature of our government with foreign powers, the different principles adopted in the preservation of peace and the administration of justice—our dependence upon the innate powers and moral susceptibilities of man for national existence, freedom, and order, with the thrones, titled hereditary, and military institutions of the old world. He spoke of the high and exalted destiny of our country—the claims of posterity, and closed with a glowing and forcible exposition of the duties and responsibilities of parents and teachers.

We trust that the pioneers in the benign work of popular education, will not be influenced by minor or extraneous considerations; and hope to see a more thorough and general waking-up to the importance and success of Common Schools.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. The delegates elected to this meeting assembled in Dedham on the day appointed, and was organized by the election of Hon. Alexander H. Everett of Roxbury as President, who was assisted by Benjamin Richards, of Randolph; John Bates, of Bellingham; Isaac Withington, of Dorchester; Saul B. Scott, of Franklin; and Benjamin V. French, of Braintree, as Vice Presidents. Henry M. Greene of Franklin, and Benjamin Tirrell, Jr., of Weymouth, were chosen Secretaries.

A County Committee of one from each town was then chosen, of which Silas W. Wilder, Esq. of Dedham, editor of the Norfolk Democrat, was chosen Chairman.

Isaac H. Wright of Roxbury, was chosen a member of the State Committee from Norfolk County, in place of William H. Spar, Esq., who declined a re-election.

Hon. Benjamin P. Williams of Roxbury, Dr. Bradford L. Wales of Randolph, and Gen. Lucas Pond of Wrentham, were unanimously nominated as candidates for re-election for State Senators from this County.

A Committee, chosen for the purpose, reported a series of Resolutions which were adopted by the Convention.

After addresses from Robert Rantoul, Jr. and Isaac H. Wright, the meeting was dissolved.

The premises of our friends of the Democrat to send an account of the doings for last Saturday's paper were not fulfilled; consequently we shall be unable to find room for the official proceedings.

ABOLITION CONVENTION. We are unable this week to comply with the request to publish the doings of the friends of independent nominations in Norfolk County. The muse of humanity demands the unceasing efforts of every friend of universal liberty. The ballot box is certainly a powerful instrument in forwarding the good work of abolition.

no change; for the blessed influence of the gospel in reforming the social and moral condition of man; and for that watchful providence which brings good out of evil, and turns sorrow into joy, compelling even the worst passions of men to minister to the Divine councils, and making all things conspire together for good.

And while we render praise to Almighty God for all his benefits, we would supplicate the aid of His Spirit to give us a living sense that all the glory is due to him; that we are but the creatures of His power, enjoying manifold advantages from his unmerited grace; that we have but gathered what He has given; that if we are filled with good, it is because He has opened His hand.

And we would further beseech him, that this people may become to the nations an example of righteousness and peace, of freedom and order, of sobriety and just judgment, may make His will their law, and found their well-being and their good name on obedience to His word; that, while He has made us to learn joy and gladness, He would hide His face from our sins, and blot out all our iniquities. And may God, who was the God of our fathers, establish His covenant with this people, and with their children to the latest generation.

MARCUS MORTON.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Your correspondent, a "Democratic Whig," is again calling upon some of the "democrats" of Quincy for an explanation of democracy, I perceive. I admire his perseverance, Mr. Editor, but he may as well "call spirits from the vasty deep," and they will come about as soon as he gets an answer to his questions.

The true definition of Van Buren democracy is, "Democracy as the President understands it." And if the President were to tell a southern man what it is, he would say, "it is the principle of universal liberty, which makes the planter the lord of the soil, and takes away all hopes of freedom from the slave." He would propose to develop this principle by treating all petitions on the subject of slavery with silent contempt, and adopting such measures as will reduce the wages of labor in the free states to the lowest possible price on which a man could subsist *without meat*, in order that the planter may obtain food and clothing for his slaves on the cheapest possible terms.

But, if the President were to give an explanation to a northern man, he would probably tell him that "Democracy is the supremacy of man over his accidents;" and the measures he would propose for the development of the principle would be, "a judicious tariff;" a sound and equal national currency; restriction of executive patronage; non-interference of office-holders in the freedom of elections, and one term for the office of President."

These two explanations may sound somewhat contradictory, but they are not so in reality as I will undertake to show.

"A judicious tariff" means such a tariff of duties as shall be sufficient to provide for the expenses of the government, to be levied on all articles equally, without any distinction between those we can make at home and those we must necessarily import, for, says the President, "the people look to the government for too much." True it is that our manufacturers may complain, and say that government, by its former measures, has induced them to embark an immense amount of capital in home manufactures, and that a repeal of the protective duties will not only ruin them, but will make the country dependent on foreign nations for articles of the first necessity. The President has foreseen and provided for this emergency, and he tells the manufacturers that their fears are wholly groundless, that they have nothing to do but to enter heartily into his currency plan, and the prices of wool, iron, and wages will come off fifty per cent, thus enabling him to purchase his raw materials and labor at European prices. The LABORER may think he is overlooked in this business, but it is not so. Our democratic President remembers all his *subjects*, and when the laboring man comes forward to complain of reduced wages, he is met with the utmost suavity, and told that he must not "look to the government for too much;" that "the government will take care of itself"—and this promise, we all know, will be literally fulfilled so far as the administrators of it have the power; and is not that enough for a democratic government to do? But even to the laborer Mr. Van Buren will throw out a little consolation. He will tell him, "well, my friend, and suppose your wages are reduced one-half, everything else, except the salaries of office-holders, and the articles we import from abroad, will decline in the same manner, and so you will be no worse off; or, if you are, just remember that *meat* is said to be *unwholesome*, and if you will only leave off eating meat, you may save enough to make up the difference on the salaries of office holders to the articles that *will not* come down; and surely, my friends, that is no great sacrifice to the cause of democracy."

Thus will our worthy President dispose of the protective system, and prove as clear as sunlight, that it is *very* democratic to reduce the wages of labor in order to sustain our manufactures, in order to please the southern slave holder, and secure the southern votes for himself in his contest for re-election. I have not time now, but will find it soon, to tell you how he will practise upon the other articles of his creed.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A WORD TO 'X.'

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent "X," in his communication of last week, pictured in fine style the glowing prospects of our country. His remarks, I suppose, are intended as a eulogium upon the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

He tells us very decidedly, "That the fisheries in all their branches have more than doubled since 1825." It is true they have increased, but without any thanks due to the "Hero of New Orleans" or the "Gentleman from Kinderhook" for their prosperity; if there is any thanks due, will Mr. "X," please to inform us wherein. When Gen. Jackson's wild scheme of removing the deposits was blown up, in what class of our community did this experimental tornado perform the greatest execution? It was among the hardy fishermen. Still, they were told to cry out whig projects, and to whistle true aristocracy. But the fisheries have increased; and why is it? It is because they have had one support to rely upon; but this, their only encouragement, Mr. Benton, one of the pillars of the administration, says, must be wrested from them; or, to use his own words, "he will not rest until the bounty is taken off the fisheries." Now, you deprive them of the bounty, the only mainstay of hope, and you will find that instead of doubly increasing, they will be trebly diminishing.

If Mr. Benton can carry his project into execution, (which I very much doubt,) you may bid farewell to your nursery for seamen, and farewell to the bright prospects of the fisherman. But, if I mistake not, on the 4th of March next, their feeble ray of hope, which is about expiring in the socket, will be revived again with all its wonted brilliancy.

If I am wrong, Doctor "X" will please to inform us "why the fisheries have more than doubled since the year 1825," and oblige an Old Democrat.

For the Quincy Patriot.

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the friends of education, in Norfolk County, was held at Quincy, pursuant to notice; Samuel Pettes, Esq., of Brookline, presided. A committee chosen to furnish resolutions reported the following, which were discussed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That the facts stated, and the views and suggestions presented in the two last abstracts of the Massachusetts School Returns, would, if widely circulated and well understood, be of the highest utility in increasing the public intelligence, and in promoting an interest in relation to schools, and therefore that the School Committees use their influence to diffuse the information contained in those abstracts, either by inviting the inhabitants to assemble at their School Houses, or other convenient places, for the purpose of reading and hearing selections from these documents, or in such other way as they may consider most effectual to promote the object.

Resolved—That all teachers be requested to examine these documents, that they may know what duties the public are now expecting from them, and in what manner their duties ought to be discharged.

Resolved—As the opinion of this convention, that female teaching is preferable to male teaching for small children; that, both for the purposes of government and instruction, scholars of similar ages and attainments should be educated together; and therefore, that it be also recommended, wherever the population is sufficiently dense to establish union schools, by uniting two or more whole districts, and bring the large scholars into the union school, while the small ones are taught by females in the district schools.

Resolved—That all teachers ought to carry into school an approved Dictionary of the English language, that they may always have the means of ascertaining the correct pronunciation of their native tongue.

Resolved—That such a diversity of school books, as separate scholars into different classes, who otherwise might be conveniently classed together, is a great evil, inasmuch as it wastes the time of the teachers, diminishes the amount of instruction which the pupils might otherwise receive, and increases the expense of school books; and therefore, that it be recommended to all school committees to comply with the requisitions of the law, in regard to prescribing the books to be used in the school.

Resolved—That the various mischiefs entailed upon our schools by habits of irregularity and tardiness in the attendance of the scholars, are such as demand an immediate remedy; and therefore, that parents, guardians, teachers, and all friends of education, should strive together to abolish a practice which inflicts so many present evils upon our schools, and threatens so many prospective ones to the character of the scholars.

The address of the Secretary of the Board of Education was delivered in the afternoon, after which the Norfolk County Association for the improvement of Common Schools, held their annual meeting.

The following list of officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Dr. Alvan Lamson.
Vice Presidents—Rev. Lyman Matthews, Samuel Pettes, Esq., Elisha Marsh, Rev. David Sanford, Hon. Joseph Hawes.

Secretary—Charles A. Cummings.

Treasurer—William H. Spear.

Committee of Arrangement—Samuel Pettes, of Brookline, Rev. Mr. Cozens, of Milton, Ira Cleveland, Esq., of Dedham.

Per order of the Association,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

For the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO "FELO DE SE."

SIR—By looking again at those articles headed "Home Sketches," which you referred to in the last Saturday's Patriot, you will perceive that they were written over the signature of "D," and not "X," as you stated. After voluntarily and unprovokedly attacking me under the character of the latter initial, what right have you to know me under any other signature? May I not be permitted to entertain the belief that you foresaw a display of

TWELFTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body met in convention, at West Scituate, on Monday last, and was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Hon. Bradford L. Wales, of Randolph.
Vice Presidents—Benjamin V. French, of Braintree; James Bates, of Abington; Horace Collamore, of Pembroke; Jabez P. Thompson, of Halifax.

Secretaries—J. C. Edwards, of Quincy, and Asaph Churchill, Jr. of Dorchester.

A committee on resolutions was then chosen to report a series previous to the adjournment of the convention. The crowded state of our columns prevents their insertion this week.

A District Committee of one from each town was next chosen, of which Horace Collamore, Esq. of Pembroke, is chairman.

WILLIAM M. JACKSON, of Plymouth, was selected, by ballot, as the candidate to be supported by the democrats of the Twelfth District for member of Congress.

To the kindness of the publisher of the Plymouth Rock we are indebted for the official account, which favor will be remembered.

TWELFTH DISTRICT WHIG CONVENTION. A very numerous convention of whigs from the several towns in the Twelfth Congressional District was held in the Congregational Meeting House, in Plympton village, on Wednesday last. The convention was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Solomon Lincoln, of Hingham.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Richards, of Braintree; Samuel L. Bass, of Randolph; Anson Robbins, of Scituate; Benjamin Alden, of Duxbury.

Secretaries—John M. Gourgas, Jr. of Quincy; James Ruggles, of Rochester; Joseph S. Beal, of Kingston.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate to represent the Twelfth Congressional District in the Congress of the United States, and the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was selected by acclamation, no other candidate being named in the convention.

The President of the convention, with Messrs. Josiah Brigham of Quincy, and Joseph Richards of Braintree, were appointed to inform Mr. Adams of his nomination, and to request his consent to be a candidate for re-election.

A committee, previously selected for the purpose, reported a series of Resolutions, which, at the request of the convention, we shall publish next week.

Our thanks are due to the publisher of the Hingham Patriot for the early transmission of a slip containing the official proceedings, which favor we shall be happy to reciprocate.

POTENTIAL NOMINATIONS. The whigs of Hampden county have nominated for the State Senate, William Childs, of Springfield, and William S. Bates, of Westfield.

The whigs of Franklin county have nominated for the Senate, George T. Davis, of Greenfield, and James White, of Northfield.

Osmyn Baker has been nominated by the whigs for re-election to Congress from Franklin District.

William B. Calhoun has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the whigs from Hampden District.

The whigs of Berkshire have nominated William Williams, of Stockbridge, and William C. Plunkett of Adams, for the Senate.

George N. Briggs has been nominated for re-election to Congress, by the whigs of Berkshire District.

The democratic party in Bristol county have nominated for the State Senate, Seth Whitmarsh, Foster Hooper, and Horatio Pratt.

Hon. Henry Williams is the democratic candidate for re-election to Congress from Bristol District.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, late Speaker of the House, has been nominated by the whigs of Boston as their candidate to Congress.

The whigs in Plymouth County have nominated Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr., of Duxbury, and Jesse Perkins of North Bridgewater, as their candidates for State Senators.

The democrats of Hampshire County, have nominated Laban Marcy and Joel Hayden as candidates for the State Senate.

Hon. Alexander H. Everett has been nominated by the democrats as their candidate for Congress from the Ninth District.

Gen. Appleton Howe of Weymouth, James M. Robbins of Milton, and Meletiah Everett of Wrentham, have been nominated as candidates for State Senators by the whigs of Norfolk County.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. We must be permitted to tender our thanks to those Ladies, to whose gallant generosity we have been repeatedly indebted for liberal donations of delicious fruit, &c. We hope the fair donors will excuse our remissness and delay, in returning suitable acknowledgments. We have been the happy recipient of their favor in this wise, "many a time and oft;" and if we have seemed chary in the expression of our obligations, it has not been the result of either diffidence or ingratitude—but mainly from a disposition to avoid exciting the jealousy and ill will of the editorial fraternity. We are satisfied, whatever may be the opinions of the last mentioned worthies, the Ladies will overlook the omissions, and duly appreciate our native disinterestedness.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES. An article upon railroads, in the New York Sun, compiled from Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, says, that thirteen years ago, there was not one in the country. The first was constructed in 1827, at Quincy, Massachusetts, and was only four miles in length. The next in 1829, at Mauch Chunk, in New York, which was five miles long. These nine miles of railroad were all that were made previous to 1831. The entire distance now in actual operation, or in process of rapid completion, is two thousand two hundred and seventy miles. Nearly the whole of this distance is already completed; besides which, there are other roads in course of construction to the extent of two thousand three hundred and forty miles, making in all four thousand six hundred and sixteen miles.

Gen. Harrison was to leave Ohio on the 2d inst., on a visit to Pennsylvania.

DELAWARE ELECTION. The State election was held last week, and Newcastle county, the only democratic county in the State, gave a whig majority, for the first time in twelve years. The following are the majorities in each of the counties. Newcastle county, whig majority 138; in 1838, democratic majority 208. Kent county, whig majority 346; in 1838, whig majority 86. Sussex county, whig majority 239; in 1838 whig majority 78. Whig majority, 1840, 722. Van Buren majority, 1838, 64. Nett whig gain, 736. The election of two whigs to the United States Senate is now rendered certain.

WHAT A MEDLEY. The editor of the New York Sunday Mercury, in speaking of the recent trial of Mrs. Floor in that city for the supposed murder of her husband, says, the "evidence adduced in behalf of the accused was solely as to her *furious* character, which was proved to have been irreproachable and exemplary."

HINGHAM BANK. At the annual meeting, the following individuals were chosen Directors for the present year, viz:—Ebenzer Gay, President; David Whiton, Francis G. Ford, Edward Thaxter, Nathaniel Richards, Luther J. Barnes, David Fearing, Thomas Loring, George Lincoln and Henry Hersey of Hingham; James C. Doane, Cohasset; John Beal, Scituate.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH. The Ecclesiastical Council, for the trial of the Rev. John Pierpont of Boston for his manifold crimes, has resulted in a failure. There were but eight delegates present, twelve being necessary to form a quorum. A resolution that the meeting be dissolved was moved and carried. So the whole affair is quashed for the present.

PENNSYLVANIA. Some returns have been received from this State, but not sufficient to furnish an opinion as to the final result. The vote in Philadelphia city and county, and the adjoining districts, is favorable to the Administration, showing a democratic gain of several thousands. The accounts from the interior as far as heard, are more flattering to the whigs.

MARYLAND. The election has resulted in favor of the whigs. Last year the Senate stood twelve whigs to nine democrats, and the House thirty-three whigs to forty-six democrats. This year the Senate will consist of fifteen whigs and six democrats; and the House of sixty whigs to nineteen democrats.

DELAWARE. The opponents of the national administration succeeded in this State, at the recent election. Both branches of the legislature are in their power, which secures the election of two United States Senators.

QUINCY STONE BANK. The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of this institution for the ensuing year, viz:—Lemuel Brackett, Adam Curtis, George W. Beale, Harvey Field, Nathaniel White, Josiah Brigham, John Briesler, James Newcomb and Daniel Exeter of Quincy, C. S. Holbrook of East Randolph, Apollon Randall of Braintree.

On the 6th inst. Lemuel Brackett, Esq. was re-elected President by the Board.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Mexico is still in trouble. Its ports are blockaded by a handful of Texian vessels, and it has not even a schooner with which to oppose them. To make bad worse, the leaders of the late revolution are with the Texans.

The New York Whig Nominating Convention have selected the present Representatives in Congress from the city for re-election, viz. Ogden Hoffman, James Monroe, Edward Curtis and Moses Grinnell.

The Editor of the New York Sunday Mercury wisely remarks, that "each political party pretends to act upon the principle of 'the greatest good to the greatest number'; instead of which he is inclined to believe that they, in reality act upon the principle of 'the greatest good to the greatest scamp.'"

Ferguson, who lately shot his wife, in Exeter, (N. H.) has been captured in the woods near Sanbornston, and conveyed to Portsmouth jail.

At an election held for Mayor and Council in the city of Nashville, (Tenn.) the whigs elected their ticket in every ward. Their majority for Mayor was one hundred and ninety-three.

The New York sub-treasurer, Hon. Stephen Allen, gives a bond of two hundred thousand dollars. His sureties are his son and son-in-law.

Sickness still continues to prevail to an almost unprecedented extent, and is still increasing, in the interior of Alabama.

The introductory lecture before the New York Lyceum will be delivered by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Samuel Bonche, the Chief Clerk in the Office of the House of Representatives, at Washington, has been dismissed and B. B. French appointed his successor.

A man recently died in the prison at Ghent, who had been confined there forty-two years, having been condemned in 1798, for robbery, with violence on the high road.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector for the present month contains descriptions of no less than seventy new coin counterfeit.

Rev. Dr. Beecher opened the great whig meeting at Cincinnati with prayer. Gen. Harrison made one of his best speeches.

An individual in Liverpool announces that he is "manufacturer of milk punch to her Majesty."

The State Valuation Committee, appointed at the last session of the legislature, commenced its sitting in Boston on Wednesday last.

The number of voters registered in New York city, under the new registry law, is 43,602, being an increase of 2782 over the vote polled last spring.

Eleven houses have been commenced in Philadelphia within about three weeks, the cost of which when completed, will amount to not far from one hundred thousand dollars.

Rev. E. N. Harris, of Lynn, has been unanimously invited to take the pastoral charge of the Pleasant Street Christian Church, in Portsmouth, (N. H.) and he has accepted this invitation.

The Maine Cultivator holds out that turkeys and other domestic fowls will be remarkably fat this season, on account of the great abundance of grasshoppers. Only think of it, turkeys fattened on grasshoppers!

NOTICES.

A meeting of the democratic city will be held at the Quincy Point School EVENING, to transact such business for them.

Hon. S. G. Goodrich of Roxbury, will deliver a Lecture before the Whig Convention of Quincy, on MONDAY EVENING 19th, at the Town Hall, at seven o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

By order of the Dr.

Hon. John Q. Adams will deliver a lecture before the Quincy Lyceum, on DAY EVENING next, at the Town Hall, at seven o'clock.

Tickets may be had of Caleb Gill, Esq., Justin Spear and of the Secretary. All persons intending to purchase tickets, to do so previous to the above date, to prevent delay at the door, as admitted without a ticket.

It is expected the following gentlemen before the Lyceum during the present week. Hon. John Q. Adams, Charles F. Adams, S. G. Goodrich, Rev. John Pierpont, R. Rogers, Rev. Charles W. Upham, S. Hunt, Esq. of New York, Rev. Wm. M. John T. Burrell, Rev. Calvin Walton Gregory, Jonathan F. Moore, Esq., Geo.

Col. Seth J. Thomas will deliver a democratic citizens of Weymouth, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21st, at seven o'clock, Meeting House, in said town. Ladies, without distinction of party are invited, without distinction of party are invited.

By order of the Town Committee, LOVELL BICKNELL.

A quarterly meeting of the Norfolk Slavery Society will be held, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25th, at Walpole, at nine o'clock, at which the friends of the slave to be interested, as able speakers are present.

A full attendance is earnestly requested. JOSIAH V. MARSHALL.

The Democrats of Quincy are hereby a pleasant and commodious Room, at Store, has recently been fitted up in accordance with papers for their accommodation. This is the Head Quarters and Newery Democrat, without distinction. #2

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, that they will be in session at the Town Hall, SATURDAY, Oct. 18th, at nine o'clock, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, having business with the Town to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BICKNELL, DANIEL BAXTER, Quincy, March 23th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Cornell, J. Esq. to Miss Harriet Ellis, both of Cary in Boston, William Johnson, Esq. of Miss Harriet A. L. Tufts of the former.

DIED.

In this town, 13th inst., William Henson of Mr. Charles A. and Mrs. Mary aged 9 months.
In Weymouth, Rachel Ann, daughter at White, aged 23.
In South Scituate, Mrs. Hannah, widow Perez Turner, aged 64.

Notice.

THE Quincy Union Singing School, their annual meeting, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20th, at the Town Hall, at 7 o'clock, for the choice of officers, and to do as they may regulate their conduct before the meeting. Per order of the Directors, Quincy, Oct. 17.

Ann Curtis's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Ann Curtis, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has accepted said trust. A having demands upon the estate of the said Ann Curtis, to exhibit the same, and a debited thereto to make payment to.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Weymouth, Oct. 17.

James Harding's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said James Harding, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has accepted said trust. A having demands upon the estate of the said James Harding, to exhibit the same, and a debited thereto to make payment to.

ARTHUR HARDING, Weymouth, Oct. 17.

James Harding's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said James Harding, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has accepted said trust. A having demands upon the estate of the said James Harding, to exhibit the same, and a debited thereto to make payment to.

ARTHUR HARDING, Weymouth, Oct. 17.

James Harding's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said James Harding, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, and has accepted said trust. A having demands upon the estate of the said James Harding, to exhibit the same, and a debited thereto to make payment to.

ARTHUR HARDING,

NOTICES.

A meeting of the democratic citizens of Quincy will be held at the Quincy Point School House, THIS EVENING, to transact such business as may come before them.

Hon. S. G. Goodrich of Roxbury, will deliver a political Address before the Whig Republican Association of Quincy, on MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 12th, at the Town Hall, at seven o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Directors.

Hon. John Q. Adams will deliver the introductory lecture before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at the Town Hall, commencing at seven o'clock.

Tickets may be had of Caleb Gill, Jr., John Whitney, Justin Spear and of the Secretary.

All persons intending to purchase Tickets are requested to do so previous to the above evening in order to prevent delay at the door, as no one will be admitted without a Ticket.

It is expected the following gentlemen will lecture before the Lyceum during the present season, viz:—Hon. John Q. Adams, Charles F. Adams, Esq., Hon. S. G. Goodrich, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. William M. Rogers, Rev. Charles W. Upham of Salem, Freeman Hunt, Esq. of New York, Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, Rev. John T. Barrell, Rev. Calvin Wolcott, Rev. John Gregory, Jonathan F. Moore, Esq., George Newcomb.

Col. Seth J. Thomas will deliver an address to the democratic citizens of Weymouth, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21st, at seven o'clock, at the South Meeting House, in said town. Ladies and all persons without distinction of party are invited to be present.

By order of the Town Committee,
LOVELL BICKNELL, Chairman.

A quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of October, at Walpole, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which the friends of the slave may expect to be interested, as able speakers are expected to be present.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.
JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Sec. Sec.

The Democrats of Quincy are hereby notified, that a pleasant and commodious Room, over Mr. Gill's Store, has recently been fitted up in good taste and furnished with papers for their accommodation.

This is the Headquarters and News Room for every Democrat, without distinction. We are one.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Cornell, Jesse Murdock, Esq., to Miss Harriet Ellis, both of Quincy.

In Boston, William Johnson, Esq. of this town, to Miss Harriet A. L. Tufts of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, 13th inst., William Henry Harrison, son of Mr. Charles A. and Mrs. Mary J. Willett, aged 9 months.

In Weymouth, Rachel Ann, daughter of Dea. Abiel White, aged 23.

In South Scituate, Mrs. Hannah, widow of the late Perez Turner, aged 64.

Notice.

THE Quincy Union Singing Society will hold their annual meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20th, at the Town Hall, at seven o'clock, for the choice of officers, and to do any other business that may regularly come before them.

Per order of the Directors.
Quincy, Oct. 17. 1w

Ann Curtis' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

ANN CURTIS.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEWEL HUMPHREY, Executor.
Weymouth, Oct. 17. 3w

James Harding's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

JAMES HARDING.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, mariner, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ARTHUR HARDING, Executor.
Weymouth, Oct. 17. 3w

Tabitha Porter's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

JONATHAN WILD.

late of Baintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JONATHAN WILD, Executor.
Baintree, Oct. 17. 3w

Jonathan F. Moore,

Attorney at Law.
Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.
Quincy, Sept. 12. 1f

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 3. 1f

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EBENEZER BENT.
Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington Street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, &c.

JOHN HAYWARD.
Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

John Holden,

INFORMS the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in Quincy Village, a few rods south of the Unitarian Meeting House, where he offers an assortment of Patent Levers and plain Watches, Silver Spoons of every pattern, Fine Gold Earrings, Finger Rings and Breast Pins, Silver Pen-cases, Silver Trimbles, Fine Cutlery, Shell Side Combs, and other articles usually found in the line, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Personal attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING, which will be executed in a faithful manner and at less than City prices.

The subscriber would also give notice, that having learnt his trade in the city and continued in the business seventeen years, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

Quincy, Oct. 17. 3m

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hoarse Voice, Night Sweats, General Debility, Emaciation, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a Balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

The reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children labouring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure.

During the winter of 1839, raising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the City Inspector, published in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 192 cases; Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured this medicine is too numerous to report.

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of the City Inspector, and the signature of B. D. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, &c.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint, a disease under which I have labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay Street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover Street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17. 1y

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

JONATHAN WILD.

late of Baintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JONATHAN WILD, Executor.
Baintree, Oct. 17. 3w

Jonathan F. Moore,

Attorney at Law.
Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.
Quincy, Sept. 12. 1f

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 3. 1f

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EBENEZER BENT.
Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Dancing School.

Evening School, once a week, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Dancing.

MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, of Quincy, that he will commence a School at the Hall of Mr. French's, on Thursday, the 22d of October, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Terms of Tuition. For new scholars, \$12 a couple, for 24 lessons; a gentleman without a partner, \$7; and \$10 a couple for his former scholars.

The pupils will be taught the above accomplishment in the most modern style, with a great variety of new and pleasing figures. Mr. Stimson will pay special attention to the manners and deportment of the pupils entrusted to his charge, and fit them for correct carriage and address in the drawing-room.

(By the polite this is truly considered an essential part of Dancing tuition.) The opinion of the immortal Locke is inestimable, as it clearly shows the importance that great man attached to dancing as a gentlemanly accomplishment, and a primary introduction into company.—Dancing, being that which gives graceful motion to all our limbs, and becoming confidence to young people, it cannot be learned too early.

Nothing appears to me to give young people so much confidence and behavior, and to raise them to the conversation of those above their years, as dancing.

Quincy, Sept. 26th. 1f

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR FOR COLIC, &c. This medicine has been used for more than one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicines and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertisement; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Samaritan labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Antirheumatic Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for CONSUMPTION, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite State Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

DR. M. Q. graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles.

Blue and Green Broadcloths; Brown, Drab and Mixed do; Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sateenets; Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Green Backings;

American, French and English Prints; Sheetings and Shurtings; Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;

Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of FRANCIS TIRRELL, 2d, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor; and that of said Francis Tirrell, 2d, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor; and that of said Francis Tirrell, 2d, will be held at the dwelling-house of said Francis Tirrell, 2d, on SATURDAY, the seventh day of October instant, at three of the clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of said Francis Tirrell, 2d, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Francis Tirrell, 2d, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

DAVID HUNT.
Weymouth, Oct. 10. 2w

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as Tickles, Sallies, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shurtings, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Veils, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de la Laine, Cambric Edgings and all other articles of the most distal edge of "hard times."

People who may be in want of Unbleached Sheetings, 4 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the article here.

Quincy, Aug. 15. 1f

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for the same will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

ENIGN S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, Sept. 26. 3w

Merinoes.

SUPERFINE French and English Merinoes of the best quality and fashionable colors.

Also—Low priced French and English Merinoes, for sale cheap by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES at prices to suit all. Ladies Kid, French Morocco, Bronze, Buck, Cloth, and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair; Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Boots; Children's of various qualities.

Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kid, Slipper, Leather and Cowhide Boots, Booties, Shoes, etc.; Slippers, high and low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS. Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, June 27. 1f

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third of John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, July 11. 1f

Fall Goods.

FOR sale, a new lot of Fall Goods, among which Broadcloths; Cotton and Woollen Flannels; dark Calicoes; silk; Cassimeres, &c.—at low prices.

Also—1 Case HATS, of superior quality.

E. PACKARD & Co.
Quincy, Sept. 1. 1f

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Oct. 1, 1840.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Adams, Dexter Lovell, David H. Leavitt, M.

Jackson Bailey, Robert McLean, John Mulford, 3, J. F. Brown, Isaac W. Newell, O.

Mrs. Polly Bennett, Rowland Owen, P.

John Cahill, Miss Caroline Phelps, Asa Colman, Isaiah Rowell, Noah D. Chase, Messrs. Urbane & William Rice, John B. Currier, James Ray, David Rogers, S.

Mrs. Sarah Dunbar, Charles Sargent, Henry Dunham, Miss Sarah B. Seaver, David M. Durgin, Elphinstone Smith, J. Sawyer, James P. Sargent, J. H.

George A. Houghton, Miss Mary T. Taylor, Enuch B. Hebard, Miss Mary Tyler, Ebenezer Hallett, Solomon Torrey, Mrs. Mary Hayden, David Tucker, 2, Samuel F. Harvey, Horatio M. Waite, Benjamin Hinckley, Thomas White, 2, Moses C. Hadley, 2, Ous White, Miss Julia A. Whitaker, 2, Nathan Joscelyn, Eugene White, Nathan Jewell, Abigail Wright, Patrick Kilroy, Francis A. Whorf, Charles Wilson, DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster, 3w

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, Oct. 1, 1840.

A. Adams, N. Ira Noyes, 2, B. Alexander Blanchard, P. F. Pratt, Rev. John B. Barry, Abner C. Pratt, John Wilbur, Mrs. Hannah Pratt, C. Mrs. C. Cushing, R. Dr. Jacob Richards, D. Samuel R. Dyer, Mrs. Hannah Reed, S.

Gen. Appleton Howe, Mrs. Sarah Shaw, John H. Hollis, Nathaniel Shaw & Co., 2, Maj. Elias Hunt, Mrs. Hannah Salisbury, A. Humphrey, Joseph Smith, Samuel Hayward, Leonard Smith, John Shaw, Jr., T. David Thayer, Miss Mary Thomas, Granville Jones, Solomon Torrey, V.

William Kingman, Mrs. Betsey S. Vinton, Daniel W. Loud, 2, Miss Amanda S. Vinton, Mrs. Adelia Lathrop, W. Marcus Lane, Freeman White, John Leach, George W. Webster, M. Philip Morrissey, F.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Postmaster, Weymouth, Oct. 3. 3w

Estate of Samuel Bates, 2d.

To the Hon. Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Jacob Richards, administrator of the goods and estate of Samuel Bates, 2d, late of Weymouth, in said County, cordwainer, deceased, respectfully represents, that the deceased had at the time of his death real estate consisting of one half of a dwelling house, about two acres of land situated on the east side of New Bedford Turnpike; also one quarter of an acre of mowing land on the opposite side of said Turnpike and also about two acres of oak woodland, situated one hundred and fifty rods north west of the before mentioned land, all in said Weymouth, of the value of two hundred dollars; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$543.25; that the charges of administration are \$20; making the whole claims \$563.25; and that there is no personal estate to satisfy said claims—and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are the heirs of Caleb Bates, deceased, son of the said Samuel Bates, deceased, and sundry creditors of said deceased, whose claims have been allowed by the Commissioners of Insolvency. The said administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$563.25.

JACOB RICHARDS, Administrator.

Copy attested, J. H. COBB, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Sept. 26th, A. D. 1840.

NORFOLK ss. Upon the petition of Jacob Richards, administrator of the estate of Samuel Bates, 2d, late of Weymouth, in said County, cordwainer, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That said Jacob Richards notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

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QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
JESSE SPAR. Stone Quarry.
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.
Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. South Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. Braintree.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. Abington.
JOSEPH CLEVELY. South Scituate.
SAMUEL A. TURNER. Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE. New York City.
FREEMAN HUNT.

MISCELLANY.

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The subjoined Resolutions were adopted at the recent Whig Convention, for the selection of a candidate for Member of Congress from the Twelfth District.

Resolved, That we regard the ensuing election as involving principles of the most vital interest—as a contest between the people and executive power—as a decision of the question whether they or office holders shall rule—whether a sound and uniform national currency shall be restored to us, or we shall continue to suffer under the wanton and unconstitutional experiment of the Government—whether the abolition of our credit and banking systems is to be secured by erecting upon their ruins one borrowed from the despots of Europe—and, in fine, whether we are to be mocked by the name, while cheated of the blessings of true Democracy.

Resolved, That the existing derangements in the business of the country, may be directly traced to the measures of the Federal Government, in its experiments blindly commenced and recklessly prosecuted—in its war upon credit—in its disregard of the experience of forty years—and finally, in the refusal of Martin Van Buren to discharge his constitutional duties, and to suggest to Congress some specific plan for the regulation of the exchanges of the country, and the relief of mercantile, agricultural and manufacturing embarrassments.

Resolved, That the Sub-Treasury scheme is now what it was declared to be by Government in 1834, "revolutionary and disorganizing," and "against the genius of our free institutions,"—that it will fearfully augment Executive power, already too great for a Republic, and will by the establishment of a metallic currency, reduce our laboring population to the condition of the serfs of Europe—that it is a project so monstrous in its provisions, destructive in its tendency, as justly to arouse and alarm the nation.

Resolved, That we continue an unabated and hearty opposition to the long train of abuses which has marked the whole course of the Government—to its increase of Executive patronage—to its placing and retaining power in unfaithful or incompetent hands—to its retention in office of known defaulters—to its fearful proscription for opinion's sake—to its attempt to array the poor against the rich—to its inordinant extravagance—to its impotent and imbecile prosecution of the Florida war—to its plan of a standing army—to its disfranchisement of a sovereign State—to its disregard of great public interests, and to its continued efforts to aggrandize party at the expense of the country.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the tried patriotism, sterling integrity, and well-known ability of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the farmer of North Bend, whose name sheds a lustre upon some of the brightest pages of our country's history, whose simplicity of character and purity of heart are an earnest of his future happy, prosperous and honest administration of the affairs of our country, we will give him our undivided support for the highest office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That the whigs of the Twelfth Congressional District retain undiminished confidence in the wisdom and integrity of that long tried and faithful public servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

and recommend him to the support of the people of the District,—that his removal from the presidential chair by the party in power was effected under a pretence of Reform, which has notoriously proved to be hollow and delusive; and that in the present crisis, when the whole country is preparing to vindicate the purity and uprightness of his administration, by the ejection of the spoilers from office, it would ill become the citizens of his own District to withhold their aid in the consummation of the splendid triumph which awaits him and us.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At the Democratic Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Member of Congress from the

Twelfth District, the following Resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat to be watchfully cautious, lest the few encroach upon the rights and liberties of the many, lest the public servants betray the high trust confided to them, lest money obtains a greater influence than mind, lest falsehood prevail under the semblance of truth, and, instead of the continuation of our republican government, the advocates of despotic power, through the agency of art, stratagem and foreign influence, and by slow and single steps, succeed in their endeavors to change the form and nature of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the cause of Democracy is in sympathy with truth, justice, and reason, and that suffering humanity in other as well as in our own land, calls upon the democracy of the United States to sustain their principles against the desperate exertions of power, wealth and privilege, and that as our principles are preserved in the ascendancy, or laid prostrate now, so must the work of reforming the abuses of tyrants against the people and task-masters against their vassals advance or recede, and the advocates of freedom and equal rights throughout the world, take courage and make progress in their philanthropic labors, or abandon their posts in disappointment and despair.

Resolved, That a reckless and extravagant system of internal improvements, whether at the expense of the State or Federal Governments, is not authorized by the Constitution, by any principle of equal rights or justice, conferring privileges on some sections and individuals, which must be withheld from others, creating sectional jealousies and an unreasonable and unjust expenditure of the public monies for the benefit of a part at the cost of the whole; and that we will signify at the polls our opposition to this anti-democratic measure, both in balloting for the General and State ticket.

Resolved, That regarding with mingled indignation and regret, as we do, the mad designs of the log cabin and hard cider faction, including within its ranks a heterogeneous mass, whose only bond of union is "hatred of all men better than themselves," we cannot but rejoice that the Americans are a discerning people, who can see the long ears of federalism above the lion skin of democracy, with which the whig party have attempted to cover their deformities.

Resolved, That the evidence of a complete union of sentiment between the whigs of the United States and the fund mongers and aristocracy of England, which comes upon us so thick and fast, as to cause no doubt of an unhallowed association between them, in support of the mutual interests, should make us resolve to arouse up, one and all, and employ all means within our power, consistent with the dictates of honesty and patriotism, to put down a disorganizing faction which would triumph over the liberties of a nation of freemen, by the aid of British influence.

Resolved, That a National Bank was not contemplated by the hard money men who framed the Constitution of the United States—is not authorized by any clause in the Constitution—would not "reform the national currency"—but would, as it has generally done, derange it, and prove ruinous to all the best interests of the country, pecuniary, political and moral, and would prove the truth of Daniel Webster's remark, "that of all the plans ever devised to rob the poor man of the fruit of his labor to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow, bank paper is the worst;" and those who have "felt and duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium," will therefore "sedulously guard the currency of the United States from debasement," by giving their unwavering support to men who are in favor of an Independent Treasury.

Resolved, That our present representation in Congress does not carry out the great principles of democracy and equal rights—does not view the evils of Executive legislation in an equally alarming light with the democratic party—does not give a firm adherence to the doctrines and precepts of the fathers of American legislation, and that therefore we deem it our duty to bring forward for the suffrages of the voters of this Congressional District a man who does not shrink from the contest against privilege and federalism, but dares to maintain a firm and decided stand in favor of the people's sacred liberties.

Resolved, That we consider the assumption of the State debts to have been and still to be contemplated by the whig party, by the federal government, as conflicting with the constitution, as operating unequally and unjustly, making States which run into no extravagant or foolish projects, which have no desire to contract a vast debt for the pecuniary advantage of classes and localities, responsible for the debts of other States, or inducing them to enter into hazardous and ill-advised speculations and projects.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the abilities of WILLIAM M. JACKSON, an ardent affection for the principles he so warmly espouses, and an enlightening sense of his patriotism and honesty of purpose, we will give him our hearty and undivided support as a candidate for Representative of the Twelfth District in the next Congress.

Resolved, That it is time that the good old democratic doctrine of "measures, not men," should be again adopted in the coming election of member of Congress—believing that if such is the case, that instead of being misrepresented, the democracy, as for years past has been

the case, cannot fail to elect the man of their choice.

Resolved, That we regard the Independent Treasury as a constitutional scheme for the collection and safe keeping of the public revenue—as calculated to place the fiscal affairs of government on a proper and equitable footing—as promotive of a sound and stable currency, by which the laborer would reap the just reward of his toils, instead of being made to suffer most severely by the inflations and contractions of a banking system, founded upon injustice and inequality—as a measure of reform, which would relieve the country from the embarrassments caused by a fickle moneyed power, and give a more elevated tone to the morals of society.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson are both richly entitled to the gratitude and affection of a nation of freemen, for their noble and self-sacrificing exertions in behalf of popular rights; and that we will rally around the standard of democracy and eternal truth, on which are inscribed the names of these high-souled patriots, and do our part toward re-electing them to the offices of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That Marcus Morton has justly sustained his high reputation as a fearless and straight forward advocate and defender of democratic principles, by the bold and explicit manner in which he discussed those principles, when called upon to address the members of the last State Legislature, and by his candid answer to the workingmen who requested his opinion on a subject greatly affecting their welfare—and that we will spare no honorable exertions to secure his re-election to the honorable and responsible station which he occupies with a dignity and integrity becoming a true republican.

Resolved, That confiding in the integrity, ability and devotion of Nathan Willis to the cause of the people, we will give him our hearty and unanimous support for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The following Resolutions were adopted at the Norfolk County Whig Convention which convened in Dedham, on Wednesday of last week, for the nomination of candidates for the State Senate.

Resolved, That we duly appreciate the self-denying toil and sacrifices, in the exercise of which, our ancestors purchased our liberties, and as a consequence of which, we have received the blessings of a free government and of free institutions; and that, to their posterity, are fully determined neither to spurn nor forfeit our dear bought birth-right.

Resolved, That we view with jealousy and alarm the inroads which have been made upon our liberties, by those who now administer our government; as exhibited in the usurpation of power by those in authority; in the reckless and profligate expenditure of the public monies; in the increasing amount of defalcations by public officers; in the wanton and fierce attack upon our well established "credit system"; in the mad tampering with the currency; in the blow which they have aimed at the industry of the North, by their expressed determination to abandon the protective system; in the unprecedented and lawless measures which have been adopted to force the Sub-Treasury scheme upon our country, in manifest opposition to the will of the people; and in the avowed threats, that this measure, is to be regarded as only the commencement of a system of measures of a similar tendency which are to be brought forward in rapid succession.

Resolved, That the recent effort of the President to obtain for himself a control of the militia, by establishing a standing military force, in accordance with the report of the Secretary of War, and strongly recommended to Congress by Mr. Van Buren, exhibits another attempt on his part to interfere with the rights of the People and to destroy their liberties.

Resolved, That the proposition of members of the National Senate, belonging to the administration party, to reduce the wages of labor, to the standard of the hard money despots of the old world; and the proposal of a member of the other branch of the National Legislature, to bring down the condition of the laboring classes of our own country to that of the half starved peasantry of Europe, by depriving them of the use of animal food, is a gross insult to every laboring man in the community and will be so regarded by the independent yeomanry of our land.

Resolved, That in the stretch of executive power by our present rulers, and in their extensive use and abuse of executive patronage, we see alarming evidence that our public servants have assumed to be our masters, and that unless the people arise in their strength and turn them out, and substitute in their places men who shall be held strictly accountable for the trust reposed in them, our government is at an end.

Resolved, That we view with heartfelt satisfaction, the evidence afforded by the people of this widely extended country that they are fully awake to the dangers which surround them; and that the spontaneous gathering of the people in mighty masses from North to South, from East to West, are sure indications of the determination of this great people to rid themselves of the evils which now oppress them, and to maintain their freedom at all hazards.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the nomination of HARRISON and TYLER to fill the first offices in this nation, and we regard the votes of those States from Maine to Georgia, which have acted since those nominations were made, as affording incontestible proof, that the

vast majority of the people of this nation are determined to place them in power, and to seek under their wholesome rule for a return to the old ways, in which our fathers walked and lived, in peace and plenty.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of JOHN DAVIS for Governor of this Commonwealth, and that we will testify the measure of our confidence in his wisdom and integrity, by giving him a majority at least fifteen thousand fold greater than that by which the present "Supreme Executive Magistrate" was elected.

Resolved, That we concur in the nomination of GEORGE HULL, as Lieutenant Governor, and that we pledge him our cordial and hearty support, as one who has been tried and has not been found wanting.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of Gen. Appleton Howe, of Weymouth, Melahie, Everett, Esq., of Wrentham, James M. Robbins, Esq., of Milton, as candidates for the Senate from this County, for the ensuing political year, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure their election.

CASE OF REV. JOHN GREGORY.

It appears that the proceedings of the Universalist Society in this town, relative to the proceedings of the Council in the case of their pastor, Rev. John Gregory, have been denied insertion in the columns of the Boston Trumpet, edited by Rev. Thomas Whittemore. We annex the remarks of Rev. L. S. Everett, one of the editors of the Universalist, a paper published in Connecticut, upon the extraordinary course pursued by Rev. Mr. Whittemore in this matter.

This brother is the pastor of a society in Quincy, Mass. He has, for some time past, been under a sort of indirect censure, for having united in marriage with a second wife, while the woman to whom he was formerly married, and who by a gross act of violation of the marriage contract, had forfeited all claims upon either his love or protection, was still living. The censure, if we rightly understand the matter, grew out of the supposed illegality of the step taken by Brother Gregory—no one it is believed, considered the act morally wrong, only on account of its not being strictly according to the letter of the law of Vermont, in which State the second marriage took place. The case was one of great delicacy. The Convention to which Br. Gregory belongs, referred the whole subject to a Committee; that Committee have had a meeting, and have made and published a report, which was published in our last, in which, with great unanimity, they give it as their deliberately formed opinion, not only that Br. Gregory did not merit censure, but that his conduct under the circumstances in which he was placed, was susceptible of a triumphant justification, both in a moral and legal sense. He acted, throughout, under the highest legal advice, and with the entire concurrence of the father of the young lady who became his wife, who was himself a member of the Vermont Legislature, and a gentleman of high standing. We learn from the Trumpet of Oct. 3d, that the Society in Quincy, of which Br. Gregory is pastor, have had a meeting, and passed resolutions "approving the course of the Council" to whom the matter had been submitted, which had been forwarded to Br. Whittemore for publication, and which, to our unfeigned regret and astonishment, the editor declines publishing. In the name of all that is sacred or dear to man, how is this? Have we an editor among us, who for any reason will refuse to publish the proceedings of a Society, designed to exculpate their minister from public censure, after he has been triumphantly justified by a grave and highly respectable Committee of the Convention to which he belongs? Has it come to pass, in these evil days, that individual animosities, or, peradventure, selfish considerations, are to operate to the detriment or ruin of a ministering brother? Tell it not in Gath! Let justice be done to all. And egregiously do we err, in our estimate of the integrity and honesty of Universalists, if they do not peremptorily and sternly demand of all their public servants, that a due respect shall be paid to the rights of each one, by whomsoever assailed. We do sincerely congratulate Br. Gregory on his success, in vindicating himself, his conduct, and his motives. May his course now be smooth and prosperous, and may a divine blessing attend him, his family, and all his praiseworthy efforts.

CHOICE SAYINGS.

Subjoined are the published opinions of several distinguished champions of the Democratic party, upon the merits of Gen. Harrison. If they shall confer no other good, they will at least illustrate the degrading influences of party prejudices, which would at this late day, defame the character of a well-tried patriot, at the expense of consistency and common honor.

Ponder upon the following extract from the New Hampshire Patriot of November 23d, 1813, a paper then edited by the Hon. Isaac Hill, who is at the present time one of President Van Buren's warmest supporters, and an office-holder under his administration:

"What man lives, whose whole heart and soul is not British, that cannot sincerely rejoice in the late victories of Perry and Harrison; that does not feel a pride in the valor and patriotism of the heroes of the West, who have freed a country large as the empire of Alexander the Great, from the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife! If there be such a one, he is a traitor to his country—he possesses the spirit of a murderer."

Hon. John M. Niles, now Postmaster General, in his Life of Com. O. H. Perry, published in 1821, thus speaks of the battle of the Thames:—

"The action and the movements which preceded it, afford ample testimony of the judgment and cool intrepidity of Gen. Harrison; and indeed, all the events of the campaign, support these characteristics: the disasters attending it, having in no instance been imputable to him."

"That veteran in the democratic ranks, Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Equivator, in 1814, thus speaks of Gen. Harrison's talents.

"The Secretary of War holds, not only the most important, but the most difficult station in the Government. It requires a rare combination of talents. He must be an experienced man; indefatigable, brilliant and prompt in his convictions; decisive in the execution of his orders. The one whom I have named (General Harrison) comes as near to this character as any I can think of."

Hear Thomas Ritchie again in reference to the character of Gen. Harrison, which is extracted from his paper of February 6th, 1817.

It is scarcely necessary for us to repeat the warm sentiments of respect which we entertain for Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. During the late war, we have repeatedly borne our humble testimony to the gallant hero of the armies of the North West. An envious cloud, however, gathered around his head, which is now finally and forever dispersed. The report of the Committee, whose investigation General Harrison himself demanded, is conclusive upon this subject—but it is pleasing to read the warm and emphatic effusions of a member of that Committee, Mr. Hulbert, which we have published in this day's paper. It gives us pleasure at the same time, and may gratify the friends of General Harrison, to publish the following letter from the venerable Shelby to that distinguished officer.

Even the mouth piece of President Van Buren, the Albany Argus, edited by that political demagogue, Edwin Crosswell, made use of the following language, March 12th, 1813.

There is an elegance approaching the sublimity in one passage in the general orders of January 2, to the Northwestern army under General HARRISON. These orders were issued in consequence of the return of a detachment from a successful expedition into the Indian country. The detachment had orders among other things, "to save the women and children, and to spare the warriors who ceased to resist." After thanking the detachment for their attention to this order, the general order proceeds:—

Let an account of murdered innocence be open in the records of Heaven against our enemies alone; the American soldier will follow the example of his Government, and neither the sword of the one will be raised against the helpless or the fallen, nor the gold of the other paid for the scalp of a massacred enemy.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE WOOD STORY.

The readers of the Quincy Patriot doubtless recollect, that General James Wilson, in the lecture which he delivered in this place in July last, spoke of the corruptions which had been practised in the conduct of the Florida war. Among other things, he said that wood had been purchased in New Orleans at the enormous price of twenty-five dollars per cord, for the use of the army, and carried to places in which an equally good article was growing, and afterwards sold for what it would bring. How much truth there was in his argument, in endeavoring to fasten upon the administration the charge of extravagance and corruption, may be learned from the following letter, which is taken from the Army and Navy Chronicle:—

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Aug. 11, 1840.

SIR—In reply to your inquiry whether under your administration of the War Department, or during the Presidency of Mr. Van Buren, wood for steamboats has been transported from New Orleans to Florida at twenty dollars per cord, I have the honor to report that during the period referred to, no fuel has been transported from New Orleans to Florida at that or any other rate.

A single instance occurred in 1836, during the Presidency of General Jackson, of a cargo of wood sent from New Orleans to Florida, at a time, and under circumstances, which rendered the measure not only justifiable, but one of imperative duty. The army under General Call was in the field—its success depended on supplies, reinforcements, and the means of land transportation being sent forward promptly; several vessels loaded with subsistence, forage, and other stores, had been wrecked in violent gales in the Gulf of Mexico. The most prompt and energetic measures became necessary to replace the loss, as well as to push forward the troops moving from Alabama. The whole coast east of St. Marks, and south of the Suwannee, except a small post on the Withlacoochee, and one at Tampa Bay, was in possession of the enemy. Fuel for the steamboats necessarily employed could be obtained only where military protection could be afforded, and consequently nowhere but at the posts named. A force could not be spared to cut the quantity of wood required; and for several weeks there was no means to haul it, had it been cut. Had it been piled on the shore ready for use, there were no adequate means of placing it on board the boats, which, owing to the shallow water on the coast and in the harbors of Florida, were compelled to anchor at great distance from land. Until the posts had been reinforced, horses and mules obtained from Mobile and New Orleans, and boats to be

QUINCY PATRIOT.

used as lighters built by the troops, the delay in obtaining the wood required by two steam-boats for a single return voyage would have cost in the demurrage of the boats alone, more than the highest estimated cost of the wood sent from New Orleans. It was under such circumstances a single cargo was ordered. No administration is accountable for the measure. I gave the order, and am responsible for it. Major Clark, a man of the purest character and sternest integrity, and one of the most faithful public servants this or any other country can boast, executed the order. I am willing that the matter shall now be referred to any impartial jury of the country; and if, on investigation, the measures be not found the very best that could, under such circumstances, have been adopted, and also the most economical, I will cheerfully pay the original cost of the wood as well as of the transportation.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS S. JESUP,

For the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Oct. 15, 1840.

As the most important elections ever known in the history of our country is close at hand, I have thought that a few remarks on the qualification of voters in this Commonwealth would not be unacceptable to the readers of your paper. The Constitution of Massachusetts says, "Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards (except paupers and persons under guardianship) who shall have resided within the Commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators or Representatives, and who shall have paid by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any State or county tax which shall within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district in this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be by law exempted from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections." Different views, equally honest, have been taken at times, in relation to what constituted a residence, and the time of payment of the tax for a legal right to vote at the elections. Some interesting decisions on these points may be found in the reports of contested elections in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth from 1780 to 1834 inclusive.

In the election of a member returned from the town of Concord, in 1810, and of a member returned from Weston, in 1809, and again of the same member in 1810, it was decided that a right of voting was not lost by a temporary absence for a particular purpose and without an intention on the part of the voter to change his domicile. It was clearly proved that an absence of several months with an intention to return does not disqualify a man from any right of voting he may previously have enjoyed. Many of the citizens of Boston remove annually in the month of May with their families into the country and return to the city in the autumn, still retaining their right to vote in Boston.

It was the recent opinion I believe of Pliny Merrick, Esq. (District Attorney of a section of Massachusetts) that in whatever part of the State a man's family resided permanently, there and there only was the place he could vote, although absent from his family most of the year. This rule is applicable only to married men. "Persons whose taxes by reason of age, infirmity or poverty are abated, or who for those reasons are omitted to be taxed, by the assessors, are not citizens exempted by law from taxation within the intention of the third article of the amendments to the Constitution, and therefore are not entitled to vote without paying taxes. Assessors have no authority under the tax acts, arbitrarily to exclude aged and poor persons from the right of voting by an omission or abatement of their taxes. Such omission or abatement must be with the consent of the person expressed or implied, omitted to be taxed or whose tax is abated. If such persons paid no tax assessed within two years next preceding any election, they are not entitled to vote therein, though such non payment is occasioned by an exemption or abatement under the discretionary authority of the assessors. But if they have paid any tax assessed within two years previous, they are entitled to vote in any election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives."

Such are, in substance, the opinions of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth. An important question may arise in almost every town of Massachusetts, at what period can persons whose taxes by reason of age, infirmity or poverty have been abated by assessors or for those reasons are omitted to be taxed by them, at what period by paying their taxes can their names be entered on the voting lists. I called on the City Clerk for information on this question, and he informed me, yesterday, that "the names of no persons composing this class are received for entrance on the valuation books after the issuing of the Tax Bills." This seems to be the limited period in Boston, but whether it is so in the country towns I am not able to say. At any rate the inference is fair that it is a discretionary power lodged in the assessors of the several towns to exercise according to their wisdom, as there appears no statute against a course every way marked with equity, that when an American citizen has resided in the State one year, and in the town six months, and has paid a tax within the two preceding years, he is entitled to vote at State elections.

The substance of naturalization laws appears to be this, that all free white aliens, re-

siding in the United States for five years, and in the State where the court is held one year at least, having made legal declaration of their intention to become American citizens two years before applying to be naturalized, are entitled to citizenship of naturalization. Persons coming to the United States before eighteen years of age are entitled to certificates without the ceremony of a previous declaration of their intention. Every court of record in any individual State having common case jurisdictions, a seal and clerk, is competent to grant certificates of naturalization upon proper testimony being offered. All the fees do not exceed five dollars.

The Presidency, the Presidency is the question on the lips of every one. The changes in favor of General Harrison as manifested in the recent State elections, particularly Ohio, Maryland and Georgia are astounding. His political friends are sanguine of success, and are already flushed with anticipated triumph. The banners of both parties float high to the breeze, but as yet victory has perched upon neither, for the great battle is yet to be fought.

The presidential elections take place as follows: in Pennsylvania and Ohio, Oct. 30. In New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, New York (three days in the State), Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Arkansas, all on the second day of November. In New Jersey, Louisiana and Tennessee, Nov. 3d. Rhode Island, Nov. 4th. Massachusetts, Maryland and Alabama, Nov. 9th. Vermont and Delaware, Nov. 10th. North Carolina, Nov. 19th. South Carolina chooses its electors by Legislature about the 30th November. Pennsylvania and Ohio cast 51 votes. The November 2d batch 144; the November 3d, throw 25; Little Rhoda on the 4th throws her 4 in the political hopper, and Massachusetts, Maryland and Alabama throw 31 on the 10th; when these are in, the election will be as good as decided, unless the candidates should happen to run so near neck and neck that the remaining 40 votes are wanted to decide the election. All suspense will undoubtedly be removed by the last of November, and the result be certainly known.

One thing is certain with respect to Massachusetts, that the democratic party never was so well organized and roused as at the present moment. In this city they threw 3702 votes for Gov. Morton in 1839. The vote this year will doubtless exceed 4000. The whig vote will probably be over 5000. The ensuing election will show that there has been no falling off in the democratic strength the past year. The march of democracy is seldom retrograde.

MR. ADAMS' ACCEPTANCE.

The Committee appointed by the convention of whigs of the Twelfth District, to notify Mr. Adams of his nomination to Congress, and to request his consent to be a candidate for re-election, waited on him on the 17th, and discharged the duties of their appointment. We are authorized to state that Mr. Adams accepted the nomination of his fellow citizens. At the same time, the Committee delivered to Mr. Adams a written notice of his nomination, to which he has since made a reply. The letters have been handed up for publication, and are subjoined.—*Hingham Patriot*.

THE COMMITTEE TO MR. ADAMS.

Hingham, Oct 16th, 1840.

Hon. J. Q. Adams:

DEAR SIR—At a convention of whig citizens of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, held at Plympton on the 14th inst. you were unanimously nominated as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the District.

The undersigned were directed to give you notice of the nomination, and to request your consent to be a candidate for re-election.

In obedience to these instructions, we have the pleasure of communicating the fact of your nomination by an unusually large Convention of your fellow citizens, and also, a copy of the Resolutions adopted on that occasion, one of which, expresses the unanimous desire of the Convention, that you should remain in public life, at a crisis when the country is preparing to vindicate the purity and uprightness of your administration.

We very cordially united in the expression of that desire, and have now the honor to request your consent to be a candidate for re-election, agreeably to the wishes of your fellow citizens.

We are, very respectfully, your friends,
SOLOMON LINCOLN,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM,
JOSEPH RICHARDS.

MR. ADAMS' LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Solomon Lincoln, Josiah Brigham, and Joseph Richards:

GENTLEMEN: I received with sentiments of respectful gratitude the notification communicated to me personally on the 17th inst., and by your letter of the preceding day. The 17th and 19th of October, are days of auspicious omen in the annals of our revolutionary struggles, and I cannot but derive consolation in the present condition of our country, from the manifestation spontaneously bursting forth in every quarter of the land, of the same spirit which achieved the victories of those two memorable days at Saratoga and at Yorktown.

From the first organization of the Government of the United States under their present Constitution, until very recently, a sense of decorum universally prevailing, has forbidden a President of the United States from all active or even indirect canvassing of votes for himself, and has alike interdicted the exercise of influence by any preceding President, upon the election of his successor. I have not felt myself at liberty to depart from this rule, and therefore have abstained from attending at any of the public meetings held within the last twelve months, with reference to the approaching Presidential election. I have deemed it my

duty to leave the People of this Union to make up their own minds, upon whom they will confer the honor and impose the burden of their chief magistracy—and in pursuance of the same obligation I have refrained from addressing my constituents, even by letter, as I had occasionally done before; but which could not have failed at this time to be attributed to the desire of influencing the election of the President, or even to a motive still more selfish and sordid. It is a source of satisfaction to me to perceive that the People in all parts of the Union have made up their minds, without needing either exhortation or solicitation from me.

I am with great respect, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATS, READ.

To the conscientious of the Van Buren party.

That there are many intelligent men who have supported this Van Buren administration, under the mistaken belief that they were advocating an administration which professed and practised the principles of Democracy, no intelligent man will pretend to deny. This should be regarded as a weakness, rather than as a crime. They have been duped and deceived by the paid miscreants who have fattened on the public spoils for the last few years. They are seekers after truth, and are ready to embrace truth, if they could but clear their minds from the prejudices, the hireling miscreant, or pensioned patriot, has succeeded in building up there. They have doubtless the good of their country in view, and act with convictions of duty to their country when they zealously support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency! They have heretofore been taught like the Poll parrot, to repeat over some word which has been of vast more service to the party than to the party's principles. The bare word "Democracy" has had this wonderful effect. "Democracy" and the "Democratic principle," when used as words, have had more effect to keep the party in existence than they would have of course, if they had been put into practice. To the sober, honest, and reflecting portion of the administration party, we would ask, have their confidence been sustained? Has the country been advanced since Mr. Van Buren has had the honor to sit in the President's chair? Has he carried out those great principles which Gen. Jackson proclaimed when he first came into office; and in whose "footsteps" Mr. Van Buren agreed to follow? We think there is no reflecting man who will give an affirmative answer to these questions. What has become of the "one term" principle that Gen. Jackson thought should be adopted; and in his three first annual messages to Congress, so strenuously urged, but refused to set the example himself by standing a candidate for re-election a second time? What has become of the "judicious tariff" that was necessary to protect our American industry from the pauper labor of Europe? What has become of "Retrenchment and Reform" so loudly talked about when the expenses of John Q. Adams' administration did not exceed thirteen millions per annum, but have since increased to thirty-nine millions and upwards? What has become of the "better currency we were to have when the U. S. Bank was annihilated? Where is the "Mint drops," and the "Golden eagles" that were to "flow up the Mississippi," and also "shine through the network of the silk purses" the farmers were to have? What has become of the monies of the United States that were to be kept so much more safe in the "Deposit Banks" than in the "Monster"? Does the monies still remain in their selected "Pits" for safe-keeping; or has some of the recipients of the "spoils" relieved the government from the burthensome task of "taking care of itself"? We think that many an honest supporter of Van Buren will ask himself these questions, and if possible satisfy himself what has become of all these monies before he trusts our unworthy public servants again.

No one, after a careful review of the various interests of the community, tracing their present deplorable condition to the causes which are to be so easily found in the measures of the administration, can hesitate to declare, that Mr. Van Buren has falsified the pledges made by him, and violated with impunity the trusts reposed in him. The universal conviction loudly cries for a change. We call then on the honest and patriotic of that party, who love their country more than party; who have for a long time marched in the ranks of the administration; to fall out of the ranks, abandon their error, and not suffer themselves to be seduced by a glaring sophistry to aid in plunging their country into irretrievable ruin and despair. Let them come out by tens, or by fifties, and join the ranks of the honest Farmer of North Bend.

We hear of the people assembling in their might in different parts of the Union, by tens, twenties, and even fifties of thousands to call the war-scarred hero from the "Log Cabin" to the Council chamber of the nation. The people have already elected Gen. Harrison in their own mind, and they will only go through the form agreeably to our written constitution; therefore we close by saying to the conscientious democrat, who supports Van Buren, examine your democracy; respect the sufferings of your country; acquiesce in the universal voice of the people, and come out from among the spoils-men and leg-treasurers, who, with the instinct of their nature, will tear to pieces the hand which would destroy the corruption on which they feed.

STILLINGFLEET.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO X.

Sir,—I was not prepared on looking at last Saturday's patriot, to see you virtually deny the authorship of Home Sketches over the signature of "D." I do not blame you for not acknowledging children of such doubtful parentage, such "things of shreds and patches."

Your attempt to get out of the net you have so foolishly entrapped yourself in by raising such a hue and cry about a good natured hint, is admirable, and you deserve great credit for the attempt although you did not succeed. The public know very well who D. or X. is, for you have taken no little trouble to inform them, without my producing any evidence whatever. You present me with laurels which I shall win in this mighty contest this "storm in a teacup"—I am very much obliged to you for the kind offer but believe I shall not accept them, they are rather faded now and much the "worse for the wear"—I suppose you mean those you wore when you was correspondent "D." Don't say a word about literary display until I begin to use Latin expressions and quotations in a newspaper article. they are weak in the extreme "stale flat and unprofitable" and only serve to make very old women and very small children wonder at the mighty intellectual endowments of the writer—I never used but one—viz

FELO DE SE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

HONEST "BRAINTREE."

MR. EDITOR,—I heartily congratulate you on the re-appearance of our much esteemed friend, "Braintree," who now appears in his old form, replete in whig facts; and I lament that in his absence, there should be in your useful columns such a vacuum in the usual whig information, excepting the stone dust, or mill dust,—which of them, is immaterial, as they both show the same appearance of dust,—which appear to be to some extent the material occupying the vacuum, occasioned by the absence of our old friend, honest "Braintree." Some readers may perhaps doubt the term honest being rightly applied, and may think the term at variance, with the ideas formerly associated with the name of "Braintree." But, Mr. Editor, I think if any will take the trouble to look at his article of the fourth of April last, he must be convinced that the term honest, is as well applied to him, as to "honest John,"—and both, in strict accordance with the whig acceptance of the term.

PETER PIPEWEED.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1840.

THE TEMPERANCE ALMANAC, of the Massachusetts Temperance Union, for 1841. Boston: published by Whipple & Damrell, 9 Cornhill.

No. 3, vol. 1, of the above publication, has been upon our table for some weeks. It is one of the most valuable and instructive little works, which the genial spirit of moral philanthropy is engaged in circulating throughout the land. We admire the principle upon which it is published. There is nothing like selfishness, or private gain, connected with the enterprise. The profits accruing from its sale, are devoted exclusively to the wider and more benevolent advancement of the sacred cause it espouses. It contains all necessary mathematical and astronomical information. The calendar department is full and authentic, having been prepared and revised by the accurate mathematician and ardent friend of Temperance, Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq. Preceptor of Bradford Seminary, and author of the National Arithmetic. It also furnishes several able, touching, and convincing essays, upon the immoral and destructive tendencies of anti-temperance indulgences and customs; a clear and philosophical examination into the poisonous constitution of the entire family of alcoholic drinks; and a statistical and startling account of the amount of the staple and fundamental necessities of life, annually consumed by capitalists and manufacturers, engaged in the ruthless business of distilling and preparing intoxicating liquors.

It is not necessary that we should here portray the long and bitter array of direful evils which the use of ardent spirits, as drink, has entailed upon humanity, in order to show either the general wretchedness which must always result from dissolute and intemperate habits of life, or the invaluable blessings which as surely flow from the prevalence and nourishment of pure temperance principles in society. A glance at the records of our courts, penitentiaries and prison-houses, will convince the young and inexperienced of the truth of the first premise; while, to those older and better acquainted with the former condition of our land, a ride through any one of the many beautiful sections of New England will as clearly and satisfactorily establish the latter. The patched, shattered, and crumbling tenements, with their paneless windows stuffed with old hats, cast-off garments, rags, &c. which marked alike the face of the country and skirted the borders of every populous town or village, while "King Alcohol" held free and undisputed possession of the land, have been swept from view, in a good degree, by the reforming and fostering hand of Temperance;—closed and deserted workshops—farms, running to waste, with their shingleless barns, broken fences, and half-starved stock, are no longer objects of general appearance.

Look at the results of Temperance in a more comprehensive sense; and who shall properly estimate, partial as has been its progress as yet, the amount of moral and intellectual good it has already accomplished.—The souls it has reclaimed and inspired with new life, and nerved to the aspiration of high and honorable purposes; the hearts it has awakened, refreshed, and encouraged, by the sweet consolations of conscious rectitude; the fountains of anguish in the bosom of affliction, it has quenched and sealed up forever; the millions on millions of perished hopes it has recalled to being, and clothed anew in vigor and beauty; and the peace, happiness, and rich advancement it has produced in every department of life, wherever its gentle and beneficent power has been felt.

The cause of Temperance, like all great salutary reforms, must rely for its final conquest upon truth, rather than distempered appeals—upon persuasion and sound argument, rather than sectarian or political influence. Of what avail is it to triumph over sense, while the heart is unconvinced?—to rattle passion and will, while reason and conscience are alike hostile to the dominion? Forced reformation or subjection, in all matters involving freedom of mind and conscience, is outrage the most wanton upon sound republicanism, and the inherent rights of man. Sumptuary law has made millions of hypocrites, but it never yet produced

one honest man. Under its noxious influence, malice, lust, jealousy, envy, and every dark and corroding passion, have been vegetated and matured—the character and sympathies of humanity, debased and weakened—and the moral responsibilities of society, unheeded and despised.

We rejoice that the cause of Temperance in Massachusetts, once more rests upon legitimate ground,—the broad vantage ground of free discussion and moral suasion. Intemperance has not one solitary good to urge in its defence: Temperance has rich and countless blessings,—health of body, health of mind, length of days, bright prosperity, every high and noble consideration, dear and valuable to the temporal and immortal interests of mankind. To the judicious and persevering efforts of intelligent and well-disciplined philanthropy, aided by that most potent of all moral engines—the Press,—must it look for its complete and ultimate triumph over custom, sophistry, and every species of false opposition, which obstinacy, selfishness, and the follies and foibles of dissolute fashion may cast in its way.

We have said more in connection with the little work mentioned in commencement, than we at first intended. But the importance of the object it is designed to assist in advancing, and our earnest desire for the full prevalence of just principles and healthful morality, have led us to speak more at length than we should otherwise have done. The Temperance Almanac is published under the direction of the Executive Committee of the "Massachusetts Temperance Union," with other small works, similarly valuable in character. One dollar is the fee of membership to the "Union," which also entitles the member to the gratuitous receipt of the different publications. Funds are respectfully solicited, by way of membership, or immediate donation; and we hope all who are able, will not fail to cast into the treasury, that the enterprise of the Committee may be suitably encouraged, and their various and useful works more freely and extensively circulated.

The OLD AMERICAN COMIC ALMANAC, for 1841. Boston: printed and published by S. N. DICKINSON, 52 Washington street.

Let those laugh now, who never laughed before—
And those who always laughed, now laugh the more.

We are again indebted to the kindness of the enterprising publisher for a copy of the above rare and humorous work. Such a medley of eccentricity, whim, joke, and in fine, every species of merry-making sentiment, we venture to assert, was never before brought together by the aid of types and human ingenuity. It is a perfect mine of wit,—and will be found a thousand times more effectual in blunting the tooth of care, and killing-off a distempered imagination, than all the fine-spun sophistries of croaking philosophy, or the entire budget of "revivifying" nostrums embraced in the pharmacopoeia of the most scientific quack in Christendom. The "Old American Comic," contains upwards of sixty engravings, with nearly every one of which is connected an original, quaint, and illustrative story. The Designs are conceived by J. H. MAXWELL, and executed by F. E. WORCESTER,—both, gentlemen of skill and proficiency in their peculiar departments. Apart from its facetious and mirth-dispensing character, the "Old American Comic" will prove a correct and ready assistant, on all subjects usually included in the Almanac range. The astronomical department is calculated for the whole United States, and the calculations have been carefully made and inspected by a skillful mathematician.

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No expense of time or money seems to have been denied by the publisher, to render the foregoing publications worthy of the approbation and patronage of an encouraging public. They are handsomely printed, and neatly put up; and if—as we think has been successfully accomplished,—the association of hearty humor, unmarked by either licentiousness of sentiment or freedom of language, with knowledge, moral, convenient, and essential, be any security to popular favor, the publisher cannot fail of receiving all proper and desirable commendation.

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR. By S. G. GOODRICH. Boston: W. D. Ticknor. 1841.

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Of the various papers and contributions contained in the present number of the Token and Souvenir, we cannot speak particularly,—having as yet bestowed upon them but a partial examination. The appearance of the work, is all that could be desired,—being beautifully printed, splendidly bound in morocco, richly embellished and gilded, and embellished with numerous engravings, among them one of excellent finish and beauty—"The Flatterer," by Iman.

We sincerely desire, that such encouragement may be continued to the Token and Souvenir, as will enable it to go on its way rejoicing—and hope to behold in its future crops of contributors, certain American writers, of popular, acknowledged, and indisputable merits.

The only healthy corset, says the bachelor editor of a Georgia paper, for a lady's waist, is a husband's arm.

QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY. This disciplined corps, not fully resigned, "exercises" on Boston Common, at the muster, resolved upon enjoying a staid affair, before "stacking arms" for the cordingly turned out for parade and drill the 17th inst., under the command of The ranks were tolerably full, and the deportment of the soldiers, neat and dabble. After parading about town for a riot, and regaling the good people with sie, "discoursed" by a detachment of band, the company proceeded to the partook of a comfortable collation, an hour or two with hilarity and pleasant satisfaction.

We like the temperament of the Quincy deficiency in numbers is more than energy and discipline. It should not be ever, that Quincy has in its possession resources, adequate to produce one of the corps in the State. Will not the town awake to the matter, and take suitable the Infantry to bring out sixty in May next. Now that the injustice of Executive to the Independent departmentary body has been suitably repaired, and portion of our citizens put in security of constitutional rights, an annual improvement skill may be safely anticipated among the Military Associations of Massachusetts.

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS. The whig District have re-nominated Hon. William as their candidate for Congress. Thomas Nims of Greenfield, and Samuel Jr., of Northfield, have been nominated as candidates for the State Senate.

The democratic party of the Sixth District have nominated Rodolphus Dickfield, as a candidate for Congress.

The Plymouth County Democratic Convention for the State Senate, Peter H. Peabody, and Edward F. Little of Marshfield.

The whigs of Suffolk have nominated Albert Forrester, William J. Hubbard, Thomas, Jeffrey Richardson and John B. Weston. Hon. Asa Lincoln of Brimfield, and Ives of Westfield, have been nominated to the State Senate by the democratic County.

Samuel E. Sewall of Roxbury, is re-elected voters of District No. 9, as a suitable represent them in the Congress of the by the friends of independent anti-slavery.

SUICIDE OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. Hiram S. Ramsey, re-elected member of Cumberland county, (Pa.) by a large, in recent election, committed suicide in Sunday evening last, by shooting himself in the eye. Disappointed affection is said to be the cause of this rash step.

HON. J. Q. ADAMS' OPINION. Mr. Adams, the Boston Mercantile Journal has lately of his constituents in the Old Colony, was asked, (though he prudently refused to be proper for him to take an active Presidential election.) "That General Adams an honest statesman, and of great political experience; and would administer the with impartiality and ability."

GREAT YIELD. Mr. Seth Adams, of the raised this season, from one potatoe we ounces, one hundred and ten potatoes, which a large half bushel, and weighed twenty-half pounds—the largest potatoe weighed five and one half ounces.

The seed potatoe had fifteen eyes, weight lbs, seven of which had two eyes other one eye.

DEDICATION. The new meeting house erected for the Unitarian Society at Milton village, under the pastoral charge Francis Cunningham, will be dedicated on next. Services to commence at the usual forenoon.

QUINCY LYCERN. On account of the state of the weather, the lecture before it was postponed from last to next Wednesday.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION. At the re-election in Baltimore city, for mayor and members and second branches of the city council, S. Dwy, Esq. (dem.) was chosen mayor, by two hundred and thirty votes over S. C. whig candidate, and the present incumbent's radical revolution was also effected in both the city government.

MARKET WAGON. The Boston Times Mr. Moses Chamberlain of Braintree, was on the complaint of the Clerk of Faneuil Hall for selling provisions from a wagon, within of the market, contrary to a City By-law, inhibits persons from selling in that manner, actually resides more than fifteen miles from and bring to market the produce of their neighbors farms. The Clerk said he had violated this law many times, and had once or twice, but paid no attention to the entreaties of the city officers. The ex. he afforded to others, induced frequent violation, and caused much trouble at the Court, upon this view of the case, ordered a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution to be paid, and the wagon to be sold to him that if he offered in this way again would be increased to twenty dollars and

MARRIED. In Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) 13th Rev. Mr. Miner, Mr. Otis Baird to Miss daughter of Dea. Luther Bacon, of Chelsea in Wells, Mr. William S. Underwood, to Miss Abigail Hemenway of the

DIED. In this town, 16th inst. Charles Francis, months; and on the 20th inst. Richard S. months and 4 days, twin children of Mr. and Mrs. Clarissa M. A. Beckford.

In Randolph, 19th inst. Mrs. Susannah 67 years.

one honest man. Under its noxious influence, malice, lust, jealousy, envy, and every dark and corroding passion, have been vegetated and matured—the character and sympathies of humanity, debased and weakened—and the moral responsibilities of society, unheeded and despised.

We rejoice that the cause of Temperance in Massachusetts, once more rests upon legitimate ground,—the broad vantage ground of free discussion and moral suasion. Intemperance has not one solitary good to urge in its defence: Temperance has rich and countless blessings,—health of body, health of mind, length of days, bright prosperity, every high and noble consideration, dear and valuable to the temporal and immortal interests of mankind. To the judicious and persevering efforts of intelligent and well-disciplined philanthropy, aided by that most potent of all moral engines—the Press,—must it look for its complete and ultimate triumph over custom, sophistry, and every species of false opposition, which obstinacy, selfishness, and the follies and foibles of dissolute fashion may cast in its way.

We have said more in connection with the little work mentioned in commencement, than we at first intended. But the importance of the object it is designed to assist in advancing, and our earnest desire for the full prevalence of just principles and healthful morality, have led us to speak more at length than we should otherwise have done. The Temperance Almanac is published under the direction of the Executive Committee of the "Massachusetts Temperance Union," with other small works, similarly valuable in character. *Our dollar* is the fee of membership to the "Union," which also entitles the member to the gratuitous receipt of the different publications. Funds are respectfully solicited, by way of membership, or immediate donation; and we hope all who are able, will not fail to cast into the treasury, that the enterprise of the Committee may be suitably encouraged, and their various and useful works more freely and extensively circulated.

THE OLD AMERICAN COMIC ALMANAC, for 1841. Boston, printed and published by S. N. DICKINSON, 52 Washington street.

Let those laugh now, who never laughed before—
And those who always laughed, now laugh the more.

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The only healthy corset, says the bachelor editor of a Georgia paper, for a lady's waist, is a husband's arm.

QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY. This spirited and well-disciplined corps, not fully resigned to the "order exercises" on Boston Common, at the recent Infantry muster, resolved upon enjoying a supplement to the affair, before "stacking arms" for the season, and accordingly turned out for parade and drill on Saturday the 17th inst., under the command of Lieut. George W. The ranks were tolerably full, and the appearance and deportment of the soldiers, neat and highly commendable. After parading about town for a sufficient period, and regaling the good people with delightful music, "discouraged" by a detachment of the Randolph band, the company proceeded to the Point, where the park of a comfortable collation, and filled up an hour or two with hilarity and pleasure the most satisfactory.

We like the temperament of the Quincy Infantry—its deficiency in numbers is more than supplied by energy and discipline. It should not be forgotten, however, that Quincy has in its possession, material and resources, adequate to produce one of the most effective corps in the State. Will not the young men of the town awake to the matter, and take such steps as will enable the Infantry to bring out sixty or seventy guns in May next. Now that the injustice done by our Executive to the Independent department of the military body has been suitably repaired, and that patriotic portion of our citizens put in security of former and constitutional rights, an annual improvement in force and skill may be safely anticipated among the Independent Military Associations of Massachusetts.

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS. The whigs of the Ninth District have re-nominated Hon. William S. Hastings as their candidate for Congress.

Thomas Nims of Greenfield, and Samuel C. Allen Jr., of Northfield, have been nominated as the democratic candidates for the State Senate in Franklin County.

The democratic party of the Sixth Congressional District have nominated Rodolphus Dickinson of Deerfield, as a candidate for Congress.

The Plymouth County Democratic Convention nominated for the State Senate, Peter H. Pierce of Middleboro', and Edward P. Little of Marshfield.

The whigs of Suffolk have nominated for Senators Albert Fearing, William J. Hubbard, Theophilus Parsons, Jeffrey Richardson and John B. Welles.

Hon. Asa Lincoln of Brimfield, and Hon. Matthew Ives of Westfield, have been nominated for re-election to the State Senate by the democrats of Hampshire County.

Samuel E. Sewall of Roxbury, is recommended to the voters of District, No. 9, as a suitable person to represent them in the Congress of the United States by the friends of independent anti-slavery nominations.

SUICIDE OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. Hon. William S. Ramsey, re-elected member of Congress from Cumberland county, Pa., by a large majority at the recent election, committed suicide in Baltimore, on Sunday evening last, by shooting himself in the right eye. Disappointed affection is said to have been the cause of this rash step.

HON. J. Q. ADAMS'S OPINION. Mr. Adams, (says the Boston Mercantile Journal) has lately said to some of his constituents in the Old Colony, when his opinion was asked, (though he prudently remarked that it was not proper for him to take an active part in the Presidential election), "That General Harrison was an honest statesman, and of great political talent and experience; and would administer the government with impartiality and ability."

GREAT YIELD. Mr. Seth Adams, of this town, has raised this season, from one potatoe weighing seven ounces, one hundred and ten potatoes, which measured a large half bushel, and weighed twenty-eight and one half pounds—the largest potatoe weighed one pound and five and one half ounces.

The seed potatoe had fifteen eyes, was planted in eight hills, seven of which had two eyes each—the other one eye.

DEDICATION. The new meeting house, recently erected for the Unitarian Society at Dorchester and Milton village, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Francis Cunningham, will be dedicated on Wednesday next. Services to commence at the usual hour in the forenoon.

QUINCY LYCEUM. On account of the unfavorable state of the weather, the lecture before this institution was postponed from last to next Wednesday evening.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION. At the recent election in Baltimore city, for mayor and members of the first and second branches of the city council, SAMUEL BRADY, Esq. (dem.) was chosen mayor, by a majority of two hundred and thirty votes over S. C. Leakin, the whig candidate, and the present incumbent. A democratic revolution was also effected in both branches of the city government.

MARKET WAGON. The Boston Times states that Mr. Moses Chamberlain of Braintree, was brought up, on the complaint of the Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market, for selling provisions from a wagon, within the limits of the market, contrary to a City By-law, which prohibits persons from selling in that manner, unless they actually reside more than fifteen miles from the city, and bring to market the produce of their own, or their neighbors farms. The Clerk said the defendant had violated this law many times, and had been fined once or twice, but paid no attention to the notice or the entreaties of the city officers. The example which he afforded to others, induced frequent violations of the law, and caused much trouble at the market. The Court, upon this view of the case, ordered him to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution; and told him that if he offended in this way again, the fine would be increased to twenty dollars and the cost.

MARRIED.

In Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Miner, Mr. Otis Baird to Miss Clarinda P. daughter of Dea. Luther Bacon, of Chelsea, Vt.

In Wells, Me., Mr. William S. Underwood of this town, to Miss Abigail Hemmenway of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, 16th inst. Charles Francis, aged 2 months; and on the 20th inst. Richard Smith, aged 2 months and 4 days, twin children of Mr. James M. and Mrs. Clarissa M. A. Beckford.

In Randolph, 19th inst. Mrs. Susannah Clark, aged 67 years.

ABOLITION CANDIDATE. The political Abolitionists of Massachusetts have nominated for Governor George Washington Johnson of Easton, and for Lieutenant Governor Hon. Abel Bliss of Wilbraham.

A vote has been taken in Alexandria, on the question of retrocession to Virginia, and carried by a vote 545 for retrocession, to 147 against it.

The Treasurer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association has received from Amos Lawrence, Esq., the noble donation of ten thousand dollars some time since offered by him for the completion of the monument.

NOTICES.

The democracy of Quincy are hereby notified that a Caucus will be held at the West District School-house, THIS EVENING, at half past six o'clock. The delegates of Quincy are most respectfully invited to attend.

The members of the Whig Republican Association of Quincy are requested to meet at their Reading Room, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock on business of importance.

Per order of the Directors.

The Hon. Daniel Webster will address the citizens of Braintree, Weymouth and vicinity, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at Nine, at two o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house, upon the momentous political questions of the day. Gentlemen and ladies of both political parties, far and near, are earnestly invited to attend, as ample accommodations will be provided for all of those who may wish to be present.

Per order of Joint Committee.

JOHN A. HOBART, Sec.

Hon. John Q. Adams will deliver the introductory lecture before the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY, DAY EVENING next, at the Town Hall, commencing at seven o'clock.

Tickets may be had of Caleb Gill, Jr., John Whitney, Justin Spear and of the Secretary.

All persons intending to purchase Tickets are requested to do so previous to the above evening in order to prevent delay at the door, as no one will be admitted without a Ticket.

It is expected the following gentlemen will lecture before the Lyceum during the present season, viz.—Hon. John Q. Adams, Charles F. Adams, Esq., Hon. S. G. Goodrich, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. William M. Rogers, Rev. Charles W. Ephraim of Salem, Freeman Hunt, Esq. of New York, Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, Rev. John T. Burrell, Rev. Calvin Wolcott, Rev. John Gregory, Jonathan F. Moore, Esq., George Newcomb.

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

A quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of October, at Walpole, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which the friends of the slave may expect to be interested, as able speakers are expected to be present.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

JOSEPH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the 25th of OCTOBER, next month, until further notice. And they request all persons who are qualified as persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

Norfolk ss. Oct. 23d, 1840

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction at the dwelling house of Thomas Adams, Jr., in Quincy, on Friday next, Oct. 30, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, one superior, new, covered Wagon, suitable for the purpose.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

Quincy, Oct. 24, 1840.

Almanacs for 1841.

OLD FARMER'S and all other kinds of Almanacs for 1841, by the donor, will be sold at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 24. 10w

Town Meetings.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on MONDAY, the ninth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, (it being the second Monday in said month); and also to notify and warn the Inhabitants of said Town, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day, at said place, to act on the following articles, viz:

FIRST MEETING.

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen relative to the petition of John South and others for a road, commencing at South street, where the land of Daniel Baxter and Jonathan Spear join, thence running in a northerly course on that line of fence between land of Daniel Baxter, Jonathan Spear, Jedediah Spear and Jonathan Baxter, thence in a straight course through Washington street through land of Jedediah and Peter Adams.

SECOND MEETING.

To determine whether the Town will choose a Representative to represent them in the General Court to be holden at Boston on the first Wednesday of January next.

To determine whether the Town will vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, Electors, Representative in Congress and a Representative in General Court, if the Town vote to choose one, on one ballot.

To give its vote to the one of the members of the General and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth and three Senators for the County of Norfolk.

To give in their votes for fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to wit: two Electors at large and one Elector for each of the Congressional Districts into which the State is divided.

To give in their votes for a Representative in the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Twelfth Congressional District.

To choose a Representative to represent this Town in the General Court to be holden at Boston on the first Wednesday of January next.

The poll for the choice of the officers aforesaid will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.

Given under our hands and seals at Quincy, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER, } Selectmen of Quincy.

Quincy, October 23d, 1840.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, times, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:

LEWIS BASS, Constable.

Quincy, Oct. 24. 2w

Buildings for Sale.
TWO or three buildings, one sixteen feet by eight feet, strong and good; one other, nine feet by fifteen, which has been occupied as a bed room, with two windows and blinds on the same. The two buildings together would make a convenient house. Enquire of
Quincy, Oct. 24. if JOSIAH BASS.

Sheriff's Sale.
Norfolk, Oct. 23d, 1840.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on or in front of the premises hereinafter mentioned, situated in Cohasset aforesaid, equity which Melzer G. Groce, of Cohasset, had on the 23d day of July, 1839, of redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:
Twenty rods of land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, situated in Cohasset aforesaid, bounded northerly on land of Lot Wheelwright, south-easterly on the County Road, south-westerly on the Town's Common, westerly by Strait Pond Meadow. The premises described are mortgaged due from said Groce to the Hingham Institution for Savings dated the 15th day of October, 1837, and recorded in the Norfolk Deeds, lib. 117, of 1837, to which record reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sheriff
Oct. 24. 3w

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the second meeting of the creditors of Francis Tirrell, 2d, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling-house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the thirty-first day of October instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting to said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their claims will be allowed to prove the same.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
Weymouth, Oct. 24. 2w

Assignee's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the goods and estate of
FRANCIS TIRRELL, 2d,
of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor. And all persons indebted to, or having any goods or effects of the said Francis Tirrell, 2d, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee, and to no other person.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
Weymouth, Oct. 24. 2w

Dancing School.
Evening School, once a week, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Dancing.
MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully inform his scholars, that he has opened a dancing school to commence a School at the Hall of Mr. French's, on Thursday, the 22d of October, at seven o'clock in the evening.
Terms of Tuition. For new scholars, \$12 a couple, for 21 lessons; a gentleman without a partner, \$7; and \$10 a couple for his former scholars.
His pupils will be taught the above accomplishment in the most modern style, with a great variety of new and pleasing dances. Mr. Stimson will pay especial attention to the manners and deportment of the pupils entrusted to his charge, and fit them for correct carriage and address in the drawing-room. (By the polite notice is truly consistent an essential part of Dancing tuition.) The opinion of the immortal Locke is justifiable, as it clearly shows the importance that great men attached to dancing as a gentlemanly accomplishment, and a primary introduction into company.—Dancing, however, which gives graceful motion to all our limbs, and becoming confidence to young people, I think, cannot be learned too early. Nothing appears to me to give young people so much confidence and behavior, and to raise them to the conversation of those above their years, as dancing.
Quincy, Sept. 26th. if

Dry Goods.
THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following:
Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;
Brown, Drab and Mixed do.
Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Satinets; Vestings.
Flannels, plain and twilled;
Green Hockings;
American, French and English Prints;
Sheetings and Shirtings;
Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;
Together with many other articles adapted to the season.
MANLY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, Oct. 10. if

Notice.
THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, &c.
Quincy, Sept. 5. if JOHN HAYWARD.

Stoves.
THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hubbard's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves, and also for hire, Stoves which are answered for.
Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.
ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, Sept. 26. 3w

Dry Goods.
E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as
Eas. Tickings, Shirtings, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hair Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Mudlins, Feils, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Veils, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de Laines; Lace, Cambric and Thread Edgings and Insertings, etc, at prices which will correspond with the season.
People who may be in want of Unbleached Sheet- ing, 44 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the article here.
Quincy, Aug. 15. if

Cooking Stoves.
HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 3. if

Merinoes.
SUPERFINE French Thibet Merinoes of the best quality and fashionable colors.
Also—Low priced French and English Merinoes, or sale cheap by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10. if

Eastern Wood.
JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.
EBENEZER BENT.
Quincy, Aug. 22. if

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.
BOOTS AND SHOES at prices to suit all. Ladies Kid, French Morocco, Bronze, Buck, Cloth, and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair; Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Booties; Children's of various qualities.
Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kip, Grain Leather and Cowhide Boots, Booties, Shoes, etc.; Slippers, and Leather Shoes at low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Call and satisfy yourselves.
 Boot and Shoe Maker's **FINDINGS.**
 Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of **REPAIRING** done with neatness and despatch.
GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.
 Quincy, June 27. tf

For Sale.
TWO Dwelling Houses, two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting-house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the school-field; one-third brick John Hancock, etc.
 For further particulars, apply to
HARVEY FIELD.
 Quincy, July 11. tf

Fall Goods.
FOR sale, a new lot of Fall Goods, among which are—stout Beaver Cloths; very heavy mixed Broadcloths; Cotton and Woollen Flannels; dark Calicoes; Silks, Crevasses, &c.—at low prices.
Also—1 Case **HATS**, of superior quality.
E. PACKARD & CO.
 Quincy, Sept. 19. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.
WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and others, of the trees, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.
 The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted at the expense of the law.
LEWIS BASS,
JOSEPH BRIGHAM, } *Parish Committee.*
JAMES NEWCOMB,
 Quincy, July 11. tf

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.
WHEREAS several Gardens have been entered and robbed, the President and Directors of the Association for the detection of garden thieves, etc., hereby offer the above reward for the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.
GEORGE W. BEALE, President
 Quincy, Sept. 5. tf

Jonathan Wild's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of
JONATHAN WILD,
 late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
JONATHAN WILD, Executor.
 Braintree, Oct. 17. 3w

Ann Curtis' Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of
ANN CURTIS,
 late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Executor.
 Weymouth, Oct. 17. 3w

James Harding's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of
JAMES HARDING,
 late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, mariner, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
ARTHUR HARDING, Executor.
 Weymouth, Oct. 17. 3w


Tabitha Porter's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of
TABITHA PORTER,
 late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
ASA HUNT, Executor.
 Weymouth, Oct. 17. 3w

Notice.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, Oct. 10th, A. D. 1840.
NORFOLK ss. The administrator of the estate of
PETER LINCOLN,
 late of Weymouth, in said County, cordwainer, deceased, having presented his account in his private capacity, and the Commissioners of Insolvency having also presented their report for acceptance—
Ordered, That the said administrator notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. 1840, by publishing the order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
 Weymouth, Oct. 17. 3w

Jonathan F. Moore,
Attorney at Law.
 Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.
 Quincy, Sept. 12. tf

Notice.
THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.
Also—The Shop No. 1, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.
Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.
 Inquire of **ALBERT HERSEY.**
 Quincy, Sept. 5. tf

Carriage Manufactory.
The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactories of every kind is well known to thrive in, population and capital.



THADEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Bugee WAGONS, " do.
2 " SULKIES.
25 " Chaise HARNESES.
25 " Wagon " do.
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS " do.
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Quincy & Boston Stage.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Book kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET.
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

John Holden.
INFORM the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in Quincy Village, a few rods south of the Unitarian Meeting House, where he offers an assortment of Patent Lever and plain Watches, Silver Spoons of every pattern, Fine Gold Earrings, Finger Rings and Breast Pins, Silver Pencil Cases, Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, Shell Side Combs, and other articles usually found on the line, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Personal attention paid to **WATCH REPAIRING**, which will be executed in a faithful manner and at less than City prices.

The subscriber would also give notice, that having learnt his trade in the city and continued in the business seventeen years, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

Quincy, Oct. 17. 3m

Jeffrey R. Brackett.
IMPORTER, wholesale and retail dealer in fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials and Tools; successor to B. C. Frolicher, a manufacturer of rich Jewels and Silver Ware.

Particular attention paid to the **REPAIRING** of Watches.

No. 69 Washington Street, three doors south of Court Street.
Boston, Aug. 8.

To Let on a Lease.
THE Farm at the foot of Penn's Hill, belonging to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, with or without the dwelling houses—the former may be preferred. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1841, when the lease of the present tenant expires.

Also—The large and productive Farm, called the Mount Wollaston Farm, for many years past rented by Mr. Alpheus Spear. The advantages of the place are too well known to need attention.

To a good tenant all reasonable repairs will be made. Proposals for hiring the same may be made to C. F. Adams at his house, or to Deacon W. Spear, by whom the terms will be mentioned.

Quincy, Oct. 3. 8w

To Sell or Let.
THE house and land situated on Granite Street, opposite the house of Mr. Thomas Nott, in Quincy. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB.
Quincy, March 21. if

To Let.
THE building formerly occupied by J. M. Gourgas, Jr., Esq., as an office and recently by Miss Packard as a private school room, situated in Quincy, opposite the shop of Mr. Francis Williams.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM.
Quincy, April 25. if

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, etc.
THE subscriber still continues his business at the old stand, where he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing the various articles of **TIN and SHEET IRON WARE**, which are warranted and will be sold at reasonable prices.

A supply of all other articles usually kept by the trade; and all orders to furnish will be faithfully attended to.

Lately received and on hand, Oven, Ash and Boiler DOORS with an assortment of **HOLLOW WARE**, which will be sold as cheap as it can be purchased in Boston.

JOB WORK of all kinds faithfully executed, and in a manner to give satisfaction.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement thus far received, and trusts that his efforts to meet the wants of his customers will ensure its continuance.

ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, April 18. if

Eastern Wood.
FROM two to three hundred cords of prime Eastern Wood for sale at Quincy Point, at as low prices per cord, when the quality and measure are considered, as can be bought at any other place in town.

Inquire at the Toll House of James Lovell or to **ALBERT HERSEY**
Quincy, Aug. 20. if

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SINKING TO REST.

The toil and the cares of the day are now o'er,
And the erratic bird now flies home to her rest:
The burdensome heat of the noon is no more,
For the sun in its splendor is sinking to rest.

Now dies the rough wind, and the breeze as it flits
O'er the tree tops in haste, of its home seems in
quest;
And dim is the cliff where the bald eagle sits,
For nature, long wearied, is sinking to rest.

The vigilant bark of the house-dog is heard,
And the howl of the wolf now resound in the west;
The wood-tenant, roused by the night-screaming bird,
Has shown a slight fear, but is sinking to rest.

With the curtains of night, which so closely sur-
round us,
Bespangled with stars, the whole heavens are drest;
But somnolent with cords of such power has bound us,
That, leaving them all, we are sinking to rest.

The eyes of the household in sleep are now closing,
In the care of an all-seeing eye being blest;
And nations, their confidence therein reposing,
Now yielding to slumber, are sinking to rest.
New York, Oct. 12, 1840.

THE MARRIAGE VOW.

Speak it not lightly! 'tis a holy thing,
A bond enduring through long distant years,
When joy o'er thine abode is hovering,
Or when thine eye is wet with bitterest tears;
Recorded by an angel's pen on high!
And must be questioned in eternity!

Speak it not lightly!—though the young and gay
Are thronging round thee now, with tones of mirth;
Let not the holy promise of to-day
Fade like the clouds that with the morn have birth,
But ever bright and sacred may it be,
Stored in the treasure cell of memory.

Life will not prove all sunshine; there will come
Dark hours for all; O will ye, when the night
Of sorrow gathers thickly round your home,
Love as ye did, in times when calm and bright
Seem'd the path ye trod, untouched by care,
And deem'd the future like the present fair?

Eyes that now beam with health, may yet grow dim,
And cheeks of rose forget their early glow;
Languor and pain assail each active limb,
And lay, perchance, some worshipped beauty low;
Then will ye gaze upon the altered brow,
And love as fondly, faithfully as now?

Should fortune frown on your defenceless head,
Should storms o'ertake your bark on life's dark sea;
Fierce tempests rend the sail so gaily spread,
When hope her strain strains sang joyously;
Will ye look up, though clouds your sky o'ercast,
And say "Together we will bide the blast!"

Age, with its silvery locks come stealing on,
And brings the tottering step, the furrowed cheek,
The eye from whence each lustrous gleam hath gone,
And the pale lip, with accents low and weak;
Will ye then think upon your life's gay prime,
And smiling bid Love triumph over Time?

Speak it not lightly! Oh! beware, beware!
'Tis no vain promise, no unmeaning word;
Lo! men and angels lips the faith ye swear,
And by the high and holy One "his heard";
O then kneel humbly at his altar now,
And pray for strength to keep your marriage vow!

ANECDOTES.

TENDER ATOMAL IN THE WAY OF TRADE. A young and pretty girl stepped into a store where a spruce young man, who had long been enamored but did not speak, stood behind the counter selling dry goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened everything; at last she said, "I believe you think I am cheating you." "Oh, no," said the youngster, "to me you are always fair." "Well," whispered the girl, blushing as she laid an emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear."

HONESTY. A boy whose honesty is more to be recommended than his ingenuity, once carried some butter to a merchant in a country village to exchange for goods. The butter having a very beautiful appearance and the merchant desirous of procuring such for his own use, invited the boy to bring all the butter his mother had to spare. "I think," said the boy, "she can't spare any more, for she said she would have spared this, only a rat fell into the cream, and she said she did not like to use it herself."

"TRAIN UP A CHILD." An unbreeched urchin, not quite three years old, said to his sister, while munching a piece of gingerbread, "Sissy, take half of this cake to keep till afternoon, when I get cross!" This is rather better than the story of the child who bellowed from the top of the stairs, "Ma'am! Ma'am! Hannah won't pacify me!" Little pitchers of human clay invariably have long ears.

NOT IN HASTE. A clergyman in the North of Scotland, homely in his address, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms, "I said, in my haste, all men are liars." "Ay," premised his reverence, by way of introduction, "he said it in your haste, David, did ye gin ye had been here, ye might have said it at your leisure, my man."

DEFINITION OF CHERUB. A lady (married of course) was once troubled with a squalling brat whom she always addressed as "my cherub." Upon being asked why she gave it that appellation, she replied, "Because it is derived from cherubim, and the Bible says, the cherubim continually do cry."—New York Sunday Mercury.

A FORCIBLE PERSUADER. At a camp meeting lately held in Connecticut, a preacher (3) delivered himself of the following—"I would that the gospel were a wedge, and I a beetle, I would whack it into every sinner's heart among you."

SOPHTERISING BY EXPRESSION. "That's a thundering big lie!" said Tom. "No," replied Dick, "it's only a fulminating enlargement of elongated verities." Harry took off his hat, elevated his eyes, and held his tongue.

STRONG PROPENSITY. A lady seeing her lover running in great haste to meet her, observed to him that he must be in a very great hurry, to run so fast. "Madam," replied the lover, "I was following my solicitation."

CONSUMPTION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is an important remedy, as the number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough, or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 192, Dyspepsia 193, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, we have decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.
David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is perfectly suited to our medical profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have reason to believe that it is the only medicine which has cured me of this disease, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GILBERT, 104 Hovey street. General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Peristaltic Lozenges;
AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that none of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other disorders, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave the operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing constipation, which renders administration was not intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove acidity and nervous headache, and are especially useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may with recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally! To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its immediate danger. They cleanse the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

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To Seafaring people and Travellers generally! To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its immediate danger. They cleanse the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8. 3m J. G. ROGERS.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Indigestion, Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 29 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every town and city in the United States.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carmative Balsam.

It is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sore Throat, Scurvy, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence in curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of any, subsequent certificates, soon received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE war makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long devastated of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them at the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and the Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 29 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Cough, Spitting Blood, and other consequences of inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 29 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

All kinds of kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

Quincy, Jan. 25. EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, upstairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pad Truss; Unknit Spring Truss, made in four different ways: Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where other Trusses have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them—Dr. Hall's; Reed's; Spinal Truss; Randall's; do; Farr's; do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be attended upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered more from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the want of such a person. After some months of observation of his work, and of his mode of fitting, I am well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

defy the best lexicographer in the world to define the true meaning of "every body" in the above sentences. Sometimes it means a fashionable village circle, composed of six or eight families—who, incorporating themselves under that significant title, "every body," are chartered to exalt or depress—to clothe with honor or blacken with infamy, all who breathe the same atmosphere with themselves. These are dangerous powers to be entrusted in the hands of people whose judgments to say the least, cannot be taken as infallible. In every community there is one or more of these circles, each of which comprises "every body," qualified and duly authorized to decide on the important question how every other member of the community is to be estimated. Considering all these things, it is not to be wondered at if "every body" proves the greatest liar, the most tyrannical, insolent, narrow minded and slanderous scoundrel in existence. We never hear a tale referred to the authority of "every body" without suspecting the truth of it immediately. But "every body" does not confine his mischievous propensities to words. All the fashionable vices and follies are supposed to receive their first sanction and currency from him. A modest young lady could not be persuaded to witness the startling postures and exhibitions of some noted dancer;—but her scruples are quieted by that overwhelming remark that "every body" goes to see the "divine" being. For such occasions there is another state and execrable maxim, that "what every body does must be proper." This kind of logic has led hundreds to the gaming table, the bar-room, and the brothel. The conclusion is, that if this Mr. Every Body has lent the weight of his authority and the power of his influence to so many odious and wicked purposes, he is the last one who should be cited as an exemplar in any honest and genteel company—and in this light we have always considered him. Our indignation, therefore, never fails to be excited when we are required to believe some story or to do something, merely because "every body" says the one, or does the other.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE LAST CARD.

I have heard a great deal about a card reserved by the Van Buren party to be played at the last moment, that would create a re-action—demolish the whig party, and bury "old tip" in the ruins. "What can it be?" says one; "what will they do?" says another. I have had but one answer to all who have asked my opinion—"they will come out with some gross and outrageous lie on the eve of the election." Well, Mr. Editor, they have played their card, manufactured the lie, and are now reaping their reward, but not in the way they expected. The Tories have always been notorious for carrying the city of New York by fraud. They never had an honest majority of legal votes in it. In 1838, the whigs were determined not to be cheated if they could help it, and as one well known measure of the Tories was to import voters from Philadelphia, they sent a man, James B. Glenworth, to that city with directions to obtain a number of men who were well acquainted with the Philadelphia population, to go to New York, watch the polls, and challenge any Philadelphians who should attempt to vote. This was done, and by this and other similar measures, fraud was cramped and the whigs succeeded in electing their candidates.

Out of this transaction the Tories have manufactured their last lie, by charging the leading whigs of New York, Gov. Seward included, with having employed Glenworth to go to Philadelphia and hire men to come to New York and vote. If any wrong was done it is a wrong of two years standing; and why has it been kept bottled up till this time? But the whole charge is false. Glenworth has come out under oath and not only denied all the story but exposed the basest conspiracy which ever came to light in this country since the days of Arnold. His testimony as to what he was sent for, and what he did in Philadelphia, is amply sustained by collateral evidence; and I have no doubt that his charges against B. F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States; Jesse Hoyt, Collector of New York; and other leading Tories, are perfectly true. He says they offered him two thousand dollars and a foreign Consularship, if he would implicate the leading whigs of New York. This is denied by the parties, but not, please observe, not as the charge is made, under oath.

This is the simple history of "the last card" so far, and out of this grew the Boston handbills which told us that Gov. Seward was under arrest, and that Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Wetmore and others had absconded. Messrs. Grinnell and Wetmore have commenced suits against the libellers, and will, I have no doubt, compel them to disgorge a large portion of the plunder they have been gathering for years, in the shape of damages.

The State Central Committee of New York have set down the city as against us by a large majority, but the result of this "last card" will be to give us the city as well as the State.

NORMAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOOK AT THE CAUSES.

MR. EDITOR—As the contest for the election of State and United States officers is fast approaching on the voters of this renowned Commonwealth, I think it would not be unwholesome for them to examine into the causes which have led to so much clamor, vituperation and manifest calumny, against the proceedings of the present administration of the general government. If we search closely into the bearings of the principles and measures supported and carried out (as far as possible) by the democracy of this Union, we shall find that they have, to a considerable extent, crippled and unarmed the aristocracy of their unjust power over the concerns of government, and

weakened their prospects of inflicting future abuses, to fat upon the plunder extorted from an unsuspecting and upright people; and which have elevated the laborer from the paths of obscurity and insignificance in the affairs of the government to that of conspicuousness and importance; and which will ultimately overthrow that predatory cabal which has deprived us of our "natural" and "equal rights," plunged the public into debts with foreigners, and consequently dependency—as corporations, bankrupted themselves, defrauded the public, prostrated business, and now to complete this series of abuse, are attempting to attach the evils of them to the party in power, by the most infamous falsehoods, misrepresentations, and inhumane schemes recorded in the history of our own or any other civilized country to this time. After repeated distresses brought upon the country by the mean, cunning and disgraceful management of this hateful fraternity, they tell us we are in need of a National Bank, that will furnish a cure, that it will check the increase and evils of our State Banks, prevent future distresses, and furnish us with a safer and better currency. Fellow citizens, I ask you, would you, to lessen the evil powers of devils, enthrone old Belzebub himself? thereby creating a well organized and well disciplined force, commanded by the most experienced, intrepid and sagacious among them, to war against our liberties, our prosperity and our country.

EXAMNER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE RESULT.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of August 31st, your correspondent D. undertook to re-elect, on paper, his idol, Van Buren. Why don't he revise his statement? A great many elections have taken place since, about which he says not a word. Shall I go over the ground for him? I will take the majorities ascertained, and guess at the others.

Van Buren, 1840. Harrison, 1840.

Maine,	200
New Hampshire,	500
Massachusetts,	16,000
Rhode Island,	1,400
Connecticut,	4,500
Vermont,	11,000
New York,	12,000
New Jersey,	2,900
Pennsylvania,	4,500
Delaware,	600
Maryland,	2,000
Virginia,	2,300
North Carolina,	8,900
South Carolina,	5,000
Georgia,	3,700
Alabama,	3,500
Mississippi,	500
Louisiana,	2,300
Ohio,	20,000
Tennessee,	7,000
Indiana,	9,000
Illinois,	1,600
Michigan,	2,000
Missouri,	4,500
Arkansas,	500
Kentucky,	15,000
	19,100
	120,500

Majority for "perfect honesty" opposed to "perfect craft," 101,400, or nearly double what Andrew Jackson ever received. But this is not all. Old Honesty will wipe out the majorities I have set against him in Pennsylvania, Alabama and Illinois—he will reduce the 4,500 of Missouri, and he will add to the majorities I claim for him in almost all the other States. Mark my word, Mr. Editor, Gen. Harrison will receive 150,000 majority in the popular vote. Tell friend D. to "put that in his pipe and smoke it" till after election.

A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

For the Quincy Patriot.

CENTRE DISTRICT AWAKE.
The Centre District of Quincy organized at their Head Quarters, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of taking efficient measures in the coming contest between Democracy and a monied Aristocracy. Ebenezer Bent, Esq., was chosen Moderator and William W. Veazie, Clerk.

Benjamin Curtis, John Gregory and George Marsh were appointed a committee on Resolutions. The following were adopted as the sense of the meeting, with a request that they be published in the Quincy Patriot.

Resolved, That in Martin Van Buren we behold the statesman, the patriot, and the uncompromising foe to British whiggery, in all its multiplied, and multifarious forms—the friend of the laboring classes—the co-laborer with the immortal Jackson—well worthy the warm and hearty support of all virtuous members of community.

Resolved, That Gen. William H. Harrison, his rival for the Chief Magistracy of this nation, familiarly known by the appropriate cognomen of "Old Tip," by placing himself under keepers and refusing to let his light shine on those great principles of public interest, and other kindred acts, merits not only our disapprobation but our contempt.

Resolved, That Marcus Morton, the worthy Governor of this Commonwealth—the unflinching, undaunted, and high-minded democrat—by his firmness and energy in the cause of human rights, deserves and shall receive our united efforts to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That as freemen of the central district of Quincy, we will rally at the polls on the ninth day of November ensuing, "armed and equipped as the law directs," in order to compare notes with our whig adversaries and to show them that "the hero of North Bend" and his disappointed office-seekers await their arrival at the head of Salt River.

Resolved, That we will do our duty on that day, and strike a blow for freedom that shall make old federal whiggery tremble to her very centre.

EBENEZER BENT, Moderator.

WILLIAM W. VEAZIE, Clerk.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

"SILENCE GIVES CONSENT."
MR. EDITOR—With your permission I will again introduce one solitary remark into the columns of your most excellent paper, not merely

ly to single out of your list of intelligent correspondents an opponent to compete with, but as a searcher for truth.

It appears to me that "X." by silently passing by my article of the 10th inst., on the subject of fisheries, has corroborated my statements and manifested to the public that my views are in accordance with his own.

I think, Mr. Editor, that "X." might with propriety repeat the words of the poet—

"I know the right, and I approve it too—
I know the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

I still retain the appellation of an
OLD DEMOCRAT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATS LOOK HERE.
Let every whig—let every citizen in the United States, carefully read the following statement of facts:

OFFICE HOLDERS.

The officers employed in all the Departments at Washington City, are politically divided as follows:

Federal Whigs	196
Democrats	178
Federal Whig majority	18
The amount of salaries paid them is as follows, to wit:	
To 196 Federal Whigs	\$269,065
" 178 Democrats	239,149
Excess paid Federal Whigs	\$29,916

Whose lands are deepest in the public crib, even at the very seat of Government? Who secure most of the "spoils of victory"? Here are the men who war against the administration, which feed and clothe themselves and families. Now, if any whig office holder should read this article, tell him to pocket the paper lest his neighbor may see it!

For the Quincy Patriot.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Saunders's Spelling Book, the Primary School Primer, and the First Book of the School Reader, are published by Gould, Newman and Saxton, New York, and by Ives and Dennet, Boston. They are upon the principles of Webster's orthography and pronunciation, and we think them well adapted to children and learners in our primary schools. We consider the *Spelling Book*, especially, as a valuable work, not inferior to any that has come before the American public, and we cheerfully recommend these little works to School Committees and Teachers.

The Young Learner, a book for children and youth, by a teacher, published by the above, is a choice selection of spelling and reading lessons.

The Parent's Friend, a manual of domestic instruction and discipline, by John Morrison, D. D., with a preface to address to parents in America, by Samuel Hanson Case, D. D. This is truly a valuable work, and ought to be in the hands of all classes in the community as well as in those of every parent.

VARIETY.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY. The Olive Branch, published at Monroe, (La.) contains the account of a bloody rencounter which lately occurred on Bayou Mason. It appears that suspicions had long been entertained of a secret association of robbers on an island in the Mississippi. The whole country was rife with accounts of their depredations. After the late murder of a man on Bayou Mason, it became the determination of the people to use every means for their extermination. One of the clan was known to be at a house on the Bayou, and was extensively known as a negro thief. The deputy sheriff determined to arrest him, and for that purpose started in company with three others in pursuit. On arriving near the house they separated, the sheriff and one of the men going in front, and the other two to the back part. The robber in the mean time, had been informed that there was a warrant out for him, and when he spied the sheriff and his companion near the house, he snatched up a double barreled gun and rushed to the door. The sheriff commanded him to surrender. He then asked the sheriff if he intended to shoot him. The sheriff replied that unless he surrendered he would. At this instant they both raised their guns and fired so nearly together that the difference could scarcely be distinguished. The sheriff with a double barreled shot gun, and fell dead on the spot, one buckshot entering his throat, another his chin, and twelve just below the nose. The robber was shot with two rifle balls, both entering the left side, one just below the nipple, and the other about two inches to the right, a little above. He did not fall but grasped his gun with desperate firmness, and attempted to cock the other barrel. He was then fired on by the sheriff's companion who missing him, rushed forward and knocked him down with the butt of his gun. At this instant one of the men who had gone to the back part of the house came up, and placing the muzzle of his gun against the robber's head, fired, scattering his brains over the yard. The neighbors soon assembled, under a great deal of excitement; a hole was dug in the earth, and his body, boots, shoes, hat and all, were pitched in and covered up.

BLINKERS. The question whether horses ought to wear blinkers, or blinders as they are sometimes called, is undergoing much discussion in the newspapers at the present time, and it seems to be pretty generally admitted that a horse can see better when his eyes are not blinded, than he can when they are screened by thick pieces of leather. The Baltimoreans, however, according to the American of that city, still keep their horses hood-winked. The American goes for clear sightedness, and for giving the horse *comp'd* of every thing that they meet on their way, and says, if there was any necessity for blinkers, nature never would have failed to provide them with a much better article than man has invented. On this ground the New York Express is down upon the American, and says, if this argument prove good, nature ought to have put clothes on mankind, and perhaps, a saddle on the horse's back.

TRANSPLANTING. There is not a shrub, vine, plant, or tree to be found in our fields and forests that is not susceptible of a high degree of improvement, if taken up late in fall or early in the spring, properly trimmed, and transplanted into good rich soil near our dwellings. Their change for the better soon becomes apparent. Take, for instance, young chestnut trees from the mountain, lop off as much of their tops as you leave of their roots; set them out as you would your apple trees; not deeper in the soil than they have stood. They have a rapid growth, and if well preserved, will spread and bear prolifically, producing a nut three times the size of those generally brought to market, and of better flavor. The hickory tree will do the same. All will bear grafting as well as the pear tree. Experiments in this line cost but little.

A FLAW IN THE STATUTE. A statute against gambling in Massachusetts has a flaw in it which the fraternity have lately found out. It prohibits the use of gaming implements, and it makes its operation certain, enumerated both public and private houses and buildings as coming within its scope. The enumeration omits the open air, and the grand jury have been unable to find bills for tables set up in the common lot in any "building?" They can take away the tools but not punish the person.

A WORLD'S WONDER. It must certainly be regarded as a most gratifying sign, that with all the excitement which now prevades the country from one end to the other, on the Presidential question, there is little to offend or alarm the lovers of good order, or threaten the security of republicanism. Millions of people are in unrestrained motion and even ferment. Frequent conventions of zealous partisans, attended by ten, twenty, or forty thousand, and listening for hours, and sometimes days, to the most impassioned, earnest and eloquent orators, are held in all parts of the land, and nearly with as much order and quietness as a Sabbath gathering for religious purposes. No other country in the world could do it. The most stable nations of Europe would reel like a drunkard—would be convulsed with revolution and drenched with blood, in such an experiment upon the populace. Think of such conventions in Paris or London, with all their note of preparation, with all their pageantry, with all their freedom and eloquence of speech, and you think of a revolution. To the enemies of the republican forms, the political agitations of this country may appear precursive of its end. To us, it is the most assuring token of permanence and power, that a great people assembling, as is wont of ours, like waves or storm-clouds, are yet so far the intelligent masters of their passions, that they can deliberate and retire from the most excited gatherings in peace and good temper.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. The Hartford Courant contains an account of a horrible murder, followed by suicide, committed in Wallingford, (Conn.) It appears the wife left her husband about two years ago, since which time she has lived chiefly with another person. The day previous to the murder, she had been to New Haven with her paramour to obtain a divorce. The bill had been granted, and they returned home. It was agreed that when she should obtain a bill they would be married. On the following morning they talked the matter over but he was unwilling to be married, and she told him that unless he would be married on the following Sabbath evening, she would leave the house the next morning with her mother. Early the next morning he went to her bed and asked her to get up. He then left the room and soon afterwards returned with an axe, with which, by repeated blows, he ended her life. He then thrust a large pocket knife into the side of his neck, severing the carotid artery, then threw himself on the bed, where the body of his victim was lying, and soon expired.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A highway robbery was recently committed in Florida, in Berkshire County. The story is that an individual of Fitzwilliam, N. H., with a load of wooden ware, was coming towards Charlemon, when he was accosted by a man sitting by the road side, with a request for a ride. He refused, as his load was already heavy. The stranger then jumped upon his wagon and demanded his money. He cried murder several times in hopes of attracting aid; but the robber presented a pistol and ordered silence, threatening to shoot him if he did not cease his cries and deliver his money. The vender finding no one approaching to his aid delivered his pocket book, which contained sixty-three dollars. The robber then ran into the woods, and the pedler drove to a tavern about three fourths of a mile distant, where he procured company, and then returned to track the villain in the woods, but without success. This occurred about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of the robber.

DISAPPOINTMENT. The Boston Atlas states that Hon. Daniel Webster is quite ill, and is not expected to be able to visit, previous to the elections, any of the places where he has been invited.

DECLINATION. We are authorized to say, that the Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr., who has recently returned from Europe, has addressed a letter to the Abolition State Central Committee declining the nomination of Representative to Congress for the Twelfth District.

AFRICANS OF THE AMISTAD. The Boston Liberator states that Hon. John Quincy Adams has agreed to assume the position of leading counsel for the Africans of the Amistad, at their final trial before the Supreme Court of the United States. The trial will be had this winter, during the session of Congress. Mr. Adams has not appeared in Court for more than thirty years.

THE MONUMENT. A gentleman of New Orleans has added ten thousand dollars to the sum already contributed to the building of the Monument. This, and ten thousand dollars contributed by Mr. Lawrence of Boston, with the proceeds of the Fair, make the sum amount to rising fifty thousand dollars. This is amply sufficient to finish the work according to its original intention.

TO READERS. "X." has promptly and caustically replied to Felo de se, but for reasons made known by the accuser, we shall for the present reserve his fire. "X." has replied to an "Old Democrat," but it came too late for insertion this week.

A REMARKABLE PAIR. Two individuals were born in the town of Chatham, then including the present town of Middletown, in Connecticut, within twelve days of each other, in June, 1751. They were married in April, 1772, and their first child was born in July, 1773. They are now living, aged over eighty-six, in the city of New York, in good health, and cheerful possession of their faculties, he never having been sick in his life, excepting what he supposes the effect of strains and hard work as a ship-carpenter, and she complaining of rheumatism occasionally. They have lived together, man and wife, over sixty-eight years! and furnish a case of longevity to which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT. The Philadelphia Ledger records the death of a child in that city about seven years of age. She was playing with shavings, in a vacant lot, with some loco loco matches in her lap. These became accidentally ignited—the shavings took fire and communicated it to the child's clothes, and she was so burnt as not to survive her injuries. The mother stood at a window and saw it, but was so much frightened as to be unable to assist. Those attracted to the spot ran for water instead of smothering the flames; leaving the poor child to run round in agony, and even to climb over a fence, before any assistance was given.

NORTHERN REPRESENTATION. The editor of the Exeter News-Letter expresses an apprehension, that under the next Congressional ratio, New Hampshire will be entitled only to four representatives. She now has five. Vermont, we should think, and probably several other States, will also suffer a diminution. Would it not be well for the North to demand the privilege, in making up the ratio, of counting three-fifths of all her cattle? She probably would not dare to offend her masters by such a proposition! Our "dear southern brethren" have "peculiar" rights, which must not be disturbed! "Hail, Columbia!"

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1840.

SUICIDE. Henry R. Williams, mercantile tailor, of Boston, committed suicide last Tuesday afternoon by drowning himself in Neponset River, jumping, as it is supposed, from the pier near the draw. He arrived at Wright's Hotel at about one o'clock, gave the hostler strict charge to take good care of his horse, went into the hotel and ate a piece of pie, conversed with the landlord for a few minutes—during which time he remarked that he had lately met with some losses in business, etc.,—then walked from the house to the river, and in a short time afterwards his hat, coat, and neckstock were by accident found upon the pier, which plainly indicated that he had thrown himself into the river. His body, we believe, has not yet been recovered. A letter was found in his hat, directed to his family, Broadway, South Boston, with a request that whoever should find it would deliver it agreeably to its direction. He is represented by the Boston Post, as a young gentleman of unblemished character, and much beloved by his intimate connections, and respected by his acquaintances generally.

QUINCY LYCEUM. The introductory lecture before this now venerable, and for several years past flourishing institution, was delivered on Wednesday evening last, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams. Subject—*Faith.* Mr. A. prefaced his lecture with the well known and highly interesting anecdote of Alexander the Great, and his much loved and long tried friend and skilful physician, Philip. He then introduced John James Roscenn, and sketched his history and character in a brief, but truly lucid and vivid manner. Had his pen been pointed with gold and dipped in the celestial fount, it could not have been done more to the life.

He gave us a christian creed, divested of technicalities, and comprised in three articles, viz, belief in the existence of one Supreme Being, the immortality and accountability of man, and the Divine mission of Jesus Christ. He drew in glowing colors, the beauty, excellence and necessity of Faith—its superiority over hope and charity, as being the foundation of them both. His quotations from scripture were well chosen, pertinent, and showed a promptness and familiarity with the sacred writings worthy the imitation of many minor statesmen who affect to discard or despise that good old book given by the inspiration of Heaven. No one could have heard the lecture without being highly entertained, instructed and permanently benefited. May we yet have many such from the same Pierian Spring.

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POLITICAL QUESTIONING. Hon. J. declined answering the questions proposed by Francis Jackson, relative to the subject of slavery.

ERECUTION FRAUDS. The development New York City, relative to buying voters from place to place, has occasioned excitement in the political world. From taken on each side, it is evident that have been taken by heated demagogues plans into execution and thus defeat people. From the conflicting testimony have thus far been examined, it is impossible to come to any definite conclusions. We trust that made ere another week, that enabled in our next paper to give a correct view of the whole affair.

"ANOTHER FAILURE." Hon. Isaac the second time, last evening, to our friends of this town.

SUMMARY OF NEW

It is stated, that the Clerk of the Sessions, in Philadelphia, who was by a majority of little more than four presented by the Grand Jury, in connection naturalization frauds.

Hon. Moses H. Grinnell of New York declined a re-nomination for Congress now consented to stand as a candidate says, that his fellow citizens may have to pass their verdict upon the late character.

Twelve States, giving one hundred total tickets, will vote on Monday next. The two great necessities of life, toes, will be very plenty the coming year for the last ten years.

The Presbytery of New Brunswick mended their brethren in that clerical Episcopal habit of wearing gowns in a General John P. Van Ness, of Washington, Chairman of the Jackson Central District of Columbia, has renounced under his own signature.

It is said the male grasshopper sing male. What a happy set the grasshopper they have dumb wives.

Dr. John L. Spencer, a member of the Senate from Maryland, died lately at that State.

The trial of Wm. P. Darnes, at St. slaugther, in killing Mr. A. J. Davis, and he is sentenced one year to the pen George W. Ewing, one of the demagogues for electors in Indiana, has withdrawn the ticket and come out for Old Tip.

The number of distinguished men parties now traversing the country are, in all, speeches is astonishingly large. is coming greatly into vogue.

The contribution of Fanny Elssler Hill Monument, has been received by the Association.

"Chinoin" was the Indian name Harrison after the battles of Tippecanoe. Its signification is Big Wind.

NOTICES.

A political lecture will be delivered by Whig Republican Association of Quincy DAY EVENING next, (Nov. 5th), Hall, commencing at seven o'clock. Adams, Esq.

The public are respectfully invited By order of the Democratic Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a Representative to General tend to other important business. A general attendance is requested. By order of the Town Committee, S. WHIT

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The Hon. Daniel Webster will address at Braintree, Weymouth and vicinity AFTERNOON, 3d Nov., at two o'clock. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house, upon the critical questions of the day. Gentlemen both political parties, far and near, invited to attend, as ample accommodation provided for all those who may wish. Per order of Joint Committee, JOHN A. B.

The Democrats of Quincy are here a pleasant and commodious Room, Store, has recently been fitted up in furnished with papers for their accommodation. This is the Head Quarters and No every Democrat, without distinction.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY of each month, from two to five o'clock in the persons having business with the Town to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. DANIEL BAX
Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

DIED.

In this town, Oct. 26, Mrs. Betty Pope, aged 65 years.
5th inst. Maria Bartlett, aged 8 years.
In Braintree, Oct. 14th, Helen R. aged 1 year and 7 months.

Dissolution.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the firm of HINKLEY & NE ed on the 11th inst., Benjamin Hinkley retired. George Newcomb is authorized business of the late firm.
BENJAMIN H. GEORGE NEW
Quincy, Oct. 31.

A REMARKABLE PAIR. Two individuals were born in the town of Chatham, then including the present town of Middletown, in Connecticut, within twelve days of each other, in June, 1751. They were married in April, 1773. They are now living, aged over eighty-six, in the city of New York, in good health, and cheerful possession of their faculties, he never having been sick in his life, excepting what he supposes the effect of strains and hard work as a ship-carpenter, and she complaining of rheumatism occasionally. They have lived together, man and wife, over sixty-eight years, and furnish a case of longevity to which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

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POLITICAL QUESTIONING. Hon. John Davis has declined answering the questions proposed to him, in a letter written by Francis Jackson, Esq. of Boston, relative to the subject of slavery.

ELECTION FRAUDS. The developments made in New York City, relative to buying and transporting voters from place to place, has occasioned much excitement in the political world. From the affidavits taken on each side, it is evident that fraudulent steps have been taken by heated demagogues to carry their plans into execution and thus defeat the will of the people. From the conflicting testimonies of those who have thus far been examined, it is impossible to arrive at definite conclusions. We trust that revelations will be made here another week, that at least we shall be enabled in our next paper to give a creditable synopsis of the whole affair.

"ANOTHER FAULTURE." Hon. Isaac Hill failed for the second time, last evening, to meet his democratic friends of this town.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It is stated that the Clerk of the Court of Criminal Sessions, in Philadelphia, who was recently elected by a majority of little more than four hundred, has been presented by the Grand Jury, in connexion with the recent naturalization frauds.

Hon. Moses H. Grinnell of New York, who had declined a re-nomination for Congress by the whigs, has now consented to stand as a candidate, in order as he says, that his fellow citizens may have an opportunity to pass their verdict upon the late aspersions of his character.

Twelve States, giving one hundred and seven electoral tickets, will vote on Monday next.

The two great necessities of life, pork and potatoes, will be very plenty the coming winter—more so than for the last ten years.

The Presbytery of New Brunswick have recommended their brethren in that clergy, to adopt the Episcopal habit of wearing gowns in the pulpit.

General John P. Van Ness, of Washington, formerly Chairman of the Jackson Central Committee of the District of Columbia, has renounced Van Burenism under his own signature.

It is said the male grasshopper sings and not the female. What a happy set the grasshoppers must be—they have dumb wives.

Dr. John L. Spencer, a member of the United States Senate from Maryland, died lately at his residence in that State.

The trial of Wm. P. Darnes, at St. Louis, for manslaughter, in killing Mr. A. J. Davis, has terminated, and he is sentenced one year to the penitentiary.

George W. Ewing, one of the democratic candidates for electors in Indiana, has withdrawn his name from the ticket and come out for Old Tip.

The number of distinguished men of both political parties now traversing the country and making political speeches is astonishingly large. Stump speaking is coming greatly into favor.

The contribution of Fanny Elssler to the Bunker Hill Monument, has been received by the Directors of the Association.

"Chinoin" was the Indian name given to Gen. Harrison after the battles of Tippecanoe and Fort Meigs. Its signification is Big Wind, or Whirl wind.

NOTICES.

A political lecture will be delivered before the Whig Republican Association of Quincy, on THURSDAY EVENING next, (Nov. 5th), at the Town Hall, commencing at seven o'clock, by Charles F. Adams, Esq.

The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Directors.

The democratic citizens of Quincy will assemble at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 8th, precisely at six o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported for Representative to the General Court, and to adopt such preparatory measures in regard to the approaching election as the interests of democracy, the rights of the whole people, and the welfare of our country, demands of every freeman.

At this momentous crisis, it is expected every lover of liberty and justice will be found at his post, ready to execute a freeman's will at the ballot box.

By order of Democratic Town Committee.

The whigs of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7th, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to General Court, and to attend to other important business.

A general attendance is requested. By order of the Town Committee.

The Hon. Daniel Webster will address the citizens of Braintree, Weymouth and vicinity, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2d Nov., at two o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house, upon the momentous political questions of the day. Gentlemen and ladies of both political parties, far and near, are earnestly invited to attend, as ample accommodations will be provided for all those who may wish to be present.

Per order of Joint Committee.

JOHN A. HOBART, Secy.

The Democrats of Quincy are hereby notified, that a pleasant and commodious room, over Mr. Gill's Store, has recently been fitted up in good taste and furnished with papers for their accommodation.

This is the Head Quarters and News Room for every Democrat, without distinction. We are one.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

DIED.

In this town, Oct. 26, Mrs. Betsy, wife of Joseph Pope, aged 62 years. She died at her residence, in Braintree, Oct. 14th, Helen Rosoltha Hayden, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Dissolution.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that the firm of HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB, expired on the 11th inst., Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., having retired. George Newcomb is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR. GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 31.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Judge of Probate, so much of the following described Real Estate, situate in Weymouth, being a part of which Ezra Reed, late of said Weymouth, died, seized and possessed, as will produce the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars for the payment of his debts and legacies, to wit:—the Homestead containing fifty acres of Land, with a Mill thereon, and two-thirds of an acre of Land, called the Merritt Lot.

Conditions will be made known at the sale on the premises. EZRA REED, Executor.

Weymouth, Oct. 31.

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber will continue to do business at the Store recently occupied by Hinckley & Newcomb, and grateful for past favors would solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 31.

Winter Apples.

A FEW Barrels of good winter apples, viz:—Baldwin, Russets and Greening, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM.

Quincy, Oct. 31.

Almanacs for 1841.

OLD FARMER'S and all other kinds of Almanacs for 1841, by the dozen or single, for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 24.

Town Meetings.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy,

Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the ninth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, (it being the second Monday in said month); and also to notify and warn the Inhabitants of said Town, qualified to vote in Elections to meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day, at said place, to act on the following articles, viz:

FIRST MEETING.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen relative to the petition and objection to the road, commencing at South street, where the land of Daniel Baxter and Jonathan Spear join, thence running in a northerly course on that line of fence through the land of Daniel Baxter, Jonathan Spear, Jedediah Spear and Jonathan Baxter, thence in a straight course to Washington street through land of Jedediah and Peter Adams.

SECOND MEETING.

To determine whether the Town will choose a Representative to represent them in the General Court to be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January next.

To determine whether the Town will vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, Electors, Representative in Congress and a Representative in General Court, if the Town vote to choose one, on one ballot.

To give in their votes to the Selectmen for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth and three Senators for the County of Norfolk.

To give in their votes for fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to wit: two Electors at large and one Elector for each of the Congressional Districts into which the State is divided.

To give in their votes for Representatives in the Congress of the United States for the Twelfth Congressional District.

To choose a Representative to represent this Town in the General Court to be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January next.

The poll for the choice of the officers aforesaid will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the day hereof, and will continue open until the day of the election.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doing thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.

Given under our hands and seals at Quincy, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER, Selectmen of Quincy.

Quincy, October 23d, 1840.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, times, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy.

Attest: LEWIS BASS, Constable.

Quincy, Oct. 24.

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR, OR PINK PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merits, and means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitarian labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded.

Canoe No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. L. GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases, from Bone's Weakness, Consumption, Rheumatism, the attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at the Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

DR. MRS. C. graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Buildings for Sale.
TWO or three buildings, one sixteen feet by eighteen, strong and good; one other, nine feet by fifteen, which has been occupied as a bed room, with two windows and blinds on the same. The two buildings together would make a convenient house. Enquire of JOSIAH BASS.

Quincy, Oct. 24.

Sheriff's Sale.
Oct. 23d, 1840.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on or in front of the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity which Melzer G. Groce, of Cohasset, had on the 23d day of July, 1839, of redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:

Twenty rods of Land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, situated in Cohasset aforesaid, bounded northerly on land of Lot Wheelwright, southerly on the County Road, south-westerly on the Town's Common, westerly by Strait Pond Meadow, being the same premises described in a mortgage deed from said Groce to the Hingham Institution for Savings dated the 15th day of October, 1837, and recorded in the Norfolk Deeds, lib. 117, fol. 122, to which record reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

Oct. 24.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second meeting of the creditors of Francis Tirrell, 24, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the dwelling house of Hon. Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the thirty-first day of October instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting to said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Oct. 24.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the goods and estate of

FRANCIS TIRRELL, 24, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor. And all persons indebted to, and having any goods or effects of the said Francis Tirrell, 24, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee, and to no other person.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Oct. 24.

Dancing School.

Evening School, once a week, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Dancing.

MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, of Quincy, that he will commence a School at the Hall of Mr. French's, on Thursday, the 22d of October, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Terms of Tuition. For new scholars, \$12 a couple, for 24 lessons; a gentleman without a partner, \$7; and \$10 a couple for his former scholars.

His pupils will be taught the above accomplishment in the most modern style, with a great variety of new and pleasing figures. Mr. Stimson will pay especial attention to the manners and deportment of the pupils entrusted to his charge, and fit them for correct carriage and address in the drawing room. (By the police this is truly considered an essential part of Dancing tuition.) The opinion of the immortal Locke is inestimable, as it clearly shows the importance that great men attached to dancing as a gentlemanly accomplishment, and a primary introduction to company.

"Dancing, being that which gives graceful carriage and address in the drawing room. (By the police this is truly considered an essential part of Dancing tuition.) The opinion of the immortal Locke is inestimable, as it clearly shows the importance that great men attached to dancing as a gentlemanly accomplishment, and a primary introduction to company."

Nothing appears to me to give young people so much confidence and behavior, and to raise them to the conversation of those above their years, as dancing."

Quincy, Sept. 26th.

Ery Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Cook Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths; Brown, Drab and Mixed do; Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled;

Green Bowditch; American, French and English Prints; Shootings and Shirtings; Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;

Together with many other articles adapted to the season. MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, &c.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Melroe Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves. ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as E. Tickings, Burlaps, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Veils, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de Laines; Lace, Cambric and Thread Edgings and Linings, etc., at prices which will correspond with the most liberal idea of "hard times."

People who may be in want of Unbleached Sheetings, 4-4 wide, at eight cents per yard, can get the article here.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 3.

Merinoes.

SUPERFINE French Thibet Merinoes of the best quality and fashionable colors.

Also—Low priced French and English Merinoes, for sale cheap by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EBENEZER BENT.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.
BOOTS AND SHOES at prices to suit all. Ladies Kid, French Morocco, Bronze, Buck, Cloth, and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair; Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Boots; Children's of various qualities.

Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kip, Grain Leather and Cowhide Boots, Booties, Shoes, etc.; Slippers, high and low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Call and satisfy yourselves.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS. Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, June 27.

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting-house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third big John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, July 11.

Fall Goods.

FOR sale, a new lot of Fall Goods, among which are: Beaver Cloths; very light mixed Broadcloths; Cotton and Woolen Flannels; dark Calicoes; blk. Silk; Cassimeres, &c.—at low prices.

Also—1 case HATS, of superior quality.

E. PACKARD & CO.

Quincy, Sept. 13.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC SONG.

"Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled!"
Ye Sons of Freedom, wake! arise!
Let your bright banner kiss the wind!
Base Whiggery by base lies,
Conspire 't enslave the free-born mind.
Hark! '98 again revives,
And Lyon's Spartan soul looks down
Where federal chains, black malice's gyves,
To 's foes brought scorn—to him renew,
And Duane's patriot shade is nigh—
All spirits of the mighty dead!
Whose hearts for Justice, Truth beat high,
When Jefferson to triumph led.

Again we meet on that old ground;
Again the federal war-steed fays;
Long tethered, pent—like loosened bound,
Loud o'er expectant "spoils" he brays.

The power of wealth, of customs old,
In league far-reaching as the coast,
Conspire to rule with paltry gold,
The freeman's right, the freeman's boast.

Shall we to England's idol bow?
Shall Mammon's temple be our fane?
Our fathers' blood cries to us now,
Degen'rate sons their lure disdain!

Shall falsehood baseness rule the hour?
Shall truth triumphant never be?
Shall slanders' tongue ne'er lose its power!
Oh! then boast not that you are free!

Our fathers fought 'gainst England's steel,
We battle high 'gainst England's gold;
And sternly hold the country's weal
'Gainst thousand Hydras—names untold.

'Gainst liecen'd robbery we've stood,
And fed'ral vampsyres Nick let loose,
Whose specious plea is "public good"—
The good that fox metes out to goose.

The privileged host in long array,
March to the air of, Might makes Right;
With ribbons blue and banners gay—
Avant! they cry—"a vested right!"

Shall corporate power our freedom own?
No! never shall our country be
The grave where monsters chant alone
The requiem song of Liberty.

The desperate foe, by hellish deeds,
Confirms his motto—"Rule or Ruin";
What hope left in this foe succeeds—
Even now his hands in blood imbuing!

Republicans! stand up in sooth,
'Till Error, wounded, dying falls;
And flash on high the sword of Truth!
Now! now! strike home, your country calls!

A GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.

TO GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Stand up thou time worn veteran!
As proudly as of yore,
When o'er thy country's banner,
Portentous clouds did lower;
When the life-blood of her gallant sons
Stained many a flowery plain,
And 'the stars and stripes' were waving o'er
Old ocean's stormy main!

Stand up! though time has furrowed
Thy noble, manly brow—
The laurels won in by-gone days
Are growing greener now!
The memory of thy peerless life
Has filled thy cup of fame,
And millions now shout "victory!"
At the mention of thy name!

They can't forget you fought and bled,
To shield their cherished land,
When the war-whoop of the Indian rang
From ocean's wave-washed strand,
To where the two great rivers roll
An everlasting flood,
Whose waters then were crimsoned with
The mother's and infant's blood!

They well remember Tippecanoe,
They can't forget the Thames,
And those who fought and conquered there,
They can't forget their names!
They venerate the dauntless chief,
Who bared his blade and form
And stood betwixt, in trying times,
The whirlwind and the storm!

Then stand erect! for freemen now
Have raised thy standard high,
And the shouts of victory are long
Will pierce the glorious sky!
Thou needst not fear: for the patriot wears
An adamant shield,
And the trumpet-voice of freedom's sons
Have called thee to the field!

*Ohio and Mississippi.

ANECDOTES.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION." Three Indians became converts to the temperance cause, although previously given to "put the enemy into their mouth that stole away their brains." Three white men formed the charitable resolution of trying their Indian sincerity. Placing a canteen of whiskey in their path, they hid themselves in the bushes to observe the motions of the red men. The first one recognised his old acquaintance, and with an "ugh!" and making a high step he passed on. The second laughed, saying, "I know you!" and walked round. The last one, drew his tomahawk, and dashing it to pieces, said, "ugh! you conquer me—now I conquer you."

LEFT-HANDED. A young lady was recently introduced into a choir as a vocalist of first rate acquirements. On the commencement of an anthem she was observed to place the book before her upside down. The leader informed her that it would suit her much better if she were to turn it the other way; when, slightly coloring, she exclaimed, "La, sir, I suppose you didn't know that I was left-handed, and always sing this way."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Peristaltic Lozenges; AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving for these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 22.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the deaths of children under the age of 15 years, was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completely the cure of 181 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of Copyright on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of Dr. B. D. Allen, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do hereby recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.
David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends, with whom it has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York, and in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, Geo. Allen, Agent for New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and restoring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases, which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, and every part of the human frame, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Incurable Sores, Scorbute Eruptions, and bad Complexions, Eruptions, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAC SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and ages, is unequalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of W. VOYDARD, Quincy, or any of our agents, on advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Medford, April 18.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are daily receiving a large and prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black. VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valenci, Mar-seilles and silk. SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests of business and the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens, Insurance, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Banking, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8. 3m J. G. ROGERS.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling or turning gray. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholice, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Peas or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, Want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against their neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Bareheaded boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven tresses, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are donning their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc. FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING. All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston; entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Protrusion of the Rectum, which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Protrusion of the Uterus, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's do; French do; Marten's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 45.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

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JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON.

Nepeset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Nepeset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD.

Nepeset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—devoted to the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—published with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fine similes, portraits, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and request to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR., JUSTIN SEAR, ORIN P. BACON, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, JACOB TIRRELL, JR., SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, JOSEPH CLEVELY, SAMUEL A. TURNER, CHARLES LEFAVOR, N. B. OSBORNE, FREEMAN HUNT.	Quincy Railway. Stone Quarries Dorchester. Weymouth. South Weymouth. Brentree. Jingston. South Scituate. Lynn. Salem. New York City.
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MISCELLANY.

A STRANGE STORY.

In the year 1818, a ship, having on board a large Monkey, who was much prized by the sailors for his dexterous tricks, embarked on the homeward voyage, and among other passengers, carried a lady, who had a child, who was only a few weeks old. When the weather permitted, the lady took regular exercise on the deck, sometimes with her infant charge in her arms. One beautiful afternoon, when the vessel was ploughing the watery waste with clusters of sea fowl sporting in her wake, the sun looked forth in all his majesty, and next to himself illuminating the two sublimest objects in nature—the expanded ocean and the expanded sky—the captain perceived a distant sail—a sight that is always welcome at sea; and which, amidst the vast solitudes of the Atlantic, may be compared to the meeting of pilgrims in the desert. This discovery attracted the attention of all on board, and, after the captain had gratified his curiosity, he politely offered his glass to the lady, that she might obtain a clear view of an object which the naked eye was unable to distinguish from the fleecy clouds that were every where fringed the horizon's verge. At this time Mrs. B. had the babe in her arms, but being aware that it could not harm itself by rolling, she wrapped her shawl about the little innocent, and placed it on a sofa on which she had been sitting. Captain C. assisted her to steady the glass, but scarcely had she applied her eye to the instrument, when the helmsman exclaimed in a tone that indicated the deepest emotion—"Good God! see what the mischievous monkey has done!" A mother's fears are easily excited, and the reader may judge of the lady's feelings, when, on turning round, she beheld the animal in the act of transporting her beloved child to the very top of the mast. And here it may be necessary to explain that the monkey was nearly four feet high, and so strong and active, that while it grasped the infant firmly with one arm, it climbed the shrouds by the aid of the other, with astonishing haste, and seemingly unembarrassed by the weight of its burden. One look was sufficient for the mother; and that look had well nigh been her last. Though she attempted to speak, the words either died away on her lips or were rendered inarticulate by her sobs and groans; and had it not been for the prompt humanity of those around her, she would have fallen prostrate on the deck, where she was afterwards stretched, to all appearance a lifeless corpse. Situated as he was, the captain knew not what to do; when he looked at his passenger, speechless, motionless and deadly pale, he almost fancied that life had fled; and when he thought of her child that was swimming aloft under the care of so strange a nurse he expected every minute that the capricious monkey would become tired of his toy and drop it in the ocean or dash it on the deck. Often as he had crossed the wide Atlantic, and braved the perils of the winter's storm—often as he had been placed in circumstances in which he would have given the wealth of nations if they had been his to give, for the privilege of treading the earth in safety—never amid all the changes of a seaman's life had his feelings been exposed to so severe a trial. The sailors could climb as well as the monkey, but the latter watched their motions narrowly and as it ascended up the mast the moment one of them put his foot upon the shrouds, the captain became afraid he would drop the child and endeavor to escape by leaping from one mast to another.

In the mean time the little innocent was heard to cry; and though many thought it was suffering pain, their fears on this point were soon dissipated when they observed the animal imitating exactly the motions of a nurse, by dandling, soothing and caressing its charge, and even endeavoring to hush to sleep. From the deck the lady was conveyed to the cabin, and gradually restored to the use of her senses; but then her cries were most distressing, and though she was kindly assured that all would soon be well, it required the utmost exertion of two men to prevent her from rushing on deck with a

view of ascending herself. In the meantime, many plans were tried to lure the culprit from his berth above; but finding all to fail, the captain as a dernier resort ordered every man to conceal himself below. The order was promptly obeyed, and Captain C. himself took his station in the cabin chair, where he could see all that passed, without being seen. This plan happily succeeded—for the monkey, on perceiving that the coast was clear, cautiously descended from his lofty perch, and replaced the infant on the sofa, cold and fretful, and frightened indeed, but in every other respect as free from harm as when he took it up. The humane seaman now had a most grateful task to perform; the babe was restored to its mother's arms, amidst tears, and thanks, and prayers, and blessings—thanks to men for his sympathy and aid; and deep gratitude to that Divine Being, whose arm, though unseen, had shielded the innocent amidst pains and perils, such as perhaps never before impended over the head of a creature so young.

SCANDALIA MAGNA.

"Hang it! why can't folks mind their own business?" said Sam Snap as he closed the door after a kind friend, who had been retailing all the gossip of the town to him. "Hang it! I'll go to Jerico, I'll emigrate to China, I'll build a house at the North Pole, I'll squat in a Carolina cypress swamp, I'll live at the Eddystone light house—anywhere in all creation, if people will mind their own business, and let me alone—I can't do any thing—I can't even buy a new pair of indispensibles, but some Betty or other makes remarks. No longer since than last Sunday, I was coming from church—what an ugly pair of trowsers, said one behind; I turned and there was Miss What's-her-name and her sister—Break-her-neck! what does she know about breeches? One half of mankind—and woman kind too—are walking newspapers for the other half—jabber, jabber, jabber! I speak two words to a young lady, and I'm engaged—three—and I'm married. Is there no way to stop folks mouths? Hercules was a pretty smart chap to kill the many headed monster—the Lernean Hydra—but I guess he did not meddle with many-tongued scandal, the moral monster of the day! Let me see—I have (according to undisputed gable) been engaged thirteen—oh, no—this last makes fourteen times—I have been married five times and have tried to break up several hundred matches, and—oh, dear!—oh, dear!—oh, dear!—I don't see why shop keepers need advertise; they have only to say to some friend, 'I'll tell you a secret, if you'll promise not to say anything to any one.' 'Do you suppose I'll tell?' says the friend with a sanctimonious sort of look; 'I shouldn't think of such a thing.' 'Well then,' (lowering his voice to a whisper.) 'I've just received fifty pairs superfine Shaker knit socks, and I'll sell them below cost, for cash, to close the accounts—but don't tell any body.' In three hours wouldn't the shop be full of superfine Shaker-knit-sock buyers? I'd take out a patent for this plan, but it would be reported, 'hooked' the idea from somebody or other. There now—I must put my lamp out or X—, over the way will be reporting, for the third time that I am deeply in love, and sitting up all night, reading poetry."

Where is there a place free from scandal? Winds, waves, trees, hills, sun, moon, stars, midnight—I conjure you—Echo—say—where is the blessed place?—*Lowell Journal.*

MYSTERY, REASON AND FAITH.

The following most truly eloquent sentiments are extracted from an essay by the Rev. E. Peabody of New Bedford.

"Night comes over a ship at sea, and a passenger lingers hour after hour alone on the deck. The waters plough and welter and glide away beneath the keel. Above, the sails tower up in the darkness, almost to the sky, and their shadow falls as it were a burden on the deck below. In the clouded night, no star is to be seen, and as the ship changes her course the passenger knows not which way is east or west, or north or south. What islands, what sunken rocks may be on her course—or what that course is, or where they are, he knows not. All around to him is *Mystery*. He bows down in the submission of utter ignorance."

But men of science have read the laws of the sky. And the next this passenger beholds is the captain looking at a clock, and taking note of the place of the sun, and, with the aid of a couple of books, composed of rules and mathematical tables, making calculations. And when he has completed them, he is able to point almost within a hand's breadth, to the place at which, after unnumbered windings, he has arrived in the midst of the seas. Storms may have beat and currents drifted, but he knows where they are, and the precise point where, a hundred leagues over the water lies, his native shore. Here is *Reason*, appreciating and making use of the revelations (if we may so call them) of science.

Night again shuts down over the waste of the waves, and the passenger beholds a single seaman stand at the wheel, and watch, hour after hour, as it vibrates beneath a lamp, a little needle, which points ever, as if it were a living finger, to the steady pole.

This man knows nothing of the rules of navigation, nothing of the course of the sky. But reason and experience have given him *Faith* in the commanding officer of the ship—faith in the laws that control her course; faith in the unerring integrity of the little guide before him, and so without a single doubt, he steers

his ship on, according to a prescribed direction, through night and the waves. And that faith is not disappointed. With the morning sun, he beholds far away the summits of the gray and misty highlands rising like a cloud on the horizon; and, as he nears them, the hills appear, and the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor, and (sight of joy) the spires of the churches, and shining roofs, among which he strives to detect his own."

THE WEDDING.

A wedding is a ceremony of mingled pain and pleasure, in which anticipation prevents the pain from being positive pain, and recollection precludes the possibility of unmixed pleasure. The very bells, merry as their peals are intended to be, convey a tender melancholy, which is, to us, inseparable from the sound of a village bell, whatever be the occasion of their being put in motion. Then the banquet, the wit, the repartee, the joke, are not continuous—a little little sparkles upon the surface of the conversation—but like the effervescence of the champagne, which fills the glasses of the party, it soon subsides into sober tranquility. There are anxious hearts under smiling countenances. The parents look at their daughter, and feel how great, how rich a treasure they are losing, and confiding to another's care. Their minds glance back to her days of infancy, the progress of her childhood, and now dwells with anxious solicitude upon her entrance into the duties of womanhood. None but a parent can know what parents feel upon occasions like this. And then the bride gazing upon an affectionate, filial and grateful spirit upon the faces of those under whose parental kindness she has been fostered, still trembling at the magnitude and irrevocability of the step she has taken, and which must give a color to the whole of her future existence. Then turning her eyes on her new made husband, with a glance which seems to say—and now I must look for "husband, parent, all in you," the reciprocal glance re-assures her—she drinks in confidence and reliance as her eyes bend beneath his—a thousand new feelings agitate her bosom—and anticipation gets the better of recollection. The future for a moment banishes the past, and she feels secure on the new throne which she has erected for herself, in the heart of the man to whom she has confided her happiness—her all.

No subject possessed of potent attractions, is more calculated to ensnare and endanger the piety of professed christians, than political excitement, especially when men give loose to their excited passions, and to the violence of party feeling. Then it is they lose the balance of their reason, and wander, almost insensibly, into the destructive mazes of political artifice and political error.

It often becomes a source of painful regret, that very many of those whose christian deportment at other times is of the most exemplary character, should allow themselves, as the political contest approaches, to be drawn into the fearful current created by the violence of party strife, and to be carried along with the crowd down the depraved stream, until at length they lose all sense of christian propriety and christian duty. Political excitement has been the bane of many warm-hearted professors, and the rock on which many good men have been shipwrecked. It becomes us therefore, as the guardian of public morals and the conservator of religious consistency in our churches, in view of the approaching political contest which seems to have claimed more than usual attention from all parties, both civil and religious—it becomes us, we repeat, to lift the warning voice, and caution our christian brethren against improper and clamorous excitement in their attendance at the polls, and to guard them against convivial electioneering practices and their unhappy consequences.—*Baptist Record.*

DESERTED AGE.

One of the most touching sorrows of old age is its solitude. To outlive the world in which we were born—to be the last survivor of our generation, is, to any, a melancholy position to occupy, but bleak and dreary in the extreme to him who has no hope of a brighter existence beyond the grave. Our natural repugnance to death renders willing to live on, but what sorrowful changes are produced by the lapse of a few years! One generation passes and another springs up; and he that passes on to a third finds himself a stranger in the world. Familiar faces have disappeared; loved ones have passed away; joys are only remembered, and the remembrance is sorrowful; busy thoughts bring back the visions of happiness departed never to be recalled; and a sense of painful loneliness falls on the heart, although the world around is as busy as ever. We have felt melancholy thoughts obtruding themselves on our mind as we have gazed on a solitary tree that had escaped the axe, which had prostrated the whole forest besides; and now in its age, withered at the top and decayed in its branches, was left to encounter the peltings of every storm. But a sorrowful feeling has possessed us in beholding the aged and decrepit man who had lost the fire of his eye and the vigor of his limbs, and from whose side had been struck down all who had felt an interest in his existence. The fashion of the world passes away, each succeeding year sunders some endearing tie; and sad and melancholy must be our lot, if amidst the wreck which the storms

of death produce, we have no brightening hope of renewal of our youth in a happier and more genial clime.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

"Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment."—*Job.*

The proposition thus submitted may, at first view, appear contrary to the experience of mankind. It may be somewhat paradoxical to assert that any man may become great without at the same time being wise, as it is generally acknowledged that true greatness consists in wisdom and understanding, or is built upon these qualities of the mind. In like manner it is generally conceded that our judgment or opinions, on any subject, are more in accordance with truth, in proportion to our advancement in age and experience.

As a general rule, I have no objection in making these respective conclusions, but it appears to me, that in almost every proposition of a general character, an exception thereto proves or strengthens it, rather than the contrary.

It may be possible for many of those who are reputed great in the world, who have arisen to exalted stations in society, and who are counted among the "great and noble of the earth," to be lacking in wisdom and knowledge. Or it is possible that men of ordinary understanding on common subjects, may at times be found wanting in those peculiar characteristics which are looked for in those called wise. The wisest of men are not always wise, because their faculties and powers are finite, limited, and imperfect. So of the aged—they do not always understand judgment or justice, and we have much reason to believe that in all ages, and in all places there are many of those to be found, of whom an inspired penman has written—"They were ever learning, but never able to come to the knowledge of the truth."

I have been led to these remarks, by listening to the lecture of the Hon. John Quincy Adams before the Quincy Lyceum, on the evening of the 25th of October last. Many things in said lecture were truly commendable and praiseworthy. Indeed it was a powerful argument in defence of the christian faith, and I cannot but hope that it will be productive of good. But while we may admire many things in that lecture, and feel to thank the author for his efforts in the cause of christianity, yet we must confess, that we discovered some defects that were not without cause. Great men are not always wise."

The objectionable points in the lecture may be briefly stated. The Hon. gentleman remarked that he did not design to notice controverted opinions in the christian church. This was a very fair beginning. But it did not last long. The leading articles of all christians, he informed us, were—

1. A belief in a Supreme Being.
2. The immortality of the soul—its accountability, and a future retribution for the deeds done in the body.
3. The mission of Jesus Christ.

I believe I have the substance of the three points, if not the exact words. Now, let us look a moment at the wisdom herein displayed. It is true, that all christians believe in the first and third propositions, but touching the second there is not probably any one point in theology so much controverted as a future retribution for the deeds done in the body. And it was not wise in the venerable lecturer to state he should have nothing to do with controverted points, and then bring forward the doctrine of a future retribution as the belief of all christians.

What shall we infer from all this? Why, that the lecturer was not aware that nearly one third of the people in these United States reject his second proposition, so far as man's accountability in a future state for the deeds done in the body is concerned—or, that he does not consider them christians! This last suggestion of course would be perfectly in keeping with many bigoted zealots, who contend that a belief in a place of misery beyond the grave is necessary to the christian, and that without such belief, no man can be saved. But exercising that charity which our worthy townsmen beautifully portrayed, I cannot think that he designed to cast any reflections upon any sect believing in the Savior and his mission of love. While then, I would not condemn the lecture as a whole, I would point out its defects, and show to the world, that the greatest and wisest are fallible and liable to err, and if such men sometimes make random shots, ought not the public to have charity for men of less wisdom and knowledge?

The remark made by the lecturer that the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England were a dead letter, etc. I have nothing to do with, as "I am not of that order," and must leave that matter to those who have sworn *ex animo* to guard her rights. If the Episcopalians are satisfied with the comments upon their creed, others ought to be. "Let every tub stand on its own bottom!" J. G.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE EXCHANGES.

Mr. Editor—It is a great point with the tory orators to make out to the satisfaction of their hearers, that trade is as good, money as plenty, and the domestic exchanges of the country as favorable as ever.

Mr. Amasa Walker of Boston, told the good people of Braintree the other evening, that all these things were so, and that he, practically, finds no more difficulty in getting remittances

from the western country for the shoes he sells now, than he did when the United States Bank was in operation. This single fact may be, and probably is, true, but it proves nothing beyond the single fact.

Whatever obstacles are thrown in the way of trade decrease the amount of business done, the amount of productions sold, and, consequently, lessen the demand for labor and reduce the rate of wages. In former days, Mr. Walker sold his shoes to western merchants, took their acceptances payable where they reside, on six months time, and whenever he wanted the money went to the bank and obtained it by paying the interest, and a mere trifle of a quarter or a half per cent. exchange. The moment he had made his sales *he was in funds*, he could realise the money any day when he wanted it, and was ready to buy more shoes the next day, or any day when they were brought to him. Is it so now? Mr. Walker knows better. He sells his shoes now on six months credit and must wait till the payment matures before he can realise his money again. He cannot go to any Bank now and turn his paper into money, at any rate whatever, if it is made payable in the western country.

At least he would have to pay such a rate of exchange as would take off a large portion of his profits, if he could negotiate the paper at all. Therefore, he can only turn his capital twice in the year instead of half a dozen times, and he must either buy his shoes at lower prices, or he must sell them at higher prices, to make up for this inactivity of capital—probably he does both. Mr. Walker does not suffer because he has as much capital as he can use, but how is it with the manufacturer and the consumer? One of them has to sell cheaper and the other to buy dearer, and both these clips come out of the laboring men.

And how is it with men of small capital? Take a shoe dealer in Boston with ten thousand dollars in money. This would be considered a pretty capital, and with the Bank facilities we once had would enable a man to drive a very profitable trade. He could turn his money six times a year, and with a profit of ten per cent. make in gross six thousand dollars. Take from this his bad debts and expenses, and he might have four thousand dollars left for interest on his capital and his own services. But now he can turn his capital but twice, because he must wait for his payments to fall due, and in order to make his four thousand, he must realise twenty-five instead of ten per cent. profit.

Then as to the purchaser. Instead of making his payments at home as he formerly did, he has to remit his money to Boston, because his paper being perfectly unavailable, Mr. Walker will not take it payable elsewhere. He therefore, buys very sparingly, fearing his ability to remit when his note falls due, and for what he does buy he has to pay a heavy rate of exchange, to procure something that will pass current here when he makes a remittance.

Thus then it appears, that although Mr. Walker gets his remittances promptly, and without loss, other men of smaller capital, must either suffer or charge more than double the profit they formerly did, which they will pinch out of the manufacturers, and they again out of the laborers; while the western purchaser is crippled in his business, confined to a much smaller amount in his sales and has to pay a great rate of exchange when he makes a remittance—for which losses he indemnifies himself by charging a much higher price to the western consumer, who consequently, wears shoes less and goes barefoot more.

The plain and necessary result is this. Mr. Walker, who has as much capital as he can use and would not ask for bank facilities if they were ever so plenty, gets twenty-five per cent. profit instead of ten per cent. Men of moderate means, for want of bank facilities in the domestic exchanges, find it difficult to hold their own; the western laborer and farmer have to pay higher prices for their shoes and curtail their consumption of them; and the manufacturer is obliged to reduce the quantity made in conformity with the diminished demand—to sell at lower prices, and to cut down the wages of labor in conformity.

The length and breadth of the whole matter is, that capital will have its profit, the merchant will have his profit, and every thing that goes to embarrass trade, to produce inactivity in capital, and disturb the course of exchanges, strikes at labor, tending to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. While every thing that goes to increase the facilities of trade, to promote the activity of capital, and to keep the exchanges uniform, low and regular, creates high prices to the manufacturer, high wages to the laborer, and low prices to the consumer. The most perfect evidence of the latter position is to be found in the state of affairs prior to the destruction of the currency, and equally perfect evidence of the former is found in the present state of things. These are the laws of trade, and men may deny them as much as they will—theories about them as much as they will—they are as immutable as the laws which keep the sun in his sphere, and the stars in their courses.

I notice a little attempt at wit over the signature of "Peter Pipe-weed" in a late number of your paper, Mr. Editor. What kind of a weed pipe-weed is I don't know, but it is probably one of the *fungus* tribe which has sprung up so plentifully under the corrupting influence of Van Burenism, and like the rest of the species, perfectly useless, and entirely harmless, except in so far as it occupies soil where some-

thing useful might be made to grow. I am obliged to the fungus for his compliment, however. I have no desire to be thought a better man in any respect than "honest John." As to the communication the fungus refers to, I have no recollection about it, but if I wrote it (and you can say whether I did or not) I am ready to maintain all that I then said.

BRAINTREE.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WASHINGTON AND HARRISON.

Many points of resemblance have been suggested between the characters of Gen. Washington and Gen. Harrison. Neither of these distinguished men was a soldier by profession. By profession and practice both were farmers. Each of them took up arms when his country was in danger and laid them down when the danger had passed. They were equally conversant with the rules and usages of savage and civilized warfare.

The first campaign of each was against the North Western Indians. Gen. Washington under Braddock, on the banks of the Monongahela—Gen. Harrison under Wayne, on the banks of the Miami. No two officers in the American service were ever entrusted with the same extent of discretionary power. General Washington was almost absolute from the peculiar circumstances of the country during the revolutionary struggle. General Harrison was equally absolute from the unsettled character of the territory where his campaigns were fought, and his distance from the seat of government whence his orders were to come. The power thus necessarily entrusted to them was not only never abused, but was exercised with singular moderation, and just regard to right and law, as to conciliate the affections and win the confidence of all upon whom it operated. There have been statesmen as profound and generals as successful as either, but Washington and Harrison are without peer or rival in their forbearing and self-denying use of power without limitation. You will in vain search the public or private life of either for a single deed of violence, or a single act inconsistent with the duty which they owed to their country and its laws. Gen. Washington drove Cornwallis to Yorktown, and when the ocean opposed his further retreat, captured him and his army there, and restored Virginia to the Confederacy. Gen. Harrison drove Proctor into Canada, and overtaking him on the Thames, captured his army there, and restored Michigan and Ohio to the Union. Each victory was decisive of the war, in the part of the country where it was gained. After the peace of 1765, Washington resigned his commission and retired to his farm. Harrison after the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, also resigned his commission, and retired to his farm. The invasion of Massachusetts by a British army in 1775, called Washington a second time into the military service of his country, which, after the war was successfully ended, he a second time abandoned for the peaceful fields of Mount Vernon. The invasion of Ohio in 1812, by Proctor and his Indian allies, a second time called Harrison into the military service of his country, which, after two years, having recovered the honor and the territory which Hull had surrendered, he a second time abandoned for the peaceful fields of North Bend.

When the country was almost destroyed by the feeble administration of a defective government, in 1789, Gen. Washington was called from his plough by the people to be President of the United States. And now, when wicked men have got into place, and a selfish and dissembling demagogue is abusing the power and patronage of the Presidency, that same people in 1841, will complete the parallel, by calling Gen. Harrison from his plough to be, in fact as well as in name, the PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ARISTOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

There is a class of men who are shocked at the bare idea of a "hard cider," and they at once join in the cry that the whigs are ready to get the "nation drunk," for the purpose of carrying Gen. Harrison into the Presidential chair. Many of these same individuals, who appear so sensitive for the morals of the people, would have conferred on society an everlasting benefit had they but showed some mark of repentance to their past lives, in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks.

We hear B. F. Hallett, the man who according to the Morning Post, has "successfully betrayed every party and faction that has arisen since his entrance into political life," expressing great fear that the morals of the people will be corrupted by the use of "hard cider," and yet this same Mr. Hallett, received three (not thirty as Judas of old did) pieces of silver for his services to the grocers, last year, in electing Marcus Morton, Governor! As this individual fights for pay, and is unworthy of any further notice, we will leave him alone, and proceed at once to our subject.

John Quincy Adams was found fault with for furnishing the East Room of the White House, splendidly, (there was nothing in that room, by the way, but an old arm chair, with the bottom out!) and also found fault with for purchasing a *Billiard Table*! He paid for the table we are informed with his own money, and not with the money of the nation—but Mr. Van Buren can load the palace with *foreign furniture*, trinkets and gew gaws—Royal Imperial Wilton Carpets, Fanny Kemble finger glasses, to wash his delicate fingers in, artificial flowers, silver paper, etc. all at the expense of the nation, and it is justified by these patron saints of economy, retrenchment and reform! on the ground that the dignity of his office required it.

There is one thing in particular we will present, and whenever any scion of torism shall express a holy horror to "hard cider," we beg the reader to offset it by asking him if he ever heard of one Mr. Van Buren's purchasing at

the expense of the nation, elegant decanters! wine glasses! finger cups! and wine coolers! The original bills and vouchers of the following are now on file in the treasury department at Washington:

For 18 barrel shaped, flute decanters, with cone stoppers, \$24!
For 6 dozen claret wine glasses, cut pillar stem, 42!!
For 6 dozen green finger cups, 22!!!!
For 6 dozen cut wine coolers, 54!!!!
For 2 dozen champagne glasses, 18!!!!
For one *Liquor Stand*, 25!!!!

Making in all the pretty little sum of 185 dollars for the bare liquor glasses and liquor stand, and if he be so expensive in the selection of these, how much more will he expend for the contents of them?

Pure cold water and the farmers' "hard cider" is superseded, by the more aristocratic and royal beverage such as Hock, Saturene, Champagne, Claret, Port, Burgundy, Sherry, Madeira, and also the "more permanent" contents of the Liquor Stand.

We can no longer doubt that farmer Harrison and the other farmers of the country, will at once, throw away their "tankards" and pewter cider mugs, and imitate the example of *temperance and economy* set by the Chief Magistrate of this nation. PETERBOROUGH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FRAUDS! FRAUDS!

"Come the plot thickens! and another fold Of the warm cloak of mystery wraps us around."
Dinner of Tyburn.

The most alarming and foul depredations have of late been made upon the ballot box of our country, that has ever been known either in ancient or modern times. The citadel of our country's hope has been sacrilegiously entered by a set of hired ruffians, and under the pretence of "laying pipe," a blow has been struck at the liberties of all that is venerable and great. Such abominable deeds of darkness as have of late been brought to light in the city of New York, should sink the participants therein into the grave of infamy and disgrace!

And who are the getters up of these daring frauds? A set of honorable, high-minded men, called whigs! Men that pant for the welfare of their country. Men who claim all the religion and decency in the land. Those warm hearted partisans who cannot sleep nights without making "night hideous" by their songs of "hard cider" and "log cabin." Go it gentlemen—cajole your dupes—bully your dependants—quarrel with your friends—calumniate and curse your government—bring your fraudulent voters to the polls—use foul means, as you have threatened, to put down the cursed Van Buren party—let wild anarchy reign among us triumphant!

Chameleons of these detached federalists who uphold those of their party who have been proved guilty in the late frauds—who are endeavoring to cloak over their great sins, and to palm them off upon the democracy of the country. Such deep plotting and dark villainy who can justify?

Aware that their frauds would injure them before election, they have endeavored to make the public believe that they are innocent of these foul abominations. "That common sinners durst not meddle with." That the whole matter is a "Loco Lie," as I saw appended to a handbill in a store in this town a few days since. They call it "the last card" of the locos! What a miserable subterfuge to escape the rod of justice! It reminds me of the man who cried "stop thief," when he himself was in possession of stolen goods. But it will not avail the whig cause. Their fate is sealed, and it will prove the "last card" to them.

While then we condemn the Atlas *clique* and those who fatten upon their falsehoods, and are continually sapping the foundations of our good government, and sucking the hearts blood of our noble institutions, we cannot but bear honorable testimony to many honest members of the whig party, who have not been partakers of the sins of their brethren. A number of whig editors in New York and elsewhere have spoken out boldly against the late whig frauds, and declare that Gen. W. H. Harrison does not ask for such support to elevate him to the Presidency; this smacks of honesty!

Let all parties preserve the purity of the ballot box. Let them watch and put down all encroachments upon the freedom of elections. Then will the cause of righteousness triumph! O. K.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE RESULT.

I gave you, Mr. Editor, my opinions under this head, last week, and I now beg you to note how far the elections which have taken place bear me out.

I confess, to begin with, however, a great error in New Hampshire. I based my opinion of the result in that State upon the fact, that on all her borders the day star of democracy was shining brilliantly, and I thought the light would penetrate and illumine even New Hampshire darkness. I was mistaken. She prefers "darkness rather than light," and—let her sleep on undisturbed.

Maine, I set down two hundred majority for Harrison. The returns are sufficient to show that she will make it one thousand.

Rhode Island, 1400. She has made it up nearly 2000.

Connecticut, 4500. The returns received indicate 6000 at least.

Pennsylvania, 4500 for Van Buren, which I said would be swept away, and it has been. There may be reasonable cause for doubting which way she has cast her electoral vote, but my opinion is that Harrison has it by a very small majority.

Maryland, 2000 for Harrison. Sufficient returns are in to show that it will exceed 3000.

Partial returns from New York, New Jersey and Ohio, how that the cause of democracy and Harrison's brighter than ever in those States, and before our day of election we shall have heard of 13 Electoral votes for Harrison, exclusive of Pennsylvania, in seven States only.

The fat of Martin Van Buren is sealed beyond redemption. Neither craft, fraud or falsehood will avail him now, for the people have risen in their might and the spoilers are withering before their rebuke.

To the honest and the true of those who have heretofore sustained him, I say, come, now, and help to place old Massachusetts in the front rank. Do not throw away your strength in a broken, sinning, worthless cause, but join the glorious ranks of freemen—who are contending—not for cause as brothers—who are contending—not for victory, that *it gained*—but to give Massachusetts the lead in the triumph as she has held it in the battle. A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ADAMS AND JACKSON.

To the Electors of the Twelfth Congressional District:

FELLOW CITIZENS—Never, since you have been permitted to exercise your high privilege as freemen at the ballot box, has there been placed before you, between whom, to make your selection, two individuals so opposite in their character and qualifications as the two persons whose names are now brought forward for your suffrage, and between whom you are to make choice of a Representative for the next Congress. To draw a comparison between John Quincy Adams and William M. Jackson, would be like attempting to compare the splendor and brilliancy of the mid day sun, with the flickering and feeble glimmer of the farthing rush light. To say that Mr. Adams is an eminent statesman of unequalled experience and ability, the firm advocate of the dearest interests of freemen and of constitutional liberty, the decided and firm supporter of right, regardless of all partisan feelings, is only to repeat what is familiar to you all; in short, so closely interwoven is the name of Mr. Adams with those of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and with the whole history of our country, during the time that he has been of an age to engage in public affairs, that wherever these names are known, wherever that history is read or spoken of, there too must the name of John Quincy Adams be known. Mr. Jackson, on the other hand, is unknown out of his own town, and the little political circle in which he may move. He has never had one day's legislative experience, nor ever been selected by his fellow citizens for the performance of the duties of any municipal office whatever; for what particular qualification he has been selected, in preference to hundreds in the District of more experience and superior talents, cannot be ascertained, unless it may be for his blind and zealous attachment to party.

The history of Mr. Jackson's nomination shows plainly the demagogue and the office seeker. Being one of the wire pullers of the party in Plymouth County, he was enabled in 1838, secretly and without the form of a nomination, to put himself forward as a candidate for Representative; relying upon the security of Mr. Adams' friends, he hoped by management to effect what even his *rancor* could not induce him to expect in an open competition with such a man. Having thus forestalled public opinion, he appears at the caucus himself to aid in making a nomination, and intending if possible to be the candidate; there we find him active in all the movements of the meeting and consenting to serve on the committee to prepare resolutions, one of which was to recommend himself for office. Thus much for Mr. Jackson's pretensions to represent you in Congress. And now, fellow citizens, if you have any regard for principles or for the qualification of the man whom you would have to represent you—if you have any pride for your own district and for the old Bay State, can you go to the ballot box and there deposit your vote for William M. Jackson in preference to John Quincy Adams, (unknown as it may be to all but yourself and your God,) without causing your cheek to be suffused with the blush of shame; and should you do this, think you, that when the spirit of partisan zeal shall have subsided, that conscience will not upbraid you with having sacrificed your country's good for the good of party. Do you desire an able, upright and independent representative of the people, then deposit your vote for John Quincy Adams; but if you prefer an inefficient and unqualified partisan representative, you may find such a candidate in the person of William M. Jackson. MILES STANDISH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATS ATTEND!

Next Monday you are notified to arise early, take rations sufficient for a days service and march to the Town Hall, at or near the hour of eight o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of doing battle in your country's cause. Every man is expected to do his duty on that day—to stand up manfully and fearlessly in defence of the great principles of democracy! Will you do it? Then see that the ballot boxes are empty when the poll commences. There is no knowing what may happen. We have heard of people smuggling votes into the box. Look out for such tricks.

See that no *illegal* votes are cast. Many towns have been carried against us by illegal votes in former times. See to this. Let not a single illegal vote get into the ballot box, not a single one. One vote may give the State to the federalists. Remember *one* vote may do it.

Have the Town Committees done their duty thus far, their *whole* duty? Is every thing in readiness for the *grand charge* of the *whole* time on Monday next? Can they do nothing more? not a thing?

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

WM. F. WALKER, of Lenox.

EBENEZER FISHER, of Dedham, } *At Large.*

No. 1—CALEB EDDY, of Boston,

" 2—ROBERT UPTON, of Salem,

" 3—NATHANIEL STEVENS, of Andover,

" 4—TIMOTHY THOMPSON, of Charlestown,

" 5—SAMUEL D. SPURR, of Worcester,

" 6—CALEB HUBBARD, of Sunderland,

" 7—JOHN LELAND, of Cheshire,

" 8—JAMES FOWLER, of Westfield,

" 9—ARTEMAS BROWN, of Medway,

" 10—NATHAN C. BROWNELL, of Westport,

" 11—THOMAS MANDELL, of New Bedford,

" 12—JESSE PIERCE, of Stoughton.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS—Twelfth District.

WILLIAM M. JACKSON, of Plymouth.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MARCUS MORTON, of Taunton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield.

STATE SENATORS—Norfolk County.

BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.

BRADFORD L. WALES, of Randolph.

LUCAS FOND, of Wrentham.

Then every man to his post! March! Down with the breast works of your enemy! Level the ramparts! Fill up the trenches! Destroy the magazines! and blow the old fortress to Davie's locker! All together! On!! O. K.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Nov. 6, 1840.

The pulse of the whole American community beats high from the almost febrile excitement relative to the Presidency. All other topics dwindle into insignificance compared with that of the State and national elections; the curtain is soon to fall upon the closed drama. By this time we have reason to believe that either Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Harrison is the President elect of the United States, commencing from the 4th March, 1841. The candidates for this highest office in the world have long been before the nation, and ample time has been afforded to canvass their merits. Mr. Van Buren ought to be chosen without ridicule to his veteran competitor. He is wanting in candor not to admit, that General Harrison has many exalted virtues. But still I give my humble preference to Mr. Van Buren as the President of the nation, because I "believe him eminently qualified by experience, practical wisdom, political foresight, sagacity and patriotism for the high post he occupies." For one I cheerfully submit the question to the people and shall with cheerful loyalty wait the issue. The organization of both political parties in this city is thorough and complete. The democratic party will gain sensibly, but the whig ticket will doubtless preponderate by many hundreds. The candidates selected for Congress and the State Legislature have been nominated and their names given to the public. Bradford Sumner, Esq. and Hon. R. C. Winthrop are the democratic and whig nominees for members of Congress—both talented men. Mr. Sumner will run high on the democratic ticket and will receive the maximum vote of his party. Mr. Winthrop will also command the undivided whig vote.

At the head of the whig ticket for State representatives is placed the name of Charles F. Adams, Esq., son of the Ex-President. As a whig nomination in this city is generally equivalent to a choice, Mr. Adams, with his thirty-five colleagues will undoubtedly be chosen to a seat in the House, and he will carry with him the reputation of a ripe scholar, particularly in political science. This I believe will be his first entrance into public life, and it is not impossible that he may, like Mr. Clay in Congress, enter the Speaker's chair the first day of his political labors.

November 4.—The city through the day has been in a state of intense excitement. As the election returns come in, they look better and better for the administration. Pennsylvania has given her thirty votes for Van Buren and Johnson. I think they have also received the electoral vote of Maine. New York now must settle the question. The banners of each party wave in State Street, from the eaves of the City Hall nearly to the wooden pavements below. Occasionally the raw fresh breezes of the east draw up the streets and avenues, carrying in their train most majestically the star spangled banners of the Union, and, as the wind lulls and sleeps, they roll back in grandeur to a perpendicular position. Handbills have been flying like snow flakes all over the city through the day—crowds were assembled around the Atlas and Bay State offices, and nothing is heard of except the election.

A juvenile whig procession composed of nearly five hundred little boys passed through the city this afternoon bearing numerous standards, and to the disgrace of their fathers an emblem of the hard cider barrel was borne aloft in triumph. The democrats here are wiser, but not the less spirited. Four hundred assembled on Dorchester Heights on Monday evening last, to pledge to themselves and to record their deep love for the democratic principle. But I must close. Respectfully, X.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO 'AN OLD DEMOCRAT.'

A writer in your paper of 16th ult. is not disposed to believe my assertion in saying that the fisheries in all their branches have more than doubled since 1828. He requests some further proof than my word merely. The demand is a

Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

ISAAC C. BATES, of Northampton, } *At Large.*

PELEG SPRAGUE, of Boston, }

No. 1—RICHARD HAUGHTON, of Boston,

" 2—STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem,

" 3—RUFUS LONGLEY, of Haverhill,

" 4—SYDNEY WILLARD, of Cambridge,

" 5—IRA M. BARTON, of Worcester,

" 6—GEORGE GRENNEILL, Jr., of Greenfield,

" 7—THADDEUS POMEROY, of Stockbridge,

" 8—SAMUEL MIXTER, of New Braintree,

" 9—THOMAS FRENCH, of Canton,

" 10—WILKES WOOD, of Middleboro',

" 11—JOSEPH TRIPP, of Fairhaven,

" 12—JOHN B. THOMAS, of Plymouth.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS—Twelfth District.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Quincy.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN DAVIS, of Worcester.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE HULL, of Sandisfield.

STATE SENATORS—Norfolk County.

APPLETON HOWE, of Weymouth.

MELETTIAH EVERETT, of Wrentham.

JAMES M. ROBBINS, of Milton.

reasonable one, and I will endeavor to respond to it.

In the Salem Advertiser of April 18, 1840, there are some interesting statistics of trade, gathered by one of the most talented men of our country. After showing the growth of commerce for twelve years past, in the United States, he says the products of the fisheries were in value as follows:

In 1827 the whole amount was	\$588,000
" 1836 "	1,698,000
" 1837 "	2,711,452
" 1838 "	3,175,576

Showing an increase in all the branches of fisheries since 1827, instead of double, over five fold. For dry details into all these facts I refer him to the Salem Advertiser of April and May last. X.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WHAT ECONOMY!

Ponder upon the subjoined extract from the speech of Mr. Profit of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, upon the General Appropriation Bill, during the last session of Congress.

I will now take notice of the complaint made by a gentleman on this floor, that the opposition deal unfairly with the administration in giving to the public partial extracts from official documents. This charge, sir, is unfounded—is unsupported by any proof; and I defy any gentleman to make good the accusation. I deprecate as much as any gentleman can, any such unfairness; and I consider any man who would, knowingly, mislead the public mind, a fit object for scorn and contempt. I will read, sir, the document which has given the Administration party so much uneasiness.

(OFFICIAL.)

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES—1824 to 1838. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

(June 28, 1824—Read, and laid on the table.)

Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to "lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838."

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For 1824	\$15,330,144 71
1825	11,490,459 94
1826	13,062,316 27
1827	12,653,095 65
1828	12,396,041 45
1829	12,660,460 62
1830	13,229,532 33
1831	13,864,067 90
1832	16,516,335 77
1833	22,713,755 11
1834	18,425,417 25
1835	17,514,950 28
1836	30,868,164 04
1837	*\$39,164,745 37

*NOTE.—The foregoing sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which in 1837, was \$5,610,404 36.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 27, 1838.

Is there a gentleman on this floor who will rise in his place and say that this is not a full and complete document, as sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury? Is there a word or figure missing? Is there a syllable added? No sir; it is the whole of an official report. What does it prove? That the expenditures of this Government, despite all the professions of economy, despite all the promises of retrenchment, have increased from \$15,330,144 71 in 1824, to \$39,164,745 37 in 1837, nearly threefold; and when, sir, we present this document to the people and ask their judgment upon it, the administration party complain of unfairness.

In the same speech, to repel some allusion to an administration member in reference to war, he thus speaks—

But, Mr. Chairman, I will proceed to the prosecution of this war has shamefully wasted; and I will charge upon the administration, document, 2d session, 25th Congress, find "a statement of contracts for transportation, etc., for the Quartermaster's office for 1837," and signed "T. C. Quartermaster General." Here, I part, how the *thirty millions* have been in Florida. I will give the few items of *steamboat contracts* for

FOR CHARTER OF STEAMBOATS	
Watchman, \$450 per day, or \$1	
Mobile, 465 do.	
Anna Calhoun, 400 do.	
2 barges, 400 do.	
Henry Cromwell, 300 do.	
Hyperion, 300 do.	
Ledore, 200 do.	
Charleston, 3,750 per month, or	
Florida, 3,000 do.	
John McLean, 4,000 do.	
Camden, 4,000 do.	
John Adams, 4,000 do.	
Alabama, 5,000 do.	
	3,500 do.

In short, sir, by this document, that there were chartered, during 1837, thirty-five steamboats, forty-threes, two sloops, twenty-five brigs making in all one hundred and chartered, during the year 1837, for the use of this Florida war—this war, a nation of millions, have waged with some 500 naked warriors. The one hundred and eleven vessels I find upwards of one hundred cords of them of very large amount, for the use of troops, forage, arms, horses that year, for this war. Sir, the pa is justly chargeable with having country in this war unnecessarily, having wasted the money appropriated for prosecution.

I will give also another charge from document: "For transporting fire wood from New Orleans to East Florida, and one assistant surgeon. Here, sir, is charged *twenty dollars* carrying fire wood from New Orleans to a country where, as I am gentlemen well acquainted with thousands of cords of wood could sight of the fort to which this wood

For the Quincy Patriot.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL.

Mrs. Editor—The pledge of Gen. to serve but one term, in case of to the Presidency, is well worthy of all independent voters a election. The fact is too

Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

ISAAC C. BATES, of Northampton, } At Large.

PELEG SPRAGUE, of Boston, }

No. 1—RICHARD HAUGHTON, of Boston,

2—STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem,

3—RUFUS LONGLEY, of Haverhill,

4—SYDNEY WILLARD, of Cambridge,

5—IRA M. BARTON, of Worcester,

6—GEORGE GRINNELL, Jr., of Greenfield,

7—THADDEUS POMEROY, of Stockbridge,

8—SAMUEL MIXTER, of New Braintree,

9—THOMAS FRENCH, of Canton,

10—WILKES WOOD, of Middleboro',

11—JOSEPH TRIPP, of Fairhaven,

12—JOHN B. THOMAS, of Plymouth.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS—Twelfth District.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Quincy.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN DAVIS, of Worcester.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE HULL, of Sandisfield.

STATE SENATORS—Norfolk County.

APPLETON HOWE, of Weymouth.

MELETTIAH EVERETT, of Wrentham.

JAMES M. ROBBINS, of Milton.

In the same speech, to repel some allusions made by an administration member in reference to the Florida war, he thus speaks—

But, Mr. Chairman, I will proceed to prove that the money appropriated by Congress for the prosecution of this war has been most shamefully wasted; and I will cite a few instances of the lavish extravagance which I charge upon the administration. In Senate document, 2d session, 25th Congress, vol. 3, I find "a statement of contracts for fuel, transportation, etc. for the Quartermaster's Department for 1837," and signed "T. Cross, Acting Quartermaster General." Here, sir, I find in part, how the *thirty millions* have been expended in Florida. I will give the committee a few items of *steamboat contracts* for 1837:

FOR CHARTER OF STEAMBOATS.	
Watchman,	\$450 per day, or \$164,250 pr. an.
Anna Calhoun,	465 do. 169,725 do.
2 barges,	400 do. 146,000 do.
Henry Cromwell,	300 do. 109,500 do.
Hyperion,	300 do. 109,500 do.
Ledore,	200 do. 73,000 do.
Charleston,	2,750 per month, or 45,000 do.
Florida,	3,000 do. 36,000 do.
John McLean,	4,000 do. 48,000 do.
Camden,	4,000 do. 48,000 do.
John Adams,	4,000 do. 48,000 do.
Altamaha,	5,000 do. 60,000 do.
	3,500 do. 42,000 do.

In short, sir, by this document it appears that there were chartered, during the year 1837, thirty-five steamboats, forty-three schooners, two sloops, twenty-five brigs, six ships, making in all *one hundred and eleven vessels* chartered, during the year 1837, for the prosecution of this Florida war—this war, sir, which we, a nation of millions, have waged for years with some 500 naked warriors. And beside the one hundred and eleven vessels chartered, I find upwards of one hundred contracts, some of them of very large amount, for *transportation of troops, forage, arms, horses, etc.*, during that year, for this war. Sir, the party in power is justly chargeable with having involved the country in this war unnecessarily, and then of having wasted the money appropriated for its prosecution.

I will give also another charge from the same document: "For transporting 100 cords of firewood from New Orleans to Fort Brooke, East Florida, and one assistant surgeon, \$2000." Here, sir, is charged *twenty dollars per cord* for carrying firewood from New Orleans, besides the original cost and other expenses; and that too, to a country where, as I am assured by gentlemen well acquainted with the country, thousands of cords of wood could be cut in sight of the fort to which this wood was sent.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Mr. Editor—The pledge of Gen. Harrison to serve but one term, in case of his election to the Presidency, is well worthy the consideration of all independent voters at the coming election. The fact is too notorious for denial, that the present incumbent has devoted himself for the last four years to secure his re-election; and it is an evil which will apply to all future Presidents, if a precedent be not established, or the Constitution so amended as to make the office eligible but for one term.

Presidents Washington and Jefferson were both impressed with the necessity of serving only one term. In the case of the former, he was forced to depart from his own convictions, and serve one term longer than he really desired, owing to the unsettled state of the country at the time. The latter has left his opinion on record. In a letter to John Adams in 1787, he observes, "that he wished the Constitution had rendered the President *ineligible after four years.*"

For the Quincy Patriot.

BRAINTREE AWAKE.

At a meeting of the democracy of Braintree, last Thursday evening, to nominate a candidate for Representative, the following Resolutions were reported by a committee consisting of Messrs Hezekiah Thayer, Samuel Breck, Amos W. Stetson, Edward Pray, John Hollis, 3d, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the recent developments of the most infamous frauds upon the ballot box in the city of New York, in 1835, by means of which the city officers and four Representatives in Congress obtained an election, and held and enjoyed the emoluments of these offices thus fraudulently obtained, fills every honest mind with the most serious alarm, at the danger, to which our free institutions are and have been exposed, and excites greater fear for their overthrow than a resort to arms could possibly produce.

Resolved, That we have every reason to believe that the same systematic course of frauds have been perpetrated in various parts of the Union, by which means the whig party have been enabled to produce a temporary majority in those places.

Resolved, That the amount of money expended in the most flagitious attempts to annihilate the will of the people, furnishes the most indubitable evidence of a widely extended conspiracy, involving a great number of persons in its guilt; and that the concealment of the true motives, in the receipts of its disbursements, and upon detection avowing other and different motives, which were true, would at the time have been honorable and just to have proclaimed, induces a strong belief of the genuineness of such a conspiracy, that no artifice however subtle, can elude, or impudently, however brazen, gainsay.

Resolved, That the base attempts to obtain power through the ballot box, by the commission of perjury and subornation of perjury, being more dangerous and fatal to liberty than a resort to arms to obtain the same power, deserves the severest rebuke of every honest freeman and ought to bring down the most profound contempt upon its authors and abettors, and to be pursued until the guilty are brought to condign punishment.

Resolved, That Benjamin F. Butler and his coadjutors deserve the everlasting gratitude of their countrymen for their exertions to ferret out and expose these infamous designs of the federal whig party, and we pledge ourselves to furnish all the aid in our power to effect that object here and elsewhere.

Resolved, That we esteem the purity of elections to be the grand palladium of our liberties, and that we will frown upon all attempts at their corruption, and endeavor by all the means in our power to preserve them uncontaminated.

Resolved, That as a means of preserving the purity of elections and preventing the abuses to which our free institutions are liable, we will apply the constitutional remedy of rotation in office as an efficient means of protection and prevention, and a most truly democratic measure; for it extends equal rights and privileges to every citizen as well as it tends to the preservation of the purity of elections and the prevention of abuses.

Resolved, That in the selection of candidates for representative to the General Court hereafter, we will nominate no person for a second term, unless such a nomination shall be required by extraordinary circumstances and by the public interest.

Resolved, That our confidence in the purity, energy and eminent ability of Martin Van Buren, displayed in conducting the affairs of the nation, remains unshaken and undiminished; and that we are firmly attached to the just and impartial administration thereof, of which he is the head, and that we will use our utmost exertions to promote his re-election to the distinguished post which he now holds.

Resolved, That Marcus Morton, the undeviating republican, the man against whom political enemies send forth no scandal, the distinguished magistrate of whom every true democrat feels proud, deserves our undivided support and shall receive it on Monday next.

Resolved, That we will most cordially support Benjamin P. Williams, Bradford L. Wales and Lucas Pond for re-election to the Senate board of this Commonwealth, and that we will use all honorable means to effect the same.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of William Morton Jackson of Plymouth for Representative in the next Congress instead of the present incumbent, who is nominated by that party "whose vocation is treachery," and who, if that party are true to their vocation, will soon have an opportunity of experiencing "the base compound" of their tendencies.

Resolved, That we unanimously recommend to the citizens of Braintree, at the ensuing election, Alvah Morrison as a candidate to represent said town in the next General Court.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1840.

THE ELECTIONS. From the different accounts given of the elections, by the partizan papers, it is difficult to arrive at correct results.

Pennsylvania has, no doubt, chosen the Van Buren electoral ticket by about one thousand majority. New Hampshire goes for Van Buren by a majority of seven thousand on her electoral vote.

Ohio has gone by twenty-five thousand majority for Harrison—Rhode Island about two thousand majority—Connecticut six thousand majority—Maryland two thousand majority.

The returns thus far from New York show a large gain for Van Buren. The City has given a democratic majority of twelve hundred, thus electing the four Van Buren candidates for Congress. In the present Congress, New York City is represented by four whigs. The State, from present indications, will vote for Van Buren, unless the whigs gain largely in the western counties.

In Maine it is so close rubbing that we cannot speak definitely. We are rather inclined to think that it goes for Harrison by a very small majority.

Returns thus far from Virginia look favorable to Van Buren. It is very likely that the democratic electoral ticket will prevail by a small majority.

New Jersey has gone for Harrison, undoubtedly, by a thousand majority.

To READERS. Political articles have crowded out most interesting general intelligence. The occasion and excitement will be, we trust, a sufficient excuse for this lack of matter, without any further apology from us.

To ABOLITIONISTS. Persons intending to vote the abolition ticket can learn the names borne upon it by calling at this office. We should have published the entire nomination had it been forwarded in season.

NOTICES.

The whigs of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7th, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to General Court, and to attend to other important business.

A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Town Committee,
S. WHITE, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Quincy will assemble at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 8th, precisely at six o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported for Representative to the General Court, and to adopt such preparatory measures in regard to the approaching election as the interests of democracy, the rights of the whole people, and the welfare of our country, demands of every freeman.

At this momentous crisis it is expected every lover of liberty and justice will be found at his post, ready to execute a freeman's will at the ballot box.

By order of Democratic Town Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Quincy Lyceum next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Nov. 11th), at seven o'clock, at the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.
Is it expedient for a party, like the Abolitionists or the friends of Temperance, who wish to accomplish a particular point, to carry it to the ballot box?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

The Democrats of Quincy are hereby notified, that a pleasant and commodious Room, over Mr. Gill's Store, has recently been fitted up in good taste and furnished with papers for their accommodation.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

To Let, THAT well known Farm with the buildings thereon, belonging to Mrs. Ann Adams, lying partly in Braintree and partly in Quincy, and now occupied by Charles D. Hayden. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to WILLIAM SPEAR, Quincy, Nov. 7.

School Books. TRADERS, Teachers, and others supplying themselves with School Books, may find a complete assortment and be furnished on the most favorable terms at the Quincy Bookstore. CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, Nov. 7.

To Let, THE Room under the Store of Eliza Packard & Co., and the Chamber Rooms over said store, suitable for carrying on the boot and shoe business or a tenement for a small family. Apply to WILLIAM M. CORNELL. Quincy, Nov. 7.

Wood at Auction. WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, a number of lots of WOOD standing on land of Capt. Josiah Bass, situated near Copeland Street, (so called,) leading to Willard's Lodge.

Sale to commence near the house of Mr. Richard Fisher, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Conditions made known at the sale. Quincy, Nov. 7.

For Sale, THE Shop situated on Washington Street, rear of Hay Scales. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE. Quincy, Nov. 7.

Proposals. FOR digging and stoning a Cellar, fourteen and a half feet by fifteen and a half feet within the face of the wall, eighteen inches thick, five feet four inches high, of good stones and well laid. Proposals must be made to me before the fifteenth instant, and the work must be finished by the first of December. Quincy, Nov. 7.

Town Meetings. Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

YOU are hereby required, in the name of the L. S. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the ninth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, (it being the second Monday in said month); and also to notify and warn the Inhabitants of said Town, qualified to vote in Elections to meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day, at said place, to act on the following articles, viz:

FIRST MEETING.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen relative to the petition of John Souther and others for a road, commencing at South street, where the land of Daniel Baxter and Jonathan Spear join, thence running in a northerly course on that line of fence through land of Daniel Baxter, Jonathan Spear, Jedediah Spear and Jonathan Baxter, thence in a straight course to Washington street through land of Jedediah and Peter Adams.

SECOND MEETING.

To determine whether the Town will choose a Representative to represent them in the General Court to be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January next.

To determine whether the Town will vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, Electors, Representative in Congress and a Representative in General Court, if the Town vote to choose one, on one ballot.

To give in their votes to the Selectmen for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth and three Senators for the County of Norfolk.

To give in their votes for fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to wit: two Electors at large and one Elector for each of the Congressional Districts into which the State is divided.

To give in their votes for a Representative in the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Twelfth Congressional District.

To choose a Representative to represent this Town in the General Court to be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January next.

The poll for the choice of the officers aforesaid will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

To hear and act on the report of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.

Given under our hands and seals at Quincy, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

CHARLES A. BROWN, } Selectmen of Quincy.
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, }
DANIEL BAXTER, }

Quincy, October 23d, 1840.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified therein expressed, to meet at the place, times, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest: LEWIS BASS, Constable. Quincy, Oct. 24.

Executor's Sale. WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Judge of Probate, so much of the following described Real Estate, situated in Weymouth, being a part of which Ezra Reed, late of said Weymouth, died, seized and possessed, as will produce the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars for the payment of his debts and legacies, to wit:—the Homestead containing fifty acres of Land, with a Mill thereon, and two-thirds of an acre of Land, called the Merritt Lot.

Conditions will be made known at the sale on the premises. EZRA REED, Executor. Weymouth, Oct. 31.

Notice. THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber will continue to do business at the Store recently occupied by Hinkley & Newcomb, and grateful for past favors would solicit a continuance of patronage. GEORGE NEWCOMB. Quincy, Oct. 31.

Winter Apples. A FEW Barrels of good winter apples, viz:—Baldwin, Russets and Greening, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM. Quincy, Oct. 31.

Dissolution. THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that the firm of HINKLEY & NEWCOMB expired on the 11th inst., Benjamin Hinkley, Jr., having retired. George Newcomb is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

By BENJAMIN HINKLEY, Jr.
GEORGE NEWCOMB. Quincy, Oct. 31.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Sheriff's Sale. Oct. 23d, 1840. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on or in front of the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity which Melzer G. Groce, of Cohasset, had on the 23d day of July, 1839, of redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:

Twenty rods of Land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, situated in Cohasset aforesaid, bounded northerly on land of Lot Wheelwright, southerly on the Common Road, south-westerly on the Town's Common, westerly by Strait Pond Meadow, being the same premises described in a mortgage deed from said Groce to the Hingham Institution for Savings dated the 15th day of October, 1837, and recorded in the Norfolk Deeds, lib. 117, fol. 122, to which record reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sheriff. Oct. 24.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store. BOOTS AND SHOES at prices to suit all. Ladies Kid, French Morocco, Bronze, Buck, Cloth, and Leather Shoes at prices varying from fifty cents to \$1.25 per pair; Misses Kid and Leather Shoes and Boots; Children's of various qualities.

Also—Gentlemen and Boy's Calf, Kid, Grain Leather and Cowhide Boots, Booties, Shoes, etc.; Slippers, high and low cut, a good article suitable for the present season. Call and satisfy yourselves. Boot and Shoe Makers' T. HINGS. Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE. Quincy, June 27.

For Sale. TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third brig John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, July 11.

Ery Goods. THE subscribers, No. 21 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;
Brown, Drab and Mixed do.
Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings.
Flannels, plain and twilled;
Green Dockings;
American, French and English Prints;
Sheetings and Shirtings;
Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;
Together with many other articles adapted to the season. MANLEY & BRAMHALL. Boston, Oct. 10.

Notice. THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc. JOHN HAYWARD. Quincy, Sept. 5.

Stoves. THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hattaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered. Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Pailor Stoves. ENSIGN S. FELLOWS. Quincy, Sept. 26.

Fall Goods. FOR sale, a new lot of Fall Goods, among which are—stout Beaver Cloths; very heavy mixed Broadcloths; Cotton and Woolen Flannels; dark Calicoes; silk; Cassimeres, &c.—at low prices. Also—1 Case HATS, of superior quality. J. PACKARD & CO. Quincy, Sept. 19.

Almanacs for 1841. OLD FARMER'S and all other kinds of Almanacs for 1841, by the dozen or single, for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE. Quincy, Oct. 24.

Cooking Stoves. HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 3.

Eastern Wood. JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord. EBENEZER BENT. Quincy, Aug. 22.

Jonathan F. Moore, Attorney at Law. Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets. Quincy, Sept. 12.

Notice. THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let. Also—The shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY. Quincy, Sept. 5.

Twenty Dollars Reward. WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offers the above reward to any person who will give information so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, } Parish Committee.
JAMES NEWCOMB, }

Quincy, July 11.

Woolen Yarn, ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of prime quality, for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 10.

Blankets. ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/4, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 10.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Carriage Manufactory. The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality. 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style. 5 " Buggy WAGONS, " " 2 " SULKIES. 25 " CHAISE HARNESSSES. 25 " Wagon " 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs. 50 new CHAISES, unfinished. 15 " WAGONS. 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respecting his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. SIMON GILLETT, Driver and Proprietor.

John Holden, INFORMS the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in Quincy Village, a few rods south of the Unitarian Meeting House, where he offers an assortment of Patent Lever and plain Watches, Silver Spoons of every pattern, Fine Gold Earrings, Finger Rings and Breast Pins, Silver Pen and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, Shell Side Combs, and other articles usually found in the line, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Personal attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING, which will be executed in a faithful manner and at less than City prices.

The subscriber would also give notice, that having learnt his trade in the city and continued in the business seventeen years, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

Quincy, Oct. 17.

Jeffrey R. Brackett, IMPORTER; wholesale and retail dealer in fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials and Tools; successor to B. C. Froisher; manufacturer of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIRING of Watches. No. 69 Washington Street, three doors south of Court Street. 10w Boston, Aug. 8.

To Let on a Lease, THE Farm at the foot of Penn's Hill, belonging to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, with or without the dwelling houses—the former would be preferred. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1841, when the lease of the present tenant expires.

Also—The large and productive Farm, called the Mount Wollaston Farm, for many years past rented by Mr. Alpheus Spear. The advantages of the place are too well known to need description.

To a good tenant all reasonable repairs will be made. Proposals for hiring the same may be made to C. F. Adams at his house, or to Deacon W. Spear, by whom the terms will be mentioned.

Quincy, Oct. 3.

To Sell or Let, THE house and land situated on Granite Street, opposite the house of Mr. Thomas Nottage, in Quincy. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber WILLIAM NEWCOMB. Quincy, March 21.

To Let, THE building formerly occupied by J. M. Gougas, Jr., Esq., as an office and recently by Miss Packard as a private school room, situated in Quincy, opposite the shop of Mr. Francis Williams. Apply to ALBERT HERSEY. Quincy, April 25.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, etc. THE subscriber still continues his business at the old stand, where he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing the various articles of TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, which are warranted and will be sold at reasonable prices.

A supply of all other articles usually kept by the trade; and all orders to furnish will be faithfully attended to.

Lately received and on hand, Oven, Ash and Boiler DOORS with an assortment of HOLLOW WARE, which will be sold as cheap as it can be purchased in Boston.

JOB WORK of all kinds

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC RALLYING CALL.

Awake! the day is at hand—time is advancing—
The 'spoils song' expectant of whistles now sounds;
Their leaders are boasting—their war horses prancing,
And the 'din' of their arms, their reason confounds.
Desperation—madness, their brains are now searing,
They rave like the whirlwind—'distress' is their cry.
With malice, their hearts and affections are freezing,
For cough gorged with hard cider, still they are dry;
For con skins—log cabins—old Tip and hard cider,
In fury and frenzy they constantly cry.

Awake! Democracy, awake!
Let energy your hearts expand;
Our Country and our Rights at stake,
Effective action now demand.
Shall corporations rule our soil?
Shall charters 'd' kneads those rights infest,
For which our sires through blood did toil,
Which now are ours—their last bequest?
Shall Biddle's scheme again revive?
Again the monster live?
Shall 'Uncle Sam' again be shorn,
His fleece to bank-ites give?
Shall rag-banks rule—or still work free
The Independent Treasury?
Then, Freeman rouse, the truth espouse,
While whiggish thunder rolls;
Our cause is just—the truth we'll trust,
Maintain it at the polls!

Shall Europe's wealthy lords, by stealth
And wily schemes, engraft
Their own despotic scions here,
And yoke us with their craft?
Shall London bankers drain our coin,
Our nation's wealth and fame purloin?
By crafty tricks, our Rights transfix,
Then sneer, 'poor, simple souls'!

Then, Freeman rouse, your rights espouse,
Confront them at the Polls!
They have their hireling, discord agents here,
Who spread alarm, confusion, fraud and fear;
Against Van Buren and his friends they raise
The 'humbug' cry, 'gold spoons and golden trays';
Ogle 'uz, and our democratic laws,
And deign to descend and shake our 'huge paws';
Like the serpent in his enchanting coil,
They seek to charm, the better to despoil.
Their thundering, syren songs, extravagance,
Reform—Van Buren's aristocracy—
Old Tip's pure, patriotic lore! enhance
And spread their 'white-black-bird' democracy.
Like Satan's snakeship to old mother Eve,
They wish to dupe poor democratic souls;
Then, mock, deride, and laugh within their sleeve;
Come, freemen, will you rout them at the Polls?

See Europe's vassal slaves endure,
Degrading, servile toil,
Which laws of primogeniture,
Enforce o'er nature's soil;
View Erin's lovely, green-sward Isle,
Grasped by a tyrant's hand;
Her unaveng'd and bleeding wrongs,
A Curran's voice demand.

Where beats a native Irish heart,
That quails before the foe?
O'Connell stands in bold relief,
Like Rome's own Cicero.
Adopted sons! Democracy
Your generous hearts enroll;
Our common weal your aid demands!
Come, will ye to the Polls?

On Europe's dark, despotic page,
One bright, redeeming star doth stand;
Where William Tell met Gessler's rage;
'Tis Democratic Switzerland!
There art and science, industry,
And universal rights are free.

Adopted sons of Europe's Isles and Main,
From Scotland's dales and craggy heights
To Greece's extended, sunny, olive plain,
Who've sought our shores for freemen's rights,
Democracy invites you to the field;
Where giant foes for power contend,
With you, we'll onward charge, and never yield;
Friendship's hand to you extend;
Come, will you with us, breast their shocks,
And aid us at the Ballot Box?

What now is whiggish policy,
But to oppress and grind the free?
'Tis like the mountain torrent's course,
O'er delving rocks with frightful force,
Whose whirling eddies, swift and loud,
O'erleap the cliffs, in grand and proud,
Of those who trust a passage here,
But 'few' are known to re-appear.

What was and is Democracy?
A friend to all and all makes free.
'Tis like the river, broad and deep,
Which from the deep-fed fountain flows;
Which in its course doth steady keep,
Flows smoothly on, nought to oppose.
And those who take a passage here,
Glide safely on—have nought to fear.

What is Van Buren—Martin Van?
An able, patriotic man.
The whigs cry 'change!' 'Aye! change for what?
A con skin and hard cider sot?
Change Martin Van and Freedom's boat,
For granny's tattered petticoat?
Change talents, virtue, honor true,
For nuzzled head, Tip'cano?

And Morton, too, with sneering laugh—
They'll make of him a 'yearling calf';
Shall he be 'chang'd'—imposed upon,
For 'blue-light', 'false-styled' 'honest John'?
Forbid it, Freeman—Freemen stand;
November ninth is near at hand;
In solid phalanx meet the foe,
The British whiggies overthrow.
Give 'little Van' the Bay State's vote,
Let Freedom's flag in triumph float;
Your honor and your rights protect,
Come, will you Morton re-elect?

A NEW HAMPSHIRE BOY.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Looseness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.
The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To seafaring people and Travellers generally!
To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from long voyages, habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine. The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time."

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Dropsical Swelling, Hemorrhage, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.
Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Group, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one tenth of the number as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agents, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 106, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—
Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc., J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint, a disease under which I had labored upwards of 15 years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours, JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been published, and in all most every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened forces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers, and its attendant debility. Moffat's Life Medicines, by examining the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified, is sent forth by the force of the heart, through a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Scurvy, Dropsy, Dropsical Swelling, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the LIFE MEDICINES have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the LIFE MEDICINES strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Bitters, and be sure that a R. SMITH or JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

New York Mirror.

Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, large guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such low prices as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton.

Medford, April 18.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—

—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-

seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and

chamois.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane,—formerly in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and the building will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8.

J. G. ROGERS.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Looseness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above cases it really acts like a charm. All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which the wig makers themselves might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers, and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are donning their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, but the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264,) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and are confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—these can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds of Trusses:—Hernia, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Rundle's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a man well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 46.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPEH HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style. Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold at moderate prices, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

Ebenezer B. Hersey.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufacture.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons afflicted with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Buck Bands, are also kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of the others. He has on hand: Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's do; and Sucker; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia. Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing to use any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. The specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON,

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot. JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fairies, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.

JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries

ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.

JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.

JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.

SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.

N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.

FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE PHANTOM PORTRAIT.

The autumn wind swung the branches of the old trees in the avenue to and fro, and howled amid the battlements—now with a low moan, like that of deep grief; now with a shrill shriek, like that of the sufferer whose frame is wrenched by sudden agony. It was one of those dreary gales which bring thoughts of shipwreck, telling of the tall vessel, with her brave crew, tossed on the midnight sea; her masts fallen, her sails riven, her guns thrown overboard, and the sailors holding a fierce revel, to shut out the presence of death riding the black wave around them, or of a desolate cottage on some lone sea beach, a drifted boat on the rocks, and the bereaved widow weeping over the dead.

Lucy Ashton turned shivering from the casement. She had watched the stars one by one sink beneath the heavy cloud which, pall-like, had spread over the sky till it quenched even that last and lovely one with which, in a moment of maiden fantasy, she had linked her fate.

"For signs and for seasons are they," said the youthful watcher, as she closed the lattice. "My light foot will soon be hidden, my little hour soon past."

She threw herself into the arm chair beside the hearth, and the lamp-light fell upon her beautiful but delicate face, from which the rose had long since departed; the blue veins were singularly distinct on the clear temples, and in the eye was that uncertain brightness which owes not its lustre to health. Her pale golden hair was drawn up in a knot at the top of her small and graceful head, and the rich mass shone as they fancy shine the bright tresses of an angel. The room was large, lofty and comfortable, with cornices of black carved oak, in the midst stood a huge purple velvet bed, having a heavy bunch of bear-like feathers at each corner; the walls were old, and the tapestry shook with every current of passing air, while the motion gave a mockery of life to its gaunt and faded group. The subject was mythological—the sacrifice of Niobe's children. There were the many shapes of death, from the young warrior to the laughing child; but all struck by the same inexorable fate. One figure in particular caught Lucy's eye, it was a youthful female, and she thought it resembled herself: the outline of the face certainly did, though "the gloss had dropped from the golden hair" of the pictured sufferer.

"And yet," murmured Lucy, "far happier than I! The shaft which struck her in youth did its work at once; but I bear the arrow in my heart that destroys me now. Well, well, its time will come!"

The flickering light of an enormous chimney whose hearth was piled with turf and wood, now flung its long and variable shadows round the chamber; and the figures on the tapestry seemed animate with strange and ghastly life. Lucy felt their eyes fixed upon her, and the thought of death came cold and terrible.

At last, resigned, he hoped, be brave as we will, death is an awful thing! The nailing down in that close black coffin—the lowering into the darksome grave—the damp mould, with its fearful dwellers, the slimy worm and the loathsome reptile, to be trampled upon you—these are the realities of dread and disgust!

And then to die in youth—life unknown, unenjoyed; no time to satiate of its pleasures, to weary of its troubles, to learn of its wretchedness—to feel that you wish to live a little longer—that you could be happy!

"And," added the miserable girl, "to know that she loves me—that he will kneel in the agony of a last despair by my grave! But, no; they say he is vowed to another—a tall, dark, stately beauty: what am I, that he should be true to me?"

She wrung her hands but the paroxysm was transitory; and fixing her eyes on the burning log, she sat listlessly watching the dancing flames that kept struggling through the smoke.

"May I come in, Miss Ashton?" said a voice at the door, and without waiting for an answer, an old crone entered. She approached the

hearth, placed in a warm nook a tankard of mulled wine and a plate of spiced apples, drew a low and cushioned settee forward, seated herself, and whispered in a subdued yet hissing tone, "I thought you would be lonely, so I came up for half an hour's chat: it is the very night for some of your favorite stories."

Lucy started from her recumbent position, cast a glance around, and seemed for the first time sensible of her companion's presence.

"Ah! is it you, dame Alison? Sooth it is but a dreary evening, and I am glad of a companion—these old rooms are so gloomy."

"You may well say so, for they have many a gloomy memory; the wife has wept for her husband, and the mother for her child; and the hand of the son has been against his father and that of the father against his son. Why look at yonder wainscot; see you no dark stains there? In this very room—"

"Not in this room; tell me nothing of this room," half screamed the girl, as she turned from the direction in which the nurse pointed.

"I sleep here; I should see it every night;—tell me of something far, far away."

"Well, well, dear, it is only to amuse you. It shall not be of this room, nor of this house, nor even of this country, will that please you?"

Lucy gave a slight inclination of the head, and again fixed her eyes steadily on the bright and sparkling fire; meantime the old woman took a deep draught from the tankard, disposed herself comfortably in her seat, and began her story, in that harsh and hissing voice which rivets the hearing whereon it grates.

"Many, many years ago, there was a fair peasant—so fair, that from her childhood all her friends prophesied it could lead to no good. When she came to sixteen, the Count Ludolf thought it was a pity such a beauty should be wasted, and therefore took possession of it:—better that the lovely should pine in a castle than flourish in a cottage. Her mother died broken-hearted; and her father left the neighborhood, with a curse on his disobedient girl, who had brought desolation to his hearth and shame to his old age. It needs little to tell that such a passion grew cold—it was a long tale that accounted for the fancies of a young, rich, and reckless cavalier; and, after all, nothing changes so soon as love."

"Love!" murmured Lucy, in a low voice, as if unconscious of the interruption; "love, which is our fate, like fate must be immutable. How can the heart forget its young religion?"

"Many," pursued the sybil, "can forget, and do and will forget. As for the count, his heart was cruel with prosperity; and selfish with good fortune; he had never known sickness which softens—sorrow which brings all to its own level—poverty which, however it may at last harden the heart, at first teaches us our helplessness. What was it to him that Bertha had left the home which could never receive her again? What, that for his sake she had submitted to the appearance of disgrace that was not in reality hers—for the peasant girl was as proud as the count; and when she stepped over her father's threshold, it was as his wife."

"Well, well, he weared, as men ever weary of woman's complaining, however, bitter may be the injury which has wronged approach from the unwilling lip. Many a sad hour did she spend weeping in the lonely tower, which once seemed to her like a palace—for then the radiance of love was around it—and love, forsooth, is something like fairies in our own land; for a time it can make all that is base and worthless seem most glittering and precious. Once, every night brought the ringing horn and eager step of the noble hunter; now the nights passed away too often in dreary and unbroken splendor. Yet the shining steel of the shield in the hall, and the fair current of the mountain spring, showed her that her face was lovely as ever."

"One evening he came to visit her, and his manner was soft and his voice was low, as in the days of old. Alas! of late she had been accustomed to the unkind look and the harsh word."

"It is a lovely twilight, my Bertha," said he, "help me to unmoor our little bark, and we will sail down the river."

"With a light step and yet lighter heart, she descended the rocky stairs, and reached the boat before her companion. The white sail was soon spread, they sprang in, and the slight vessel went rapidly through the stream. At first the waves were crimson, as if freighted with rubies, the last love gift of the dying sun, for they were sailing on direct to the west, which was one flush, like a sea of blushing wine. Gradually the tints became paler; shades of soft pink just tinged the far-off clouds and a delicate lilac fell on the waters. A star or two shone pure and bright in the sky, and the only shadows were flung by a few wild rose trees that sprang from the clefts of the rocks. By degrees the drooping flowers disappeared; the stream grew narrower, and the sky became darker; a few soft clouds soon gathered into a storm; but Bertha heeded them not; she was too earnestly engaged in entreating her husband that he would acknowledge their secret marriage. She spoke of the dreary solitude to which she was condemned; of her wasted youth worn by the fever of continual anxiety. Suddenly she stopped in fear—it was so gloomy around; the steep banks nearly closed overhead, and the boughs of the old pines, which stood in the tempest cleft hollows, met in the air, and cast a darkness like that of night upon the rapid waters, which hurried on as if they distrusted their gloomy passage."

"At this moment, Bertha's eye caught the ghastly paleness of her husband's face, terribly distinct; she thought that she feared the rough torrent, and for her sake; tenderly she leaned towards him—his arm grasped her waist, but not in love: he seized the wretched girl and flung her overboard, with the very name of God upon her lips, and appealing too, for his sake! Twice her bright head—Bertha had ever gloried in her sunny curls, which now fell in wild profusion on her shoulders—twice did it emerge from the wave; her faint hands were spread abroad for help; he shrunk from the last glare of her despairing eyes;—then a low moan; and all was still—but it was the stillness of death. An instant after, the thunder burst above, the peal reverberated from cliff to cliff, the lightning clare the black depths of the stream, the billows rose in tumultuous eddies; but Count Ludolf's boat cut its way through, and the vessel arrived at the open river."

No trace was there of the storm; the dewy wild-flowers filled the air with their fragrance; and the moon shone over them pure and clear as if she had no sympathy with human sorrow, and shuddered not at human crime. And why should she? We might judge her by ourselves; what care we for crime in which we are not involved, and for suffering in which we have no part?"

"The red wine cup was drained deep and long in Count Ludolf's castle that night, and soon after, its master travelled afar into other lands—there was not pleasure enough for him at home. He found that bright eyes could gladden even the ruins of Rome—as if Venice became his chosen city. It was as if revelry delighted in the contrast which the dark rock, the gloomy canal, and the death-black gondola, offered to the orgies which made joyous her midnight."

"And did he feel no remorse?" asked Lucy.

"Remorse!" said the crone, with a scornful laugh; "remorse is the word for a child, or for a fool—the unpunished crime is never regretted. We weep over the consequence, not over the fault. Count Ludolf soon found another love. This time his passion was kindled by a picture, but one of a most strange and thrilling beauty—a portrait, the only unfaded one in a deserted palace, situate in the eastern lagune. Day after day he went to gaze on the exquisite face and the large black eyes till they seemed like his own. But the festival of San Marco was no time for idle fantasies, and the count was among the gayest of the revellers. Amid the many masks which he followed, was one that finally riveted his attention. Her light step seemed scarcely to touch the ground, and every now and then a dark curl or two of raven softness escaped the veil; at last the mask itself slipped aside, and he saw the countenance of his beautiful incognita. He addressed her, and her answers, if brief, were at least encouraging; he followed her to a gondola, which they entered together. It stopped at the steps of the palace he supposed deserted."

"Will you come with me?" said she, in a voice whose melancholy was the lute when the night-wind wakens its music; and as she stood by the sculptured lions which kept the entrance, the moonlight fell on her lovely face—lovely as if Titan had painted it."

"Could you doubt it?" said Ludolf, as he caught the extended hand; "neither heaven or hell should keep me from your side."

"And here I cannot choose but laugh at the exaggerated pleasures of lovers; why, a stone wall or a steel chain might have kept him away at that very moment. They passed through many a gloomy room, dimly seen in the moonshine till they came to the picture gallery, which was splendidly illuminated—and strange contrast to its usual desolation, there was spread a magnificent banquet. The warm tapers burned in their golden candlesticks, the lamps were fed with perfumed oil, and many a crystal vase was filled with rare flowers, till the atmosphere was heavy with fragrance. Piled up, in mother-of-pearl baskets, the purple grapes had yet the morning dew upon them; and the carved pine reared its emerald crest beside peaches, like topazes in a sunset. The count and the lady seated themselves on a crimson ottoman; one while arm, leaned negligently, contrasted with the warm color of the velvet; but extending the other towards the table, she took a glass; at a sign the count filled it with wine."

"Will you pledge me?" said she, touching the cup with her lips, and passing it to him. He drank it—for wine and air seemed alike freighted with the odor of her sigh."

"My beauty!" exclaimed Ludolf, detaining the ivory hand.

"Nay, count," returned the stranger, in that sweet and peculiar voice, more like music than language—"I know how lightly you hold the lover's vow!"

"I never loved till now!" exclaimed he, impatiently; "name, rank, fortune, life, soul, are your own."

"She drew a ring from her hand, and placed it on his, leaving hers in her clasp. 'What will you give me in exchange—this?' and she took the diamond cross of an order which he wore."

"Ay, and by my knightly faith will I, and redeem it at your pleasure."

"It was her hand which now grasped his; a change passed over her face; 'I thank you my sister-in-death, for your likeness,' said she in an altered voice, turning to where the portrait had hung. For the first time, the count observed that the frame was empty. Her grasp

tightened upon him—it was the bony hand of a skeleton. The beauty vanished; the face grew a familiar one—it was that of Bertha! The floor became unstable, like water; he felt himself sinking rapidly; again he rose to the surface—he knew the gloomy pine trees overhead; the grasp on his hand loosened; he saw the fair head of Bertha gasp in its death agony amid the waters; the blue eyes met his; the stream flung her towards him; her arms closed round his neck with a deadly weight; down, down they sank beneath the dark river—and to eternity!"

"WEEP NOT."

Mourning friends, why do you weep? Has the loved and darling friend of thy happy, sunny days been torn from thy affection's warm embrace?—has the tender—the lovely—been broken from the fostering stalk? Weep not—

For those pure, those heaven derived affections shall again flow forth and in streams unceasing mingle together—the bud which a parent's love had tenderly nurtured with the rapturous hope of seeing a full and lovely blossom opening up to bless and happily all around, is but transplanted to that soil where the leaf fades never—where the blossom blooms and blooms on to all eternity, filling the green bowers of Paradise with perpetual and odoriferous sweets.

"Weep not!" Blessed words!—uttered by the tender, the compassionate son of the Most High! They are full of meaning and instruction to the bowed down with sorrow and the grief-stricken mourner. Why should you weep? Are not thy lost ones found again in Heaven? Have they not entered their Father's mansions to go no more out into the black wilderness of sin forever? would you wish to interrupt that deathless song of immortal love which floats along the shining courts of extatic bliss? Would you even wish the friend of your earthly love to share with you again its vanity and emptiness? No, I know you would not.

Disconsolate mother, why sittest thou thus brooding o'er disappointments and irrecoverable hopes? Why are thine eyes suffused with tears? "Weep not!" Thy light afflictions, which are but for a moment, shall (if rightly understood) work out for thee an eternal weight of glory. That same being who hath said "weep not," hath tasted of the bitter cup which mortals like ourselves are now drinking. Yet he bids us "weep not"—but hope in God. That God whose love as far exceeds thine, fond mother, as eternity exceeds one moment of time, he bids us trust in peace. He who could weep with the bereaved sisters—also quickened again to life the lamented brother. How consoling the reflection, that we have an elder brother, who can feel all our woes and is ready to impart comfort at all times. Do we mourn in sadness the absence of some beloved object torn from us by the relentless hand of death, he comes to us in the volume of inspiration and points above, saying, weep not—thy loved one is not dead but alive hence forth. I am the resurrection and the life, if any man believe on me though he were dead, yet shall he live.

Oh, how sweet the reflection, that there is a world where the soul's purest hopes will be realized! A world, where friends will no more be separated, and their bosoms no longer be rent with anguish. When friends, dear as our own life, bid us the last adieu, and the cold earth becomes their resting place, then, then, do we feel true blessedness! "Thy hope, sweet, blissful hope, sustains the sinking spirit; like an angel of mercy she speaks peace to the bereaved, and tells of another and happier meeting beyond the star glittering canopy of heaven. She points to the verdant fields, where the unfettered spirit roams beside the chrysalis stream of life, whose virtue and innocence appear in their robes immortal; and no sin can ever stain the bright and glowing scenes of eternity. There, with seraphim and cherubim, and the bright angelic host, all shall join the song of redeeming grace and eternal salvation—ascending all dominion and power and glory to God and the Lamb forever and ever. Disconsolate mourner, these blessed hopes are thine, "weep not."—Evangelist and Watchman.

CONJUGAL LOGIC.

"My dear, did you not buy a handsome shawl for fifty dollars?" "Yes, my love." "So I thought. Well, it is lying on the floor in the other room. As the times are hard, and I can scarcely pay my notes, I hope you will be a little careful of your fine clothing." "Oh, that is of no consequence, for the shawl must be cleaned before it is used again." "My dear, one of the children has just thrown your handsome shawl down the cistern." "Indeed, I am really sorry, but it needed washing, and I will take it out presently." On the next day, the husband desiring his lady to accompany him a short distance into the country, she dressed for the purpose. "My dear, why don't you wear your new shawl?" "It is not taken out of the cistern yet; I will attend to it, the first thing, when we come home. You know I could not wear it all dripping wet." A week afterwards, a servant hooked up the shawl by accident, with a cistern pole. This elegant article was now transformed into a dirty rag, and punched full of holes. "My dear, if you had taken it out when I first mentioned it, all would have been well." "Oh no, my love, it would never have been fit to wear, after being put into that muddy cistern."

"But, my dear, if you had put it off the floor, when you first took it off, it would never have fallen from the table." "And if I had kept myself in my proper place, I never should have been the companion of such a wretched, miserly busy-body as yourself." "My dear, you are always too dilatory. If you had not deferred that speech until after our marriage, you never would have been taken from the arms of your beggarly old father." "Then I never should have gone from under the protection of a gentleman, to shelter under the roof of a fellow." "I wonder, my dear, how a lady of your refined and exalted notions can continue under the roof of a fellow." "You will give me time for the horses to be put to the carriage." She rings, and orders the carriage, puts on her things, and moves slowly towards the door. "My dear, are you really going?" "Yes, but why do you speak so kindly, if you hate me?" "Did not say that I hated you, my dear." "Did you not? But the shawl." "Let that go, my dear. It is not worth a thought." "Now you speak like yourself. What a dear love." They kissed affectionately. After this little scene, the lady always did as she pleased with her shawl, and her "dear love" compounded with his creditors in a few months, while his loving wife ran off with a Colonel.—Sunday Morning Atlas.

VARIETY.

ATHENIAN LAWS RELATIVE TO WOMEN. A woman could not claim her jointure if she was childless, while her actions and conduct were amenable to the State, even to the most minute details of her private and personal life. The bridal wardrobe of females was limited by law to three robes, and a few vessels of small value. A married woman could not, on any account, go out at night, without a lamp or torch being carried before her. She could only travel with as much meat and drink as could be purchased with an obolus, and carried in a small hand-basket; nor could an innocent woman appear in the street lightly dressed, under the penalty of a thousand drachms. What ever was her fortune, she could not dispose by will of more than the value of a measure of barley. While the laws otherwise facilitated divorce to the husband, they did not require the proof of frailty on the part of the wife. But if she had a mind to leave her husband, on plea of misconduct, she was compelled to give in a separation bill to the archon, with her own name, and not by proxy; an act always odious to the free women of Athens, who were unused to appear in public.—Lady Morgan's Woman and her Master.

FRIENDSHIP. How tiresome do all the pleasures of the world appear, when compared with the happiness of a faithful, tender, and enlightened friendship. How joyfully do we shake off the shackles of society for that high and intimate connection of the soul, where our inclinations are free, and feelings genuine, and our sentiments unbiased where the heart is led with joy along the path of virtue, and the mind conducted by happiness into the bowers of truth; where every thought is anticipated before it escapes from the lips; where advice, consolation and succor, are reciprocally given and received in all the incidents and misfortunes of it? The soul thus animated by the charm of friendship, springs from its slothful apathy, and views the irradiating beams of hope breaking on its repose. Does the tear of sorrow steal down the cheek of one—the other with affection wipes it tenderly away. The deepest sorrows of one are felt with equal poignancy by the other: but what sorrow can resist the consolation which flows from an intercourse of hearts so tenderly, so intimately, so closely united? The only misfortune of which they have any fear is the greatest they can possibly experience, the misfortune of absence, separation and death.—Zimmerman.

CAUTION TO STAGEMEN. In the Essex (N. J.) Circuit, was tried a suit brought for damages sustained by the plaintiff in the oversetting of the defendant's stage about three years ago. The defendant, with several other passengers, were in the stage, (which carried the mail,) and turning a corner, the stage was upset and the plaintiff slightly injured. There was some contradictory testimony, particularly in relation to the rapidity of the travelling, and as to the fact of the plaintiff having frequently treated the driver on the road. The Judge charged the Jury, that if they believed from the evidence the plaintiff gave intoxicating drink to the driver, so that he became excited thereby, which occasioned the careless driving and caused the accident, he must take the consequences of improper conduct. The Jury, under the circumstances, gave a verdict for plaintiff of fifty dollars.

EXTRAORDINARY PLAY UPON XES. Charles X. x-king of France, was extravagantly xtolled, but xceedingly xecrated. He xhibited extraordinary xcellence in xigency; he was xemplary in xternals, but xtrinsic on xamination; he was xatic under xhortation, xtrême in xitement, and xtraordinary in xtempore xpression. He was xpatriated for his xcesses, and to xpiate his xtravagance, xisted and xpired in xile.

YOUTHFUL RESOLVES. There is a period in a young man's life, in which he is determined never to take any office, and in a girl's when she is determined never to marry. The duration of both is about equal.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN. An extraordinary woman, says the *Journal de Flanders*, recently died in that country. She was a native of Ghent, and in March 1792, entered the second Belgian battalion as a male volunteer. On Nov. 6th, in that year, she distinguished herself at the battle of Jemappes, and received six wounds. She afterwards entered the thirty-first demibrade, (Batavian) and made the campaigns of Germany. She was next removed to the eighth Light Infantry, and displayed great bravery at the battle of Austerlitz, in which she received a severe wound in the thigh, which led to the discovery of her sex. She, however, continued to follow the regiment, and at last presented a petition with her own hand to Napoleon. The emperor received her with marked distinction, placed her teeth on the list of lieutenants, and invested her, with his own hands, with a cross of the Legion of Honor, which he himself had worn. In 1807, she was granted a pension of six hundred and seventy-three francs. Her funeral, which was celebrated in the church, was attended by every member of the Legion of Honor belonging to the garrison, and an immense concourse of people.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE. The New Orleans True American states that a most important case, involving the question of ownership of six geese, was tried recently in that city. The two parties who claimed the geese, (as well as the clients and the lawyers were before the court in propria persona) introduced witnesses whose testimony involved the question at issue in much doubt. So extraordinary was the evidence, that the venerable Judge found it impossible to make any decision in the ordinary way. So he ordered the geese into the street, and appointed two astute gentlemen to watch their motions. If they went to the house of the plaintiff, it was to be considered a settled question that he was their owner; but if they concluded to visit the residence of the defendant, the case was to be decided in her favor; for she was of the gender feminine. The last intelligence received, the geese were nibbling grass and regaling themselves in the mud-puddles, and had not reached the domicile of either of the parties. Between the geese, the lawyers and the witnesses, his honor the judge was in a terrible pickle.

THE EXCHANGE. The new Exchange, in Wall street, New York, is a splendid edifice, probably not excelled in America. It occupies a square—one hundred and ninety-eight feet on Wall by one hundred and forty-four on Hanover street. Its front portico is supported by eighteen granite columns, each a single shaft, each measuring thirty-two feet eight inches high, weighing thirty-three tons, and costing three thousand dollars. The building is composed of mason work, outside and in—the outer walls are Quincy granite; the floors are marble, supported by arches, and all the partition walls are stone or brick work. It contains one hundred and sixty-four splendid rooms, besides the magnificent rotunda, which is about fifty feet in diameter, and eighty-four to the top of the dome—capable of containing three thousand persons. The building and ground cost about two millions of dollars.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON. Hon. Thomas Morris, late United States Senator, has written a letter projecting a convention of delegates from the Anti-Slavery Societies of each free State, to sit at Washington during the next session of Congress; to form an organized body, holding daily sessions, to collect all possible information on the subject of slavery; to note with accuracy the proceedings of Congress and public men; and to take appropriate measures for advancing the great project of emancipation. Conventions similar to this, for various subjects, have frequently been held in London during sessions of Parliament; one quite recently on the Abolition question.

THE TAILORS. A work was written on the melancholy of tailors, which many read and laughed at without supposing that the writer had any ground for his speculations but the suggestions of his own quaint fancy. It appears, however, from a work on insanity, published in 1827 by order of the French government, that no less than seven hundred and fifty five tailors were confined in Paris, in the Salpêtrière alone, and that on an average there were two hundred and eighty-five mad tailors in every one thousand. Medical men have attributed this great proportion to the sedentary position adopted by persons who follow this occupation.

INDIAN METHOD OF BOILING MEAT. They first scooped a hole in the earth of sufficient size to receive the meat, then lined it with raw buffalo hide, after which the hole is filled with water, and a fire kindled around it for the purpose of heating stones, which are thrown in with the meat, and thus the water is boiled and the meat cooked. This is a slow and laborious process; and the fur company have sold the Indians proper cooking utensils, yet they prefer their long established custom, as they consider that it imparts a peculiar flavor to the meat, which boiling in a kettle could not give it.

INDUSTRY REWARDED. Oliver Ames of West Bridgewater, Mass. commenced life by making a dozen shovels, which he took to market in a wagon. He now owns three extensive factories, at Easton, Braintree and West Bridgewater—employs sixty workmen, and has four teams to carry his shovels to market. His profits are twenty thousand dollars annually. He commenced life without a dollar. Boys, think of this example.

"DO WHAT YOU OUGHT, COME WHAT MAY." This proverb has stood the test of time. It ought to have an abiding place in every mind and a controlling influence upon every action of man.

HEAVY VOTING. Massachusetts has given a total poll of not less than one hundred and twenty thousand votes, which is an increase of nearly twenty thousand over any previous ballot. New York has given at least four hundred and ten thousand, which is an increase of thirty-five thousand over any former vote. Pennsylvania has given two hundred and ninety thousand, which is more by forty thousand than she ever gave before. The other States have mostly increased in a like proportion. In short, there has never been so full an expression of popular opinion through the ballot boxes, as on this occasion.

THE WORLD'S END. During the last two or three centuries, upwards of thirteen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them, situated in the Northern Hemisphere, presented a peculiar brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at mid-day. It seemed to be on fire, appearing at first of a dazzling white, then of a reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale color. A celebrated astronomer supposes that it was burned up, as it has never been seen since. The conflagration was visible about sixteen months.

QUINCE BUSHES. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, at Norwich, Conn. says that while quince bushes were generally killed in Connecticut last winter, he noticed a cluster of them standing in his native garden, just as they did forty years ago, and that the secret of their safety, he presumes, may be found in the fact that they stand close under the north side of a stone wall, which so shades them as to retard the starting of the sap until the hard frosts are over.

A REMARKABLE FACT. The year 1769 gave birth to three of the most remarkable men, perhaps—considered as warriors and statesmen—that the world has ever known, to wit: Mehmet Ali, the Duke of Wellington, and the Emperor Napoleon. Wellington has the credit of conquering the Conqueror of the World, and it is not impossible that his Grace may yet exercise an influence over the councils of the Court of St. James, that will, at no distant day, deprive the Egyptian monarch of his sceptre.

THE LONGEST ROAD. The great McAdamized road from St. Petersburg to Moscow is four hundred and ninety miles long; four hundred and seventy miles of the road is one straight line. It is thought the Emperor Nicholas will build a railroad upon this great road, and thereby perfect a plan which Alexander would have liked well, though little dreamed of, for he was wonderful for speed in his day.

GALLANTRY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. There is a place, it is said, in New Hampshire, where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches twenty-nine, and is still on the ladder of expectation, the young fellows club together and draw lots for her. Those who are so lucky as to escape, pay a bonus to the miserable fellow who gets her. There's gallantry for you.

A NEW COTILLON. First couple forward, wheel and fire—second couple, ditto—alamode at the corners—nose-your-nose—gentlemen cross hands, and ladies kiss over—right and wrong—pussy—lemonade all—first couple canter round the whole posse comitatus—second ditto—third ditto—fourth ditto—bob your cocoanuts, and then go to roost.—N. Y. Mercury.

MOURNING AMONG THE INDIAN WOMEN. The Indian women, in certain tribes, crop their beautiful hair short off, and as it gradually grows out, they gradually go out of mourning. When it gets to its full length again, then they are entirely out of mourning. Such is one of the touching symbols of the Indian's grief.

JUST COMPARISON. The bull can gore, the ass kick, and the dog bite; and what does man do, when he throws aside his reason and resorts to personal violence, but place himself on a par with the brute creation! The most important lesson man can learn is the art of governing his own passions.

WISE SAYINGS. Praise the fineness of the day when it is ended—a sword when you have proved it—a maiden when she is married—the ice when you have crossed it—and a newspaper when you have read it and paid for it.

TRUE GREATNESS. Several years ago, Gen. Harrison paid out of his own private resources, all the expenses of educating thirty orphans, the children of soldiers who had served under him.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NEW LINE OF STAGES. The subscribers, being about to start a new line of stages from different towns in Massachusetts to the head of Salt River, would inform the citizens of Braintree, that a splendid "British Coach," newly trimmed, can be in readiness to accommodate such as prefer an overland course direct, through the Morton vale of Disappointment, to the highlands of spleen and discontent, where the township of golden humbug is located, to a passage round point mortification, which is rather unpleasant at this time and will be likely to continue so till the "hordes" of log cabin "pirates" shall be scattered, which cannot be expected till after the spring election. We would say to those disposed to go with us, that there is likely to be a good company there and on the way, consisting principally of grocer politicians—boot and shoe manufacturers, some of whom are noted military characters—drovers and butchers, who may be wanted if meat is thought necessary—carpenters, who can make log cabins, if needed—others who are acquainted with agriculture, horticulture and root culture, which will afford an excellent substitute for animal food. It is probable that a lawyer and physician can be

obtained "by calling at their offices" to accompany the expedition and explain constitutional difficulties and assist Brandreth, etc., in remedying the evils attending a new settlement. It is desirable that some of all classes should go, but as laborers are most needed, we would say to them that gold is the established currency, and should that be scarce and labor low, silks, ribbons, velvets, superfine cloths, mahogany furniture, etc., etc., can be dispensed with, except by office holders. To beguile a weary hour, Democratic Reviews and reminiscences will be provided gratis for the benefit of the faithful who may wish to keep an account of their bets. Champagne, based upon hard cider which has operated so powerfully upon our party lately, will be furnished at a low rate. We love the people and would be willing to promise any thing to benefit them, claiming only the spoils for ourselves.

Should any be disposed to remain till after the spring elections to accompany the several boards of selectmen in this region, they can then be accommodated, but with coaches according to the rank of the defeated. Now, the roads are good and the trip fashionable, and good locations can be selected and provision made for the reception of the heads of departments and other dignitaries, who will somewhere about the Ides of March, honor the settlement with their presence. It is not yet determined whether the Globe will be continued, though in all probability the *Thorn* will. We will also make known, that there will be no songs there to bewitch the people, unless they are arranged for the *base* only, that being similar in name at least to our designs. There will be nothing to fear from taxes for school houses, churches, etc., and all importations will be free, spirits and cigars excepted.

For further information enquire of our agents in Washington, Commercial or Plain streets, who will give any directions in the form of "resolutions" or otherwise that may be needed. BLAIR & KENDALL, Proprietors. Head Quarters, Nov. 10, 1840.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WELL DONE BRAINTREE. Braintree, in spite of "Boston emissaries," "hired scoundrels," "political priestcraft," etc., etc., and contrary to the boasting, bragging and betting of the "deluded" followers of Bancroft, Hallet & Co. who, continually, at home and abroad, declared that Braintree was safe for Van Buren and strong for Morton, has shown herself unwilling to be led "covertly," "ignominiously" or "sottishly" any longer. Yesterday she proclaimed in a manner and tone not to be misunderstood, that she is for reform in practice as well as profession. The democrats—poor fellows, they feel bad enough, I assure you, if their looks don't deceive them, so I'll say nothing about them, and only give our "second thought." The votes were as follows:

For Governor, Davis	257
Morton, 223	34 maj. 45 gain
Lieut. Gov. Hull	253
Willis, 222	36 maj.
Senators, Whig	270
Demo.	211 59 maj.
Representative, Richards	263
Morrison, 210	53 maj.
Whig	269
Demo.	206 63 maj.
Rep. to Congress, Adams	265
Jackson, 210	53 maj.

Our respects to Messrs. Bolles and Walker for their opinions and suggestions, and will Mr. Hallet for curiosity's sake, let us know what cause he espouses next.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO 'X.' Sir—In your article of the 7th ult., you have unjustly charged me of doubting your statements upon the increase of fisheries, and also of my requesting more proof than your mere word. Sir, I acknowledged their great increase, but denied that it was through the agency of the present or preceding administration, and also endeavored to prove my assertion which you will find by again reviewing my article. I considered your word as ample proof of your statements without referring to the Salem Advertiser or to any other author; but merely wished you, if my statements were incorrect, to inform me why it was that the fisheries had doubly increased, and I relied upon you as a gentleman and a firm politician, to give me a direct answer. As your reply is foreign to the question I proposed, I must conscientiously conclude that your intention is to evade the subject. Respectfully au OLD DEMOCRAT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the packet ship New York at New York, and the steam ship Britannia at Boston, intelligence has been received from England, as late as Oct. 20th. From the detailed accounts in various papers the following is extracted.

There no longer seems to be a prospect of war between the Great Powers of Europe. Correspondence between M. Thiers and Lord Palmerston goes to show that France will not at present interfere, and as Lord Palmerston at present professes a wish merely to deprive Mehmet Ali of his possessions in Syria, and not curtail his power in Egypt, it is not unlikely that there will ere long be an amicable adjustment of this everlasting Eastern question.

The forces of the allied powers, under Admiral Stepford, have completely demolished Beyrout. As many as one thousand individuals are reported to have perished by the combined effects of the fire and the falling of the ruins. The American Consulate had been the severest sufferer. Mehmet Ali had lowered his terms, consenting to relinquish his right of Syria, but to receive its government for life as a boon. The Turkish government, at the instance of the Allied Powers, had formally deposed him from

the pacha of Egypt, and resolved upon blockading Alexandria and Syria.

In France, the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon has terminated in his sentence to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in the kingdom to which he was immediately committed. His comrades also were sentenced to imprisonment. The French Chambers had been convoked to meet 25th Oct.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Philippe on the 15th of Oct. by a person named Darnes. He fired upon the king as he was passing along the Quai of the Tuilleries. No injury was done, and the assassin was arrested and confessed his crime.

The abdication of the King of Holland took place at the Chateau of Loo, with great solemnity, in the presence of the prince of Orange, now William II., the other members of the royal family, the great functionaries of state, etc. The Proclamation issued by the ex-King on this occasion assigns advanced age, the obligations arising from the changes in the fundamental law, and the consideration that a firmer hand is required to conduct the government to the advantage of the people, as the reasons which have induced him to resign a sceptre which he has swayed for twenty-seven years.

A convulsion, or something like a volcanic eruption, was experienced at Mount Ararat, attended with fearful consequences. One large town has been utterly destroyed—all the buildings of another greatly damaged; the cotton and rice plantations for a great distance round laid waste, and the immediate neighborhood of the mountain rendered a scene of most awful calamity.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1840.

THE ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election in this town on Monday last. It is the largest vote that has ever been given in this town.

For Electors.	
Harrison Ticket,	345
Democratic Ticket,	350
Liberty Ticket,	5
For Governor.	
John Davis,	326
Marcius Morton,	374
George W. Johnson,	4
M. Morton,	1
Lieutenant Governor.	
George Hull,	337
Nathan Willis,	363
Abel Bliss,	4
For Representative to Congress.	
John Quincy Adams,	346
William M. Jackson,	349
Elizur Wright,	3
William B. Duggan,	1
For Senators.	
Appleton Howe, (whig.)	343
Meletiah Everett,	339
James M. Robbins,	339
Benjamin P. Williams, (democratic.)	350
Bradford L. Wales,	360
Lucas Pond,	359
Willis Fisher, (liberty.)	5
Everett Stetson,	2
William M. Cornell,	5
For Representative to General Court.	
Whole number of ballots,	698
Necessary to a choice,	350
Henry Wood, (democrat, chosen.)	354
Charles A. Brown, (whig.)	344

FOR GOVERNOR AND ELECTORS.

NORFOLK COUNTY.	
Morton.	Willis. Davis. Hull. Har. V. B.
Dorchester, 311	000 499 000 503 294
Quincy, 374	363 326 337 345 350
Quincy, 506	000 788 000 805 483
Milton, 179	000 157 000 165 170
Brookline, 60	000 117 000 121 58
Randolph, 382	000 308 000 310 371
Braintree, 223	222 257 258 260 206
Wrentham, 260	000 201 000 313 238
Canton, 180	000 144 000 149 175
Weymouth, 408	000 342 000 346 400
Foxboro', 110	000 140 000 143 105
Medfield, 75	000 103 000 107 72
Medway, 188	000 234 000 250 174
Dover, 46	000 54 000 59 42
Sharon, 105	000 120 000 120 104
Cohasset, 82	000 174 000 176 80
Dedham, 277	000 362 000 371 267
Stoughton, 220	000 229 000 233 221
Walpole, 62	000 200 000 207 36
Bellingham, 139	000 80 000 84 132
Needham, 155	000 128 000 130 151
Franklin, 119	000 183 000 193 105
4504	0000 5192 0000 5389 4234

FOR SENATORS—NORFOLK COUNTY.

Democrat.	
Williams. Wales. Pond. Howe. Everett. Robbins.	Whig.
Dorchester, 304	304 304 495 496 495
Quincy, 359	360 359 343 339 339
Roxbury, 501	497 496 706 704 706
Milton, 170	170 170 150 159 159
Brookline, 58	58 58 120 120 120
Randolph, 382	381 389 300 308 308
Braintree, 211	211 211 270 270 270
Wrentham, 257	257 255 294 292 291
Canton, 177	177 177 146 146 146
Weymouth, 404	404 404 345 345 345
Foxboro', 107	107 107 143 140 143
Medfield, 75	75 75 103 103 103
Medway, 187	187 187 235 235 235
Dover, 45	45 45 56 56 56
Sharon, 105	105 105 120 120 120
Cohasset, 82	82 82 174 174 174
Dedham, 273	272 273 369 367 367
Stoughton, 224	224 224 235 235 235
Walpole, 56	56 56 197 197 197
Bellingham, 131	131 131 85 85 85
Needham, 155	156 156 123 123 123
Franklin, 119	119 119 184 184 184
4382	4378 4374 5306 5293 5296

FOR MEMBER CONGRESS—TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Whig.	
Adams. Jackson. Wright. Scat.	Dem. Abolition.
Abington, 392	273
Braintree, 263	210
Cohasset, 175	81
Carver, 120	92
Dorchester, 000	000
Duxbury, 370	148
Hingham, 404	219
Hull, 00	00
Hanson, 54	142
Hanover, 88	207
Halifax, 58	116
Kingston, 165	111
Milton, 164	173
Marshfield, 196	117
Plymouth, 468	513
Pembroke, 125	154
Plympton, 130	61
Quincy, 346	349
Randolph, 000	000
Rochester, 389	304
Stoughton, 000	000
Scituate, 317	272
Weymouth, 000	000
Wareham, 271	96
0000	0000 000 00

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.

The following is as correct a list of the Representatives chosen to General Court from towns in Norfolk County as could be obtained from different sources. No returns have been received from Cohasset, Bellingham and Medway.

DEMOCRATS.	
Quincy—Henry Wood.	
Milton—George Tucker.	
Weymouth—Alvah Raymond and Samuel Bates.	
Randolph—Isaac Tower.	
Canton—Charles Gay.	
Needham—Emery Fisk.	

WHIGS.	
Braintree—Joseph Richards.	
Walpole—Palmer Morey.	
Brookline—Henry S. Oliver.	
Dover—Calvin Richardson.	
Medfield—Daniel Adams.	
Franklin—A. E. Daniels.	
Wrentham—Oliver Felt.	
Stoughton—James Swan.	
Dedham—Joshua Fales.	
Roxbury—Samuel H. Walley, Jr., John Prince and Joseph W. Tucker.	
Dorchester—Lewis Pierce, Walter Baker.	
Sharon—Charles Ide.	
Foxboro'—Warren Bird.	

The whigs have elected Hon. John Davis Governor by a majority exceeding fifteen thousand. A majority of the Senate and House of Representatives will be of the same complexion. The three Senators chosen from Bristol County are the only democrats elected. Ten of the twelve Congressmen are whigs, one democrat (Parmenter,) and no choice in the Tenth District (Williams.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Washington Irving, an old personal and political friend of President Van Buren, voted the whig ticket at his place of residence in the State of New York.

John Van Buren, Esq., (dem.) son of the President, has been elected to Congress from the Seventh District of New York, comprising the counties of Ulster and Sullivan.

It is said that Gov. Morton will be a candidate for member of Congress from the Tenth District of this State, in place of Hon. Henry Williams who failed of a re-election on the 9th inst., and who will probably withdraw from the contest for that purpose.

The full vote of Essex County for Governor is 6242 for Morton, 9562 for Davis—6517 for Van Buren, 9883 for Harrison.

The present is the only instance in which a candidate [Martin Van Buren] for the Presidency did not receive the vote of the State in which he lived, with the exception of William Wirt, of Maryland, who was the anti-masonic candidate—there being no anti-masonic party in that State.

The New York Standard has already re-nominated Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States in 1845. This is taking time by the forelock.

Dr. Alexander Duncan, (dem.) has served a notice upon Nathaniel G. Pendleton, the whig member elect from the Cincinnati District, (Ohio,) informing him that he intends to contest his election.

A new daily paper, called the Argus, has just been commenced in Baltimore. It advocates the re-election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. Rather late in the day for the present political campaign.

The Legislature of South Carolina meets on the 23d inst., to vote for President and Vice President.

The majority for the Harrison electoral ticket in the City of Boston is 3093.

Old men, like old trees, have a rough bark. They give you their recollections as they do liquids, with a trembling hand, that spills half.

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience is the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best medicine.

An Italian monk wrote a life of St. Francis Xavier, where he asserted that by one sermon he converted ten thousand persons on a desert island.

If a man pays his account after being called upon twice, set him down as a gentleman—if not till fifty calls, set him down as a scoundrel.

The belles of New York are increasing their attractions, by wearing neat bonnets, made from the shavings of the Buckeye of North Bend!

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.

New York has chosen the Harrison elect by ten thousand majority.

It is a close run in Pennsylvania, but it the Harrison electors are chosen by a small

WHIG CELEBRATION. It is understood whigs of this town will celebrate in a manner, on Thursday evening next, at the the glorious victory just achieved in the Old and throughout the Union. A grand turn the whigs in town is desirable.

NOTICES.

There will be a meeting of the Quincy next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Nov. 14th) at seven o'clock, at the Town Hall.

Is it expedient for a party, like the Abolitionists of Temperance, who wish to to particular point, to carry it to the ballot box? CHARLES MARSH.

The Norfolk County Abolition Society meeting, at Dedham, on WEDNESDAY inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a House.

It is hoped that each branch of the Society a full delegation to that meeting, and that of the slave generally will be present. A lecture will be delivered in the evening. LYMAN B. LARKIN.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, that they will be in session at the Town hall SATURDAY of each month, until notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, persons having business with the Town to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN
CHARLES A. CUNNING

FOR MEMBER CONGRESS—TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Whig.	Dem.	Abolition.
Adams, Jackson, Wright, Scat.		
Abington, 362	278	
Braintree, 268	210	
Cohasset, 175	81	
Carver, 120	92	
Dorchester, 000	000	
Duxbury, 370	148	19
Hingham, 464	219	
Hull, 00	00	
Hanson, 54	142	
Hanover, 88	207	
Halifax, 58	116	
Kingston, 105	111	
Milton, 164	173	
Marshfield, 196	117	14
Plymouth, 468	513	
Pembroke, 125	154	
Plymouth, 130	61	
Quincy, 346	349	3
Randolph, 000	000	
Rochester, 389	304	
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Scituate, 317	272	3
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None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets, as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.

You may meet with twenty men in the day who stutter; but you never heard of a woman who had an impediment in her speech.

The New York Congressional delegation stands twenty-one democrats to nineteen whigs.

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It is a close run in Pennsylvania, but it is supposed the Harrison electors are chosen by a small majority.

WHIG CELEBRATION. It is understood that the whigs of this town will celebrate in an appropriate manner, on Thursday evening next, at the Town Hall, the glorious victory just achieved in the Old Bay State and throughout the Union. A grand turn out of all the whigs in town is desirable.

NOTICES. There will be a meeting of the Quincy Lyceum next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Nov. 12th,) at seven o'clock, at the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Is it expedient for a party, like the Abolitionists or the friends of Temperance, who wish to accomplish a particular point, to carry it to the ballot box?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

The Norfolk County Abolition Society will hold a meeting, at Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Town House.

It is hoped that each branch of the Society will send a full delegation to that meeting, and that the friends of the slave generally will be present.

A lecture will be delivered in the evening.

LYMAN B. LARKIN, Cor. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, 4th inst., by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. Charles F. Baxter, firm of W. & S. Phelps & Co., of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Josiah Brigham, Esq., of this place.

In Brighton, Mr. Henry L. Christian to Miss Ann Maria Arnold.

In Abington, Rev. Dennis Powers, of East Randolph, to Miss Mary T. King, of Nahum Reed, Esq., of East Bridgewater, to Miss Martha Witherell, of Pembroke;—Mr. Charles Reed to Miss Clarissa Gurney, of East Bridgewater;—Mr. Horace Reed to Miss Lurana Bates, of East Bridgewater;—Mr. Sherill Dorthell to Miss Hannah T. Cobb, of Middleboro'.

DIED.

In this town, 13th inst., Capt. William Baxter, aged 49. The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, in Franklin Street, immediately after divine services to-morrow afternoon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In Cambridgeport, Wm. Hannah Chamberlain, of Alton, N. H., aged 67.

In Portsmouth, (R. I.) 20th ult., Rev. Robert E. Northern, rector of St. Paul's Church in that place, aged 28. No death has before occurred for thirty-three years in this family, consisting of father, mother, and twelve children.

In Dummerston, (Vt.) Mr. Jared W. Nash, formerly of Abington, Mass., aged 30.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has received his Fall and Winter stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of superior quality, consisting in part of the following articles—

Ladies French Kid Walking Shoes, high and low laced; Ladies Fine Kid Walking Shoes; Ladies Leather Walking Shoes; Ladies French Morocco and Ladies French Kid Slippers. Ladies figured and plain Rubbers, etc., etc.

Also—Gentlemen's Dancing Pumps; Calf, Kid and Cowhide Boots, Rubbers and Slippers; Boys' and children's Boots and Shoes, etc., at fair prices.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 3m

Muslins.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a fresh lot of Muslins for dresses.

Also—A good assortment of low priced CALICOES.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 1f

Education Class.

THE subscriber purposes opening a School, if sufficient encouragement is offered, for the instruction of Young Men in the science of Education. We have our Spelling, Grammar, Writing and Singing Schools for the purpose of instructing our children in those branches. Equally as important is it that they should learn to read well and speak according to nature's law.

Should a class be formed, it will commence the first Monday evening after Thanksgiving, the 30th of November. There will be thirty-two lessons. If thought proper, there will be an exhibition at the close of the School.

Those desirous of attending said School will please make application to the subscriber, at his residence, as soon as convenient.

JOHN GREGORY.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 3w

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th of November inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, a number of lots of Wood standing on land owned by James Hall, situated near the Bunker Hill Quarry, and very easy of access. Entrance to the lot near the house owned by Mr. Samuel Eia.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 3w

Ives & Bennett,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

114 Washington Street, Boston,

HAVE for sale a general assortment of Classical and School Books, of all the most approved kinds, latest editions; Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School or Parish Libraries; Standard Works of Theology, Medicine, History; New Publications of the day, etc., etc.

Bibles, English and American editions, all sizes and prices; Books in red bindings for presents.

The Comprehensive Commentary, edited by Rev. Dr. Jenks, six volumes; Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Bush's Scripture Illustrations; Goodrich's Church History; Polyglott and Family Bible; The Bible Companion; Singing Books, secular and sacred.

Stationery and Account Books, fine assortment; Bullet Letter, Post and Foodcard, ruled and unruled, from \$2 per ream and upwards; Drawing Paper, Books and Drawing Materials, Steel Pens, Quills, Blue Writing Fluid, Ink, Pencils, Penknives, Stationery, etc., of the best quality, which they will sell upon the most liberal terms. Special attention paid to furnishing Merchants, Teachers and Libraries.

Also—School Committees will be supplied with any School Books in market at the lowest wholesale prices.

Boston, Nov. 7. 3w

Carpenter's Tools.

A FIRST rate Tool Chest and Tools, comprising almost every kind of tool usually used by carpenters, and all in good order. For sale low.

Inquire at the Railway House of

GEORGE PENNIMAN.

Milton, Nov. 14. 3w

Apples for Sale,

OF eight different kinds, by the barrel, bushel or peck. Apply to Bacon & Baird, (Neponset Village) Dorchester; George Spear, Sea Street, or to SAMUEL COPELAND.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 1f

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 17th day of November instant, a number of lots of WOOD standing on land of Capt. Josiah Bass, situated near Copeland Street, (so called,) leading to Willard's Ledge.

Sale to commence near the house of Mr. Richard Fisher, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Conditions made known at the sale.

Quincy, Nov. 7. 2w

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at auction, on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Judge of Probate, so much of the following described Real Estate, situate in Weymouth, being a part of which Ezra Reed, late of said Weymouth, died, seized and possessed, as will produce the sum of twenty-four hundred dollars for the payment of his debts and legacies, to wit:—The Homestead containing fifty acres of Land, with a Mill thereon, and two-thirds of an acre of Land, called the Merritt Lot.

Conditions will be made known at the sale on the premises.

EZRA REED, Executor.

Weymouth, Oct. 31. 3w

Winter Apples.

A FEW Barrels of good winter apples, viz:—Baldwin, Russets and Greening, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM.

Quincy, Oct. 31. 1f

For Sale,

THE Shop situated on Washington Street, rear of Hay Scales. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, Nov. 7. 3w

Proposals.

FOR digging and stoning a Cellar, fourteen and a half feet by fifteen and a half feet within the face of the wall, eighteen inches thick, five feet four inches high, of good stones and well laid.

Also—Fifty feet of underpinning, one foot rise and well laid, for the building to set on.

Proposals must be made to me before the fifteenth instant, and the work must be finished by the first of December.

Quincy, Nov. 7. 2w

School Books.

TRADERS, Teachers, and others supplying themselves with School Books, may find a complete assortment and be furnished on the most favorable terms at the Quincy Bookstore.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Nov. 7. 2m

To Let,

THE Room under the Store of Elisha Packard & Co., and the Chamber Rooms over said store, suitable for carrying on the boot and shoe business or a tenement for a small family. Apply to

WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

Quincy, Nov. 7. 3w

Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public auction, by virtue of a license granted by the Probate Court of Norfolk County, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 24th of November instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of Alexander Tower, late of Braintree, in said County, shoemaker, deceased, hereinafter described, as will raise the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, for the payment of his debts and the charges of administering his estate, to wit:—

One acre and a half of Upland with the buildings thereon, situated in said Braintree, subject to the right of dower.

For further particulars, inquire of

FREEMAN WHITE, Adm.

Braintree, Nov. 7. 3w

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 3. 1f

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EBENEZER BENT.

Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Jonathan F. Moore,

Attorney at Law.

Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.

Quincy, Sept. 12. 1f

Notice.

THE PEW. No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.

Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the monumental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, } Parish

JAMES NEWCOMB, } Committee.

Quincy, July 11. 1f

Woollen Yarn,

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of prime quality, for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Fall Goods.

FOR sale, a new lot of Fall Goods, among which are—stout Beaver Cloths; very heavy mixed Broadcloths; Cotton and Woollen Flannels; dark Colored; blk. Silk; Cassimeres, &c.—at low prices.

Also—1 Case HATS, of superior quality.

E. PACKARD & CO.

Quincy, Sept. 19. 1f

Almanacs for 1841.

OLD FARMER'S and all other kinds of Almanacs for 1841, by the dozen or single, for sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 24. 10w

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

ENIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26. 3w

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; and five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting-house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Vagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third brig John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, July 11. 1f

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles.

Blue, Black and Green Bro. Cloths; Brown, Drab and Mixed do; Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled;

Green Buckings;

American, French and English Prints;

Sheetings and Shirtings;

Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;

Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Sheriff's Sale.

Norfolk ss. Oct. 23d, 1840. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on or in front of the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity which Melzer G. Groce, of Cohasset, had on the 23d day of July, 1839, of redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:

Twenty rods of Land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, situated in Cohasset aforesaid, bounded on the land of Lot Wheelwright, south-easterly on the County Road, south-westerly on the Town's Common, westerly by Strait Pond Meadow, being the same premises described in a mortgage deed from said Groce to the Hingham Institution for Savings dated the 15th day of October, 1837, and recorded in the Norfolk Deeds, lib. 117, fol. 122, to which record reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

Oct. 24. 3w

Eastern Wood.

FROM two to three hundred cords of prime Eastern Wood for sale at Quincy Point, at as low price per cord, when the quality and measure are considered, as can be bought at any other place in town.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DANIEL.

The Jews, for crimes which they had done,
Were captive led to Babylon;
And while in exile learnt their ways,
Who idol gods revere and praise.

But Daniel, who was but a youth,
Bore testimony to the truth:
His precept and his practice told
His disbelief in Gods of gold.

That God, the youthful prophet feared,
Whom faithful Abraham revered;
Nor would he from his service swerve,
The heathen deities to serve.

The wrath of kings and frowns of men—
A plunge into the lions' den,
Did not the man of God alight,
And make his knees together smite.

To have the favor and support
Of princes and the Persian Court,
Were charms unwelcome to his heart,
Charms which he sternly bade depart.

Though subject to a Persian throne,
He held his conscience for his own;
Nor would a mandate from the crown
Tempt him to lay this treasure down.

Hence, when a royal edict came
That all who called on any name
Of God or man, except his own,
Should in the lions den be thrown,

He, full of fortitude and faith,
Fearing his Maker more than death,
Was at the hour and place of prayer,
Calling on God his Maker there.

Loaded with infamy or fame—
Decision marked his course the same,
As much equivocation when
Third in the realm, as in the den.

This made the man: this placed his name
With men of valor and of fame;
While thousands names of nobler birth
Have perished with their flesh on earth.

Wouldst thou, oh youth! be also great
As Daniel was in church and State;—
Let truth and virtue be thy guide,
In favor or against the tide.

Though men combine to cast thee down,
And providence should seem to frown;
Men are but worms, and providence
Frowns, ere it grants a recompense.

J. T.

THE SOLDIER OF TIPPECANOE.

The stars are bright, and our steps are light,
As we sweep to our camping ground,
And well we know as we forward go,
That the foe fills the greenwood around.

But we know no fear, though the foe be near,
As we tramp the greenwood through,
For oh! have we not for our leader got,
The Soldier of Tippecanoe?

Now the deep green grass is our soft mattress,
Till the beating of reveille;
No lights in our camp but the firefly lamp,
No roof but the greenwood tree.

Brief slumber we snatch, till the morning watch;
But one eye no slumber knew!
One mind was awake for his soldiers' sake,
'Twas the Soldier of Tippecanoe.

The faint dawn is breaking, our bugles are speaking,
Quick rouses our lengthened line
Sweet dreams are departing, the soldier is starting,
And welcomes the morning shine.

But hark! 'tis the drum! the foe is come,
They yell ring the dark wood through;
But see mounted, ready, brave, cautious and steady,
The Soldier of Tippecanoe.

Now higher and higher, though hot is their fire,
And ceaseless the volleying sound,
We press down the hollow, and doubtlessly follow,
Then tramp up the rising ground.

With death-dealing ardor we press them still harder,
And still as they come into view,
"Now steady, boys, steady; be quick and be ready!"
Cries the Soldier of Tippecanoe.

Down, down drop the foe, and still on we go,
And each thick and dingle explore;
Loud our shrill bugles sing, till the wide woods ring,
And their rifles are heard no more.

Now weave the green crown of undying renown
For the patriot Hero's brow,
And write his name with the halo of fame,
The Soldier of Tippecanoe!

ANECDOTES.

TEMPERANCE MAN. A son of Emerald Isle, who arrived in New York, was asked by an acquaintance to take a glass of grog, but declined, giving as a reason for his refusal, that he had joined the temperance society in Cork, before leaving Ireland. His friend replied that that was no consequence, as "thinking," "Lord, Ireland was not binding here. To this man, I left handed morality, Pat indignantly retorted:—Do you suppose when I brought me body to America, I'd be afther having me soul in Ireland?"

NEW DEFINITION FOR O. K. An old lady with a little girl were standing at a railroad depot, when a banner with these cabalistic letters attracted the child's attention. "Morm," said the child, "what does O. K. mean?" "Why, my child," said the old lady, "it means 'Oh, my dear!'"

CHARITY. "I fear," said a country curate to his flock, "when I explained to you, in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say *specie*, which may account for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope in your present contribution, that you are no longer laboring under the same mistake."

THE ADVANTAGES OF READING. "Here," said the librarian of a mechanics' and apprentices' library, "here's a book which will set you 'thinking.' 'Lord, bless you,' replied the hard working mechanic, 'I want something that will keep me from thinking.'"

Peristaltic Lozenges;

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving, and to place his Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges enjoy the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

J.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, and all the various Disorders, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm, that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has a cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure.

During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption, 131 cases; Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 136, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Coughs and Croup cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of Copyright on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed: Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.
David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 184 North Hancock street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers.

This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Colic, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Interstices, Scabies, Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other discolored Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not a newspaper remedy, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—For sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States. Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, and be sure that you have a fac simile or JOHN MOFFAT'S signature on the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

J.

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and containing beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

J.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

J.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes of all ages, Dr. Fletcher's Truss is unequalled. It is the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Mr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton.

Medford, April 18.

J.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, light drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMs and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and chert.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

J.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community. In this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents are every subject connected with commerce and political economy. Essays from able pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

J.

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREO TYPE Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8. J. G. ROGERS.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Cramp, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning gray. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes suddenly unaltered, out of the mouth of Appetite, Restlessness and inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy, and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and undervaluing of Infants, and all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long devastated of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless youths are seen with large and bushy whiskers, and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever.

Bald heads are donning their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agape as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc. FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove those troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

Quincy, Jan. 25. EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactorys, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—the Trusses worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Rundle's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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VOLUME 4.

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Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new. Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place. The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and adults in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them in a public notice, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK POSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership. The copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON.

OTIS BAIRD.

ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON.

OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Magazine—devoted to the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the best female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works under once its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries. ORIN P. BACON. "Dorchester. FISHER A. KINGSBURY. "Weymouth. JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. "South Weymouth. SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. "Braintree. JOSEPH CLEVELY. "Abington. SAMUEL A. TURNER. "South Scituate. CHARLES LEFAVOUR. "Lynn. N. B. OSBORNE. "Salem. FREEMAN HUNT. "New York City.

MISCELLANY.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A romantic incident has just occurred in the Marybone (Md.) Infirmary. A young and interesting girl, who had been the support of an aged mother, had gone into the infirmary for the purpose of undergoing an operation for the removal of a dropsical complaint, which had assumed the form of a large tumor. She was warned of the painful and even perilous nature of the operation, but she expressed her resolution to submit to it, owing to the ardent wish that her life might be spared for her mother's sake. The operation was accordingly performed in the presence of her mother and several eminent medical men. It lasted two hours and forty minutes, and the magnitude of the tumor taken from her may be imagined when it contained no less than two gallons and a half of water. Notwithstanding the long and painful operation, singular to relate, this heroic girl never uttered a single cry; but at the conclusion tears were observed rolling down her cheeks, and being desired not to shed them, she replied that "they were tears of joy at her freedom from the incubus which had so long afflicted her."

As she appeared to be in a sinking condition the medical gentlemen, upon a consultation, deemed a fresh infusion of blood into her veins absolutely necessary. On making inquiries as to whom they could procure to provide the blood, it was ascertained that two men were in an adjoining room, one twenty-five, and the other between thirty and forty years of age, anxiously awaiting the issue of the operation. Believing them in the first instance to be relatives of the poor girl, they were ushered into the room, when it turned out that the oldest was her employer, for whom she worked at shoe-binding, and the other a journeyman in the same employ, both devotedly attached to the unfortunate girl. On being made acquainted with her state, and what was required to be done for the patient, they both simultaneously volunteered to supply the blood from their veins. Much bitterness of feeling and contention between them ensued as to which should do so, which was put an end to by the decision of the surgeons in favor of the youngest, who, baring his arm, with great energy exclaimed, "that he was willing to lose the last drop of his blood to save her life."

The blood was then carefully infused from his arm into the veins of the poor sufferer, till the young man fainted from his loss. On this taking place the elder lover implored permission to supply the remainder, but the girl recovering, it was deemed unnecessary. The poor girl began to improve, and great hopes were entertained of her recovery, but unfortunately these hopes were blasted, for, unknown to the surgeons, she was found to be afflicted with a severe diarrhoea, which increased until it became a confirmed case of cholera, from the effects of which she died on the fifth day after the operation. She was sensible to the last, and the death bed scene is represented as truly affecting. She expressed a wish to see the young man who had lost his blood for her, kissed him, bade him cut off a lock of her hair, and begged of him to be kind to her mother. She then entered into prayers with the Chaplain to the workhouse, and in the midst of it expired.

INGENIOUS VILLAINY.

Not a great while since, says a New York paper, an English gentleman, who stated that he had arrived by the Great Western, put up at a fashionable hotel in that city, where he lived in such a magnificent scale of expense, and figured so ostentatiously, that it was a month ere mine host ventured to present his bill, for fear of offending so good a boarder. When at last he did present it, my lord had just bought a farm on Long Island, which had absorbed all his ready cash; but he expected a remittance by the next arrival, when he would pay all debts with liberal interest. By excuses like this the landlord was induced to wait several weeks longer. All this while he brought no baggage into the house, saying that he had left his trunks at his office, and as he always

had a clean shirt on, no suspicion arose. At last he began to grow shabby, and as no money was yet forthcoming, he received notice to leave.

That evening he mounted to his apartment as usual, no one opposing or perceiving him, and stripped. All he retained on his person were his hat, shirt and boots. Then wrapping himself in his cloak, he sallied forth late at night, and repaired to another hotel, where he asked and obtained lodgings, and went to bed—no one discovering that he was not what he seemed. In the morning he rung the bell violently and a servant appeared.

"Waiter," said he, "I wish you distinctly to understand, that when I lodge here you are not to take away my clothes to brush them; for I always rise early and go abroad. Now go and bring them back."

The servant denied all knowledge of the missing garments, as well he might, and was peremptorily ordered to make inquiry among his fellows, which he did, but to no purpose. The landlord was then summoned, but could by no means divine what had become of them—no stranger, he said, excepting the naked gentleman himself, had lodged there—there were none but regular boarders. Such a thing had never happened in his house before.

The lodger, who had now lashed himself into a passion, observed that only made the matter worse, as it had proved that there was a thief among his boarders, or among the inmates of the house, and added that, though he should be sorry to take away or injure any man's character, he must, in justice to himself, try whether the law would not hold his host civilly responsible for the larceny; and having been bred a lawyer himself he poured forth such a torrent of special pleading that the landlord was completely bewildered and frightened. Rather than hurt the credit of his house, he would make good the loss.

"Ay," said the stranger, "but that is not all. My pocket book was in my coat pocket, and went with it. It is well that I did not happen to have my watch about me, too. There was but a trifle in it, it is true; only twenty dollars; but that is too much for me to lose."

This sum, too, the landlord promised to refund, and did refund, and while the gentleman was at breakfast in bed, a ready made suit was procured at a fashionable tailor's, which proved an admirable fit. The gentleman left the house at least fifty dollars richer than he entered it, the swindled landlord refused to take any payment for his entertainment, only begging him not to mention the pretended theft, and thanking him for his forbearance.

AN HONORABLE PURSUIT.

That man is unfortunate who permits the season of youth to pass away, without acquiring the knowledge of some useful pursuit. He may possess wealth, with all its attendant pleasures, and his riches may exert an influence upon all around him, yet without the knowledge of some useful calling, he will at times experience an 'aching void' which his riches can never fill. However exalted his rank, however enlarged and cultivated his understanding, true happiness will be to him an unknown feeling, unless he can fix upon some pursuit in life, where the energies of his body and mind may be called into action. Destitute of any object to urge him onward, he must be miserable. Labor—not gold—is the price of happiness.

Health is one of the greatest blessings of Heaven. Without it, the luxuries, pleasures and rounds of dissipation which can be bought with gold, are but thorns, penetrating deeper and deeper, and subtracting more and more from the crimson current of life. Yet the fact that labor is the price of health and happiness, is not generally understood.

Thousands of young men in this country throw away the precious season of youth unimproved, and arrive at manhood without the knowledge of any honorable pursuit. They grow up in habits of idleness, and are at last thrown upon society, too often the victims of immorality and vice. The great fault lies with those parents, who, instead of training their sons for some honorable calling in the departments of agriculture, mechanics, or trade, allow them to "come up" themselves, in a manner to suit their own evil inclinations. Agricultural and mechanical pursuits have heretofore been considered unpopular. Hence parents who have sons unwilling to study a profession, permit them to arrive at manhood without gaining a knowledge of any occupation—mere "loafers" or "hangers on" in society.

But the idea that agricultural and mechanical pursuits are unpopular, is false. True, they are laborious pursuits, but that very fact should render them popular. It is said that the very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth, is a blessing. We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty, and unbounded profusion. Labor gives enjoyment both to body and mind. Our sleep is a thousand times sweeter—our food is consumed with an additional relish—and our enjoyment receives a new and peculiar enhancement when purchased by unremitting toil. Industry will yield pleasures which wealth cannot buy. In the cultivation of the soil, new objects are continually brought to view, calculated to exercise the understanding and improve the heart. Art may be brought forward to aid in the labor of the field; and every opening bud and tender plant affords a lively lesson in the science of nature.

Of all the false notions ever entertained, the idea that agriculture is a low calling, and there-

fore unpopular, is the most absurd. There is no other department of labor so productive of substantial happiness. The agriculturist is constantly associated with all that is pure, and rich, and lovely, and majestic in nature. The productions of the earth, both animal and vegetable, he has the best opportunity of studying. New wonders in science are continually presenting themselves to his view. In short, he "lives, moves and breathes in a temple, whose lofty arch is filled with the wonders and lighted up with the glories of its Author, and whose apartments are filled with the stores of his goodness and his love."—Maine Cultivator.

THE YOKE OF CHRIST.

How beautifully expressive are the words of our Savior—"Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls.—For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." He was well aware of the fact, that they were already yoked or borne down in ignorance and superstition, slaves to a bigoted, self-righteous priesthood, who delighted in nothing more than in having their people bow their necks to receive the yoke of ignorance and blind servitude. They were continually harassed with innumerable rites and ceremonies—they were exact in all their times of mint, annis and cummin, but omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and truth. They sought rest, where rest was never found, viz. in outward forms and useless ceremonies. A deep sense of their own vices weighed heavily upon them, and they looked as thousands are now looking, to their priests alone for deliverance, having their faith (if they had any) pinned on their (the priests) sleeves. They wished or dared not search for a knowledge of their duty. Gross darkness covered the mind—the noblest faculties of man laid dormant, or nearly so. Such was the state into which mankind had degenerated, when the Messiah made his appearance on the earth. His first great object was, to bring them back to the knowledge of their heavenly father's character, which they had lost, entirely lost. Still they thought themselves very religious, they prayed much—they were long faces and had all the appearances of being full of sanctity—and all for what? To be seen of men. They supposed God was a being like themselves, his peculiar favorites, neglecting that which in fact was the very essence of religion—judgment, mercy and truth. The Savior saw with real sorrow of heart, their delusion and bondage. He endeavored to convince them of the falseness of their worship—he appealed to the works of nature—to the sun—to the gentle rain; to prove the universality of God's love, he taught them that they were all children of that good Being and as such equally beloved. He besought them to look into their own hearts, and there read a faint representation of his love, in the love and affection which they cherished for their natural offspring. If ye being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him. He invites them, in the mild spirit of love and tenderness, to take his yoke upon them which is easy, and his burden which is light, and why? Because it is the yoke of love—the burden was love—love to every creature which bore the impress of Deity. What a lovely idea is here conveyed to the mind by the word 'yoke'—to be bound to our fellow beings with the silken cords of love! Blessed yoke! Would that all might bear it—what a heaven of love we should have here on the earth. Learn of me for I am meek and lowly. Yes, love will fill the soul with humility and lowliness—it will destroy unholy pride and arrogance—it will cause men to look upon their neighbors as brethren, and as such, to be kindly affectioned, one toward another—here is rest for the soul. Such rest as the pure religion of Jesus will ever give. It is that rest and peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Come then, let us take his yoke upon us and learn of him who is meek and lowly in heart, and we shall find rest to our souls—he that has promised, the same is mighty to fulfill to the uttermost.

THE ART OF DESIGN.

There is in circulation a petition to Congress from the manufacturers, mechanics and others of New York for the passage of an act by which the rights of the inventors and proprietors of new designs and patterns may be protected. The object of the petitioners appears to be worthy the support of all who are disposed to extend encouragement to American artists. They state that in many cases ornamental and useful changes can be made in the design and form of articles of manufacture for which no patent can be obtained, and that any person so disposed can therefore imitate the improvement with impunity, so as to undersell the inventor or proprietor. This is not only discouraging to sell such improvements, but it is manifestly unjust to those whose time, labor, skill and money have been expended in perfecting them. The petitioners state that an act has recently been passed by the British Parliament to secure the same rights to the citizens of that nation, which are asked in this petition—that the manufacturers and mechanics of the United States are not surpassed by those of any other nation in the durability and utility of the articles manufactured by them—and that the passage of such an act as they desire would enable them successfully to compete in all respects with the citizens of any other country.—New York Sun.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

As the Election of President has been the all-absorbing subject of public thought of late, the following record, from the Exeter News Letter, regarding the election of past Presidents may possess some interest.

In the first election of President in 1789, there was no candidate but Gen. Washington, who was unanimously elected, the whole number of votes being 69.

In 1793, there was no opposition to the re-election of Gen. Washington, who received the unanimous vote of the 132 electors.

In 1797, Gen. Washington having declined a re-election, John Adams of Massachusetts, and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, were the opposing candidates for the Presidency. The whole number of votes was 138. Mr. Jefferson received 68, and Mr. Adams having 70 was elected. This was a close contest, but was conducted in a manner very different from the contests which have succeeded it.

In 1801, the candidates were the same as before, Adams and Jefferson. Mr. Adams received 65 votes, and Mr. Jefferson had 73—the whole number of votes being 138. The election was carried to the House of Representatives, Mr. Burr the candidate for Vice President, having received the same number of votes with Mr. Jefferson; and in such case, as the constitution then stood, the House might elect either of the two for President. On the 36th ballot Mr. Jefferson was elected.

In 1805, the whole number of electoral votes was 176, Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina had the votes of Connecticut, of Delaware, and two votes in Maryland—in all 14. Mr. Jefferson had the remaining 162 votes and was re-elected.

In 1809, James Madison of Virginia, and C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina, were the principal candidates. George Clinton of New York, received 6 votes; Mr. Pinckney received 47; and Mr. Madison receiving 122, was elected. The whole number of electoral votes was 175.

In 1813, the whole number of electoral votes cast was 217. De Witt Clinton of New York, had 59, and Mr. Madison had 128, and was re-elected.

In 1817, Rufus King of New York, had 31 votes, and James Monroe of Virginia, had 183, and was elected.

In 1821, the whole number of votes was 232, of which number Mr. Monroe had 221, and was re-elected. One vote was cast in the Electoral College of New Hampshire for J. Q. Adams.

In 1825, the whole number of electoral votes was 261, and they were divided as follows:—Henry Clay of Kentucky, had 37; Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia, 41; John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, 81, and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, 99. The election devolved on the House of Representatives, and Mr. Adams was chosen.

In 1829, Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson were the candidates. The whole number of votes was 261. Mr. Adams had 53, and Gen. Jackson having 178, was elected.

In 1833, the whole number of votes was 286. Wm. Wirt of Maryland had 7, (the votes of Vermont.) J. Floyd had 11, (the votes of South Carolina.) Mr. Clay had 49; and Gen. Jackson had 219, and was elected.

In 1837, the whole number of votes was 294. Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina, had 11; Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, 14; Hugh L. White of Tennessee, 26; Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio, 73; and Martin Van Buren of New York, having 170 was elected.

AUTUMN.

"Still sing the God of Seasons, as they roll, For me, when I forget the darling theme, Whether the blossom buds; the summer ray Russets the plain; aspiring autumn gleams; Or winter rises in the blackening East; Be my tongue mute, my fancy point no more, And, dead to joy forget my heart to beat."

The summer of 1840 is with the years beyond the flood. The flying clouds, the clear, cool and bracing wind which comes playing around us from the northwest, together with here and there a withering leaf, and the yellowish tint of the atmosphere, have told us, without a look at the almanack, that autumn is again upon us. Well, we are not sorry to see it. We are not among those who mourn the flight of time. We are content to let the seasons speed their round, bringing with them what they will of joy or wo, and waiting us swiftly over "this life's tempestuous sea." The summer brought with it green fields, rich harvests, and many delightful things which made its presence agreeable. It also brought with it "sultry southern winds, and foul infectious damps," of which we are very happy to take our leave. Autumn comes with its invigorating breezes, and pours into the lap of man the ripe fruits of the earth, which are to sustain his life and cheer his heart. It will soon, also, cover forests, hills and plains with sublime and beautiful, yet saddening emblems of the decaying nature of all terrestrial things. And lest the contemplation of fading beauty, yellow leaves and dying nature should oppress the mind with too deep a gloom, the scene will soon be changed for the merry entertainments of winter.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

This great work for the introduction of a full supply of pure water in the city of New York, when finished, will surpass any hydraulic structure in magnitude of which ancient Rome could boast in her proudest day of art. The main trunk of this stupendous Aqueduct consists of an immense mass of masonry, six feet and a half wide, nine feet high and forty-two miles long! By a stupendous dam, forty feet

high, thrown across the Croton River, a lake is formed of the area of five hundred acres, which constitute the grand Reservoir. From this, a tunnel leads the water into the Aqueduct; and eleven more of these subterranean passages occur before reaching Harlem river. The streams which intersect the line of the aqueduct are conveyed under it in stone culverts. "Sleepy Hollow," well known to the readers of "Geoffrey Hamlyn," is crossed by this noble work, being spanned by a series of graceful arches. The Bridge crossing Harlem river, which the aqueduct will pass upon a regular level, will be a quarter of a mile long, and one hundred and sixteen feet above high water. Near Manhattanville is a tunnel, a quarter of a mile long, through a hill at that place; and its valley is crossed by pipes descending a hundred and fifty feet. The Receiving Reservoir, thirty eight miles from the starting point at the Dam, covers thirty-five acres of ground—and will hold one hundred and sixty millions of gallons. The Distributing Reservoir, at Murry's Hill, covers five acres—and will hold twenty millions of gallons. This noble piece of work of Art, worthy to be placed aside the Grand Canal of the empire State, will be completed, with the exception of the High Bridge, in the spring of 1842. The original estimated cost of the Aqueduct was five millions of dollars; but owing to changes of plan, etc, it is now ten millions.

A QUICK WAY TO GET RICH.

A young maiden lady of Pontiac, (Ill.) some time since was perusing a Texas paper, and observed among the persons that bore a prominent part in the affairs of that government, a man bearing her own name, and jocosely remarked to her companions, that she had found a namesake in Texas, and intended to write to him and claim relationship. This resolution, more from curiosity and a desire of novelty than from any conviction that her hopes would be realized, was carried into effect. She wrote him a respectful letter, giving him a history of her family and parentage, and suggesting that as the name was not as common as most of the names of our country, the probability was strong that a relationship existed between them. She received in reply, a friendly and affectionate letter acknowledging her as a cousin, and expressing an earnest desire that the correspondence might be continued.

This was readily acceded to, and it was carried on agreeably and satisfactorily to both parties, until very recently, when she received intelligence of his death, and information that in his will he had bequeathed her the handsome sum of twenty thousand dollars in gold and silver, leaving his personal property and immense landed estates to his relatives in that country. A few days previous to the reception of this joyful communication, she had connected her fortunes with those of a Methodist clergyman, and should their deeds of charity, comfort with their means, the widow's heart will be filled with joy, and many an orphan live to emplace blessings upon the heads of their benefactors, for their deeds of benevolence and generosity.—Michigan Northern Ad.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

This is an agreeable world after all. If we would only bring ourselves to look at the objects that surround us in their true light, we should see beauty where before we beheld deformity, and listen to harmony where we before could hear nothing but discord. To be sure there is a great deal of anxiety and vexation to meet; we cannot expect to sail upon a summer coast forever; yet if we preserve a calm eye and steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm as to avoid the quicksands, and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck. We are members of one great family; we are travelling the same road, and shall arrive at the same goal. We breathe the same air; are subject to the same bounty, and we shall lie down upon the bosom of our common mother. It is not becoming, then, that brother should hate brother; it is not proper that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbor should injure neighbor. We pity that man who can harbor enmity against his fellow; he loses half the enjoyment of life—he embitters his own existence. Let us tear from our eyes the colored medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to the tale of scandal—breathe the spirit of charity from our hearts—let the rich gushings of human kindness well up as a fountain—so that the "golden age" will become no fiction, and the islands of the blessed bloom in more than "Hesperian beauty."

PRESERVATION OF CABBAGE.

The following method of preserving cabbages, for winter use, are the results of experience: The cabbages should be gathered before injury is done them by the severe fall frosts; the heavy outside leaves should remain on the stock. Fix a string or cord round the stump near the roots, suspended from the sleepers with the head downward in a cool cellar, and they are ready and fit for use at all times. Cabbages kept in this manner retain all their peculiar flavor and sweetness; the whole virtue of stump and leaves is concentrated in the part which is used, are handy of access, occupy but little room which should be occupied for other purposes, and seldom if ever, rot; the outside leaves wilt and contract, and in time become quite dry, which form a sort of coating that serve to exclude the air from the inside of the head.

WHIG GATHERING. The whigs of this town had a social meeting, at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening last, to congratulate each other upon the success which has crowned their political efforts. The Hall was beautifully illuminated for the occasion; the evening was spent in an agreeable manner; several Harrison melodies and other songs were sung, and the refreshments consisted of Log Cabin fare.

The salute which was intended to have been fired at the commencement was prevented by some "wise fellow" who had plugged the gun with a file. The cannon was however charged in the same manner as in blasting rocks, which broke it into numerous pieces. Near the close of the festivities, some individual was not disposed to let the whigs remain unmolested, and therefore threw into some part of the building, an article, which upon being broke, saluted their nostrils with an effluvia which to many was past endurance.

Such attempts by any person to prevent parties from enjoying themselves, must be, as they undoubtedly are, reprobated by every lover of social blessings.

FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. This is a valuable invention. Although it has been advertised in several newspapers, yet we think it merits a greater share of attention that it has thus far received, especially from the afflicted. The object of this invention is to relieve at least, and in many cases to effectually cure, some of the most troublesome complaints incidental to human nature. We are informed by competent judges on this subject, that Dr. Fletcher has hit upon the right instrument, in every point of view, for the relief of suffering humanity. We wish all who have occasion for such an instrument would give this one a fair trial. Further intelligence of its value and efficacy may be obtained of Ebenezer Woodward, M. D., of this town.

ECCLIESIASTICAL. The Hollis street church controversy, in Boston, is still far from being settled. The Transcript of that city states, that the pastor, Rev. John Pierpont, has recently written a most severe and powerful letter in reply to one from the parishioners, which is said to be the ablest production which has yet appeared.

GEORGIA SENATORS. It is stated that the Hon. John McPherson Berrien will be the whig candidate for United States Senator from Georgia, in place of Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. It is also stated that, in case the State gives her electoral vote to Harrison, Senator Culbert has signified his intention to resign, and that the Hon. George R. Gilmer will be the whig candidate to fill his place.

A WHITE MAN SOLD. The South Carolina papers give the particulars of a public sale of a white man, which recently took place at Camden, in conformity of a law of that State. It was a case of bastardy, and he was not able to enter into recognizance for the support of the child. His wife bid him off for one dollar, and it was thought she got very badly cheated at that.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. The Judges of the Supreme Court in New York, in the case of Barry vs. Mercein, have decided that the father has the jurisdiction of his child, and have accordingly granted a writ of attachment in favor of the plaintiff.

There was about three hundred and fifty abolition votes cast for President, in Pennsylvania, which if a majority had been required instead of a plurality, there would have been no choice of electors by the people.

The Hermitage, Gen. Jackson's place of residence, gives one hundred and four votes for Harrison, and twenty nine for Van Buren.

Over one million of dead letters are opened at the General Post Office Department, at Washington, in one year.

The population of the State of Connecticut is, according to the recent census, 310,131. Increase, in ten years, 12,420.

The population of Newburyport, as ascertained by the late census, is 7,161; males, 3,263; females, 3,898; colored—males, 17; females, 26.

The number of inhabitants in the city of Washington, according to the recent census, is 22,777.

It is believed that Ohio, the State in which Gen. Harrison resides, and her neighbors, Kentucky and Indiana, have given an aggregate Harrison majority of sixty thousand votes.

Apollus Munn, Esq., recently editor of the Hampshire Republican, at Northampton, has retired from that establishment.

The New Orleans Picayune says:—The ladies, God bless them, have decided that O. K. means only kissing, nothing else in the world.

Whenever you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to 'We shan't disagree about trifles.'

George R. T. Hewes, supposed to be the last of the Boston Tea Party, died recently at German Flatts, (N. Y.) at the advanced age of 106 years.

The Eastern Railroad is now opened from Newburyport to Portsmouth. The cars run three times daily from Boston to Portsmouth.

Those cabalistic letters O. K. which stand for 'all correct,' have lately been transposed to K. O. and in that connection mean 'kicked out.'

According to the book of Jaaser, recently published, Neomah, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married to Noah. Gals, don't despair.

A western merchant advertises 'Ladies O. K. Stockings,' and 'Gentlemen's Democratic Republican Suspenders.' Also, a small quantity of 'Prime Huge Paw Bed-cords, cheap for cash.'

Resolutions have been introduced into the assembly of New Jersey, calling upon the banks to state whether they are now paying specie for their notes—and if not, when they intend to resume paying specie.

The best definition, says the Baltimore Clipper, of those classical letters, O. K. in reference to Maine, is that the returns from that State seem "oddy kalkulated"—for no two papers appear to agree.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Philadelphia, about nine o'clock on Saturday evening last. The waters of the Delaware were agitated by a heavy and unusual swell at the time.

A new paper called the **Musquito**, has been started at Houston, Texas. The Picayune says it is the only mosquito they ever saw that was worth anything.

The people of Georgia decided, at their recent election, that the Legislature of that State shall, in future, meet but once in two years.

Governor Porter of Pennsylvania, has issued his proclamation announcing the election of the Harrison electoral ticket. The majority is 343.

In the late great ballot battle, neither of the candidates for President or Vice President received the vote of this native State. New York declared against Van Buren, Virginia against Harrison and Tyler, Kentucky against Johnson, and Tennessee against Polk.

The Committee have decided that the Prize Banner which was to be given to the Ward in Boston, which should make the greatest relative whig gain, at the recent election, has been won by Ward 12.

The State of New York is erecting a lunatic Asylum at Utica, which will be the largest in the world. The buildings are to form a hollow square, each edifice five hundred feet long by one hundred broad and six stories high, and estimated to cost fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

A man has been apprehended in Newburyport, taken before the police and fined, for selling charcoal in too small a basket.

James F. Simmons has been chosen United States Senator, from Rhode Island, by twenty-nine votes majority, for six years, from the fourth of March next.

The Judges of the Philadelphia Court of Sessions have at length reached and pronounced their decision in the D'Hauteville case, which is that the mother shall have the guardianship of her child.

There will be a meeting of the Quincy Lyceum next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Nov. 25th,) at half past six o'clock, at the Town Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Is it expedient for a party, like the Abolitionists or the friends of Temperance, who wish to accomplish a particular point, to carry it to the ballot box?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. CROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, Mr. DUDLEY P. BECKFORD, of Durham, (N. H.) to Miss ELIZABETH A., daughter of Capt. Benjamin Page of this place.

With the above notice we received a goodly portion of cake. In their new relations, we wish them all the bliss which they expect or their best friends can desire.

Notice.

THE subscriber will open an Evening School for instruction in English Grammar, Algebra and Book Keeping, at his School Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 1st.) For conditions, apply to WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

Quincy, Nov. 21. 2w

Last Half Quarter.

MR. S. KNEELAND begs leave to inform the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy, that the last half quarter of his Dancing School will commence at the Hancock House, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24th, at seven o'clock.

N. B. Those gentlemen who wish to join will find a Book at the Hancock House where they can enter their names and receive their tickets. Terms, \$4.

Quincy, Nov. 21. 2w

Union Singing Society.

THE Members of the Quincy Union Singing Society are notified that their next meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at half past six o'clock, at the Town Hall.

The attendance of every member is desirable, as the Society are about to make a dividend of their property after the debts which have accrued shall have been paid.

Those members, and also every other person who is not a member who have any book or books belonging to the Society, are particularly requested to carry or send them on that evening.

Per order of the Officers.

ELISHA PACKARD, Secretary.

Quincy, Nov. 21. 2w

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Hancock House, on TUESDAY next, Nov. 24th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, an assortment of Glass, Britannia, Japan and Tin Ware, and numerous other articles, it being part of a Tin Pedlar's load.

Quincy, Nov. 21. 1w

Potatoes and Beans.

WILL be for sale this morning, or on Monday next, at the head of Quincy Canal, on board of the schooner Mary Frances, six hundred bushels of prime Chenango Potatoes and sixty bushels of Pea Beans.

1w Quincy, Nov. 21.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has received his Fall and Winter stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of superior qualities, consisting in part of the following articles—Ladies French Kid Walking Shoes, high and low laced; Ladies Fine Kid Walking Shoes; Ladies Leather Walking Shoes; Ladies French Morocco and Ladies French Kid Slippers. Ladies figured and plain Rubbers, etc., etc.

Also—Gentlemen's Dancing Pumps; Calf, Kip and Cowhide Boots, Breeches and Shoes. Boys' and children's Boots and Shoes, etc., etc., fair prices.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 3w

Muslins.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a fresh lot of Muslins for dresses.

Also—A good assortment of low priced CALICOES.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 1f

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th of November inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, a number of lots of Wood standing on land owned by James Hall, situated near the Bunker Hill Quarry, and very easy of access. Entrance to the lot near the house owned by Mr. Samuel Ela.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 3w

Apples for Sale.

OF eight different kinds, by the barrel, bushel or peck. Apply to Baron & Baird, (Newmarket Village) Dorchester; George Spear, Sea Street, or to SAMUEL COPELAND.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 1f

Winter Apples.

A FEW Barrels of good winter apples, viz:—Baldwin, Russets and Greening, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM.

Quincy, Oct. 31. 1f

For Sale.

THE Shop situated on Washington Street, rear of Hay Scales. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, Nov. 7. 3w

School Books.

TRADERS, Teachers, and others supplying themselves with School Books, may find a complete assortment and be furnished on the most favorable terms at the Quincy Bookstore.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Nov. 7. 2m

To Let.

THE Room under the Store of Elisha Packard & Co., and the Chamber Rooms over said store, suitable for carrying on the boot and shoe business or a tenement for a small family. Apply to WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

Quincy, Nov. 7. 3w

Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public auction, by virtue of a license granted by the Probate Court of Norfolk County, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 24th of November instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of Alexander Tower, late of Braintree, in said County, shoemaker, deceased, hereinafter described, as will raise the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, for the payment of his debts and the charges of administering his estate, to wit:—

One acre and a half of Upland with the buildings thereon, situated in said Braintree, subject to the right of dower.

For further particulars, inquire of FREEMAN WHITE, Adm.

Braintree, Nov. 7. 3w

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 3. 1f

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EBENEZER BENT.

Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Jonathan F. Moore,
Attorney at Law.

Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.

Quincy, Sept. 12. 1f

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.

Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM,
JAMES NEWCOMB, Committee.

Quincy, July 11. 1f

Woollen Yarn.

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of prime quality, for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/4, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Ives & Bennett,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

114 Washington Street, Boston.

HAVE for sale a general assortment of Classical and School Books, of all the most approved kinds, latest editions; Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School or Parish Libraries; Standard Works of Theology, Medicine, History; New Publications of the day, etc., etc.

Books, English and American editions, all sizes and prices; Books in rich bindings for presents.

The Comprehensive Commentary, edited by Rev. Dr. Jenks, six volumes; Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Bush's Scripture Illustrations; Goodrich's Church History; Polyglott and Family Bible; The Bible Companion; Singing Books, secular and sacred; Stationery and Account Books, fine assortment; Bibles, Letter, Pat and Folio, ruled and unruled; Books and Drawing Materials, Steel Pens, Quills, Blue Writing Fluid, Ink, Pencils, Penknives, Slates, etc., of the best quality, which they will sell upon the most liberal terms. Special attention paid to furnishing Merchants, Teachers and Libraries.

Also—School Committees will be supplied with any School Books in market at the lowest wholesale prices.

Boston, Nov. 7. 3w

Elocution Class.

THE subscriber purposes opening a School, if sufficient encouragement is offered, for the instruction of Young Men in the science of Elocution. We have our Spelling, Grammar, Writing and Singing Schools for the purpose of instructing our children in those branches. Equally as important is it that they should learn to read well and speak according to nature's law. Should a class be formed, it will commence the first Monday evening after Thanksgiving, the 30th of November. There will be thirty-two lessons. If thought proper, there will be an exhibition at the close of the School.

Those desirous of attending said School will please make application to the subscriber, at his residence, as soon as convenient.

JOHN GREGORY.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Fall Goods.

FOR sale, a new lot of Fall Goods, among which are—stout Beaver Cloths; very heavy mixed Broadcloths; Cotton and Woollen Flannels; dark Calicoes; blk. Silk; Cassimeres, &c.—at low prices.

Also—1 Case HATS, of superior quality.

E. PACKARD & CO.

Quincy, Sept. 19. 1f

Almanacs for 1841.

OLD FARMER'S and all other kinds of Almanacs for 1841, by the dozen or single, for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 24. 10w

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f JOHN HAYWARD.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

ENIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26. 3w

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses; two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Moving Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one third brig John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, July 11. 1f

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:—

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths; Brown, Drab and Mixed do; Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Settinets; Vestings; Flannele, plain and twilled; Green Backings; American, French and English Prints; Sheetings and Shirtings; Shawls, Blankets and Merinos.

Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Sheriff's Sale.

Norfolk ss. Oct. 23d, 1840.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on or in front of the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity which Melzer G. Groce, of Cohasset, had on the 23d day of July, 1839, of redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:—

Twenty rods of Land, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, situated in Cohasset aforesaid, bounded northerly on land of Lot Wheelwright, southerly on the County Road, south-westerly on the Town's Common, westerly by Strait Pond Meadow, being the same premises described in a mortgage deed from said Groce to the Hingham Institution for Savings dated the 15th day of October, 1837, and recorded in the Norfolk Deeds, lib. 117, fol. 132, to which record reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

Oct. 24. 3w

Eastern Wood.

FROM two to three hundred cords of prime Eastern Wood for sale at Quincy Point, at as low price per cord, when the quality and measure are considered, as can be bought at any other place in town.

Inquire at the Toll House of James Lovell or to ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Aug. 29. 1f

Dissolution.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that the firm of HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB expired on the 11th inst., Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., having retired. George Newcomb is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR.,
GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 31. 1f

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a blessing in this direful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Samaritan labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception laid out into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city, charged moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mr. G. graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend the sick, and should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber continues to do business at the Store recently occupied by Hinckley & Newcomb, and grateful for past favors would solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 31. 1f

Particular Notice.

PERSONS who have borrowed, or taken without leave, Books, Pamphlets, Documents, etc., from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, will greatly oblige by immediately returning them.

Quincy, Oct. 3. 3w

Flannels.

5-4, 4-4 and 7-8 fine White Flannel; twilled and plain Red Flannel; Figured Red and Orange Salisbury Flannel for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Horse Blankets!!

AN Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received, of assorted qualities, for sale cheap by MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25. 1f

Apprentice Wanted

TO learn the "art and mystery" of Printing. An active, intelligent Lad, fifteen or sixteen years of age, can have a good opportunity by applying at the QUINCY PATRIOT OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 15. 1f

New Goods

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have this day received a few pieces Mouslin de Laines of superior quality and new and beautiful patterns, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city.

Also—Pie Pie GLOVES, assorted colors.

Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Selling oil at Cost.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., wishing to close their stock of CARPETINGS, will sell them at cost. Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to purchase at cost are invited to call and examine.

Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS several Gardens have been entered in this town, on the 21 and 23d instant, and robbed, the President and Directors of the Association for the detection of garden thieves, etc., hereby offer the above reward for the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.

GEORGE W. BEALE, President

Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as E. Tickings, Burlaps, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Veils, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de Laines; Lace, Cambric and Thread Edgings and Insertings, etc., at prices which will correspond with the most favored place of the kind.

People who may be in want of Unbleached Sheet- ing, 4-4 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the article here.

Quincy, Aug. 15. 1f

Merinoes.

SUPERFINE French Thibet Merinoes of the best quality and fashionable colors.

Also—Low priced French and English Merinoes, for sale cheap by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRESLER & CARTER is dissolved by mutual consent, and John Briesler is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

Quincy, Feb. 29. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Mearns & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5. 1f

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation have proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.


The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. 1f

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



TULADEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Bugee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagons.
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy & Boston Stage.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, and in hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.

Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hurdwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

John Holden,
INFORMS the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in Quincy Village, a few rods south of the Unitarian Meeting House, where he offers an assortment of Patent Lever and plain Watches, Silver Spoons of every pattern, Fine Gold Earrings, Finger Rings and Breast Pins, Silver Penicil Cases, Silver Thimbles, Fine Cut Nails, and other articles usually found in the line, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Personal attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING, which will be executed in a faithful manner and at less than City prices.

The subscriber would also give notice, that having learnt his trade in the city and continued in the business seventeen years, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

Quincy, Oct. 17. 3m

Jeffrey R. Brackett,
IMPORTER: wholesale and retail dealer in fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials and Tools; successor to B. C. Froisher; manufacturer of Rich Jewelry and Silver Ware.

Particular attention paid to the REPAIRING of Watches.

Apply to
No. 69 Washington Street, three doors south of Court Street.
10w Quincy, Aug. 8.

To Let on a Lease.

THE Farm at the foot of Penn's Hill, belonging to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, with or without the dwelling houses—the former would be preferred. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1841, when the lease of the present tenant expires.

Also—The large and productive Farm, called the Mount Wollaston Farm, for many years past rented by Mr. Alpheus Spear. The advantages of the place are too well known to need description.

To a good tenant all reasonable repairs will be made. Proposals for hiring the same may be made to C. F. Adams at his house, or to Deacon W. Spear, by whom the terms will be mentioned.

Quincy, Oct. 3. 2w

To Sell or Let.

THE house and land situated on Granite Street, opposite the house of Mr. Thomas Nottage, in Quincy. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB.

Quincy, March 21. 1f

To Let.

THE building formerly occupied by J. M. Georges, Jr., Esq., as an office and recently by Miss Packard as a private school room, situated in Quincy, opposite the shop of Mr. Francis Williams.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM.

Quincy, April 25. 1f

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, etc.

THE subscriber still continues his business at the old stand, where he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing the various articles of TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, which are warranted and will be sold at reasonable prices.

A supply of all other articles usually kept by the trade; and all orders to furnish will be faithfully attended to.

Lately received and on hand, Oven, Ash and Boiler DOORS with an assortment of HOLLOW WARE, which will be sold as cheap as it can be purchased in Boston.

JOB WORK of all kinds faithfully executed, and in a manner to give satisfaction.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement thus far received, and trusts that his efforts to meet the wants of his customers will ensure its continuance.

ENIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, April 18. 1f

Carpenter's Tools.

A FIRST rate Tool Chest and Tools, comprising almost every kind of tool usually used by carpenters, and all in good order. For sale low.

Inquire at the Railway House of GEORGE PENNIMAN.

3w Milton, Nov. 14.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
THE FAMILY MEETING.
BY MRS. W. H. COX.

It was a festival—that morn of joy—
Which ever opens on our favored land
With peals of bells and heavy guns—
With music and the floating flag,
Proclaiming land earned peace. 'Tis well this day—
The anniversary of our nation's birth
Comes to us in the genial month
Of fruit, and flowers, and verdant waving foliage;
That at this hour, we may appreciate
Our home, our matchless native land—
As well in beauty as security.

'Twas by the river side
A dwelling stood, so mossy and time-worn;
A century would hardly tell its age;
And on this morning, spirit stirring,
Each casement was thrown open, and
Every little while, a happy singing voice
Was by the old spring heard. And oft the fairy tones,
Came with the hum of bees, and notes of birds,
From 'mid the garden walks and flowers—
For every thing that's beautiful or rare,
Is into requisition called.

This day—for they are coming home—the absent ones,
Whom care, and study, and the marriage tie,
Have sundered from the shelter of that roof—
So ancient and paternal. 'Tis done—
Her verdant, love wrought work is finished!
And with buoyant heart and beaming eye,
She stands and smiles upon the gipsy bowers
Her hands have wreathed, where flowers of every hue,
From the deep damask to the faint sweet-brier,
Are twined with branches of thick pine and birch,
Bright and almost numberless.

They're coming now—
And here is one, who from the fire-side went
Full ten years since, a happy, trusting bride;
And though the lapse of time has changed
Her unchecked laugh and ringing voice,
To kind and smiling soberness—
She is not less the happier;
While from the carriage step her children spring
With that same careless glow, so recent here!
And 'midst the din of words and welcomes,
Another dear, familiar form
Has stolen softly through the winding path,
And comes unnoticed midst the noisy group—
It is the student; he has flung aside
His themes, and books, and thoughtfulness,
And rowed his boat across the river wave,
To meet the glad companions of his earlier days—
But parted for a stronger union;
And flushed with exercise, he grasps
A hand of each—his elder matron sister,
And youngest still—the lily of the vale;
Another brother comes—and he has brought
A lovely stranger—a simple, quiet girl,
Who comes amid the circle of that family
Secure of love from every kindred heart.
While reigning sole in one. A welcome greets them
both—

Sincere and ardent, as a father's joy—
A mother's chastened, peaceful happiness—
A brother's love and sister's pure affection, breathes—
And all the blessed truth is light to him,
And hope upon the untrod path before her!

They all are met—
And oft throughout the livelong day
They wander round the garden paths and groves,
In pleasant, earnest converse—
And roam about the river banks
So much like olden time, or rest beneath
The green old oak, an ancient, noble shade—
But at the sunset hour from forth the low large room,
Which Emma's hands had wreathed so splendidly,
There rose a song—a simple lay—
Where every voice was audible
In real thrilling melody.

The day is past—
The kindred band have gone
Each to another home, but till revolving hours
Have brought a festival like this
Again—the cherished memory of its pleasures seem
An isle of verdure in life's desert way.

ANECDOTES.

SAILOR'S YARN. A sailor was once telling of a country where the sun was so hot that the inhabitants used no fire. "How do they live their winters then?" said an elderly lady. "Why, you see," said Jack, "a big glass is rigged in the tops of the chimneys, which brings the sun in a focus, right into the kettle." "La me, what a curious world," said the old lady, as she replaced her spectacles on her nose.

NEW DISCOVERIES. "Grandmother," said a philosopher in French and "rowers," "we must cause an incision in the apex, and create a corresponding aperture at the base, then apply it to the lips, and at the first inhalation the contents are extracted." "Lord a-mary!" said the old lady, "how amazing!" When I was a child we only broke a hole in both ends and sucked it. Well I declare, what privileges the children now-a-days have!

PICTURES. "Nothing," once said an old gentleman to us, "so much indicates the nature of a man's taste, as the style of the paintings which decorate the walls of his dwelling." "But," we inquired, "suppose he has no pictures?" "Then he has no taste," quickly responded the sage.

REPORT. Some time ago, a certain clergyman being at the point of death, but having afterwards recovered, was told that a young clergyman was applying for the next presentation. The reverend gentleman having called upon the young clergyman, upbraided him with wishing to supplant him. "I now perceive," added he, "that you wanted my death, sir." "No, no," replied the other, "I only wanted your living sir."

A WISE ANSWER. In West Africa, the Church Missionary Society of England, have a school for poor negro children. It is related of a little girl who belonged to that school, that when one of her fellow pupils had beaten her, she was asked—Did you beat her again? She answered, "No, I left it to God." The annals of philosophy and human wisdom might be searched in vain, for any thing equal to that answer.

THE EFFECT OF HABIT. A diner-out in a certain gay city, in the land of cakes, had a recess of a couple of days in one week from his gastronomic labors. "Do you know," said he to a friend, "that I went to bed twice last week, and felt very little the worse for it?"

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results, such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Purgatives in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.
The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approval of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent, they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!
To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

This medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

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Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and herded by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its rise from the liver and the lungs, and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Scrofula Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic agent, and a guide to the people, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States, and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a fac simile of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

Quincy, June 20.

Quincy, June 20.

Quincy, June 20.

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Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREO TYPE Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8. 3m J. G. ROGERS.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received their education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

Quincy, June 13. CALEB GILL, Jr.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 48.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on.

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25, 1840.

Truss Manufacture.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

IF All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the nature, and sort of Trusses is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Trusses for Hemorrhoids, Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Rutherford's; Farr's; Simon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French's; March's Improved Truss; Bateman's; do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's, do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all ages.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and is perfectly competent to fitting them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23, 1835.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, in this city (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as being of great utility and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

IF The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25, 1840.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months.—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscribers.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries."
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY. Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER. South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE. Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT. New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE SWISS VOLUNTEER.

Greece had, at length, awakened from her slumber! The spirit which, in ages long gone past, had nerved her Leonidas and his heroic band to their glorious sacrifice, was abroad over her land, moving the hearts of her children to the resolution to break the chains of bondage, or perish in the struggle. The spirit of liberty! Terrible was the suffering which this struggle had already cost, and unequal was the contest. A people long trodden to the earth, beneath the iron heel of despotism, arrayed against the might of the Ottoman empire. Deep was the sympathy awakened in her behalf, and many were the volunteers who came from many countries, individually, to her standard; but, as yet, there was not the arm of any national power raised in the cause of unhappy Greece.

The setting sun shone brightly upon one of the most beautiful valleys of Switzerland, and added beauty and glory to the lofty mountains by which it was environed. In a mansion, distinguished above all others of the valley for the elegance of its appearance, a family group was now gathered. All around them told of prosperity and happiness, yet every countenance wore the impress of deep sorrow. From the first intelligence of the efforts of the Greeks to free themselves from their oppressors, the sympathies of this family had been deeply interested in the cause; but they then little thought how precious was the offering which they would be called upon to sacrifice at its altar. Albert Erhardt, the eldest child of this family, felt that sympathy was not all which duty called him to render in so holy a cause. He was a bold, an ardent character, and nature had formed him an enthusiast. Born in a land of liberty, and ever worshipping its spirit, he felt that it would be a glorious privilege to devote himself to aid the descendants of a noble race, whose names he had ever revered in their efforts to free themselves from bondage—to suffer and bleed, perhaps, with them. Ardently as he loved his family, he believed himself called upon to render aid to the strong ties which bound him to them. Yet when he told them of this conviction, and implored his parents' permission for his departure and blessing upon the enterprise, it was to them as startling and unexpected as if a thunderbolt had fallen upon them, ere the appearance of the heavens gave token of a coming storm. The possibility of being called upon to part with a loved one from their number to aid the cause in which their feelings were so much enlisted, had never occurred to them. Their devotion was not equal to the required sacrifice, and the permission which he so much desired, was withheld. Yet when they saw that which they had believed was but a hasty impulse, gained strength with time, instead of passing away with it, and that Albert's happiness was gone, unless he could seek it in the path which his own inclination had pointed out, they did, at last, yield a reluctant compliance, and the morning's sun would witness his departure from his home. It is a sad thing to part from a much loved friend for a long period, even when no uncommon danger is anticipated; but, oh! how much more sorrowful, when that loved one goes forth to be surrounded by danger and death on every side. There were sad hearts that night in the house of Albert Erhardt. The parents who ever had looked upon him, their eldest born, as the prop on which they were to lean in their declining years, sorrowed deeply, for they feared that they should see his face no more. And Louise, his lovely sister, to whom happiness had scarcely descended the name, if unshared by this dear brother—how was she to bear this painful separation? And his young brother, too, just entering into manhood, who had ever looked upon him as the example to guide his own steps! Nor was he indifferent to the suffering which he was causing these loved ones, but he felt he was called to fulfil a high purpose, and that it did not become him to falter in his course.

And now his "way was on the waters," and though the remembrance of that loved home

was with him, yet ever blending with all else in his mind, was the thought of Greece, redeemed, regenerated, and restored to the glory which encircled her in ages long gone by, and he felt that could he be instrumental in effecting this great purpose, he would be willing to be laid in an early grave, far from his own country and kindred. But he resolved, that should this be his fate, his name should be remembered with honor.

Missolonghi was beleaguered by the Turks, and Albert Erhardt was numbered among its defenders. Many and great were the dangers through which he had passed since he first trod the shores of Greece, and his name was enrolled with those of her most intrepid warriors. The devotion to her cause which was first kindled in his heart, now glowed with a brighter and more intense flame. And he had now another tie to bind him to her interests, unknown to him when he first devoted himself to her service—an attachment to one of her loveliest daughters. If right could have increased his efforts in the defence of Missolonghi, it would have been that she he loved to the commencement of the siege of Missolonghi he was dangerously wounded in an engagement with the Turks. Constantine Leonardi, a brother in arms, conveyed him to his house to remain until his wounds should be healed. That home contained a light of loveliness—the only treasure left him, of what had once been a household band—his daughter, Irene. She was preserved almost by a miracle, when all her family were massacred by their merciless oppressors. Leonardi had left his family, supposing them safe from immediate danger, and joined his heroic countrymen in their struggle—he came again, and all was desolate. The vine was there, under which his wife and children so often gathered, but its shadow was cast upon their lifeless forms, and the earth beneath it was stained with their blood. Oh! the heart-rending agony of that hour to that bereaved husband and father!

Henceforth, he said, I will live only for vengeance! But when he learned that Irene still survived, and he recovered her from the place of her concealment, his heart softened, and tears came to her relief. Since then they had never parted, but Irene had accompanied her father wherever duty called him; from one post of danger to another. As Albert recovered, he became deeply interested in the gentle Irene. In the wandering and bewilderment of his illness, he had imagined her, as she glided noiselessly about him, to be a ministering angel, and again he would be transported in fancy to his native land, and think the companion of his childhood—his sister Louise—was beside him. Her watchful care aided his recovery, and he was restored to health and active service.

Irene was well worthy of the affections of Albert Erhardt, and she had the heart to return it. Hers was not the bright and joyous spirit so common in the spring-time of life. How could one who had suffered as she had suffered, and been bereaved as she had been bereaved, be ever again joyous? Yet hers was a nature full of deep, and ardent, and holy feeling, as she was devoted to her father and her country; and the devotion and self-sacrifice of Albert in the cause of that suffering country, would alone have endeared him to her heart, even had he been otherwise less worthy of her affections. Their faith was pledged to each other, but their marriage was to be delayed until brighter days should dawn on Greece. Yet there now seemed little hope, even should those days arise, that they should survive to behold them, for the force within Missolonghi was almost hopelessly small, when compared in number to its besiegers, and they had sworn that rather than surrender it to the enemy, they would perish beneath its ruins. Albert commanded at one of the most dangerous posts, and Leonardi at another. Irene's apprehensions were ever on the rack for the safety of these loved ones; yet she did not shrink from the performance of her duty. Months passed, and their small garrison was constantly diminishing, yet she gave thanks to heaven that those dear ones were still spared. But her hour of bereavement came. Her father had but just left her, and gone forth to his duty about the walls, when his bleeding form was borne in by his comrades. He had been instantly killed by the bursting of a bomb, thrown into the town. Soon as Albert heard of her father's fall he hastened to Irene. As he entered, she was bending over the lifeless form, and her tears were fast falling upon it. As she perceived him, she said, "he is gone, and I have no longer any ties save to thee and my country."

Irene was now alone and unprotected, and the day succeeding that of her father's funeral she became the wife of Albert Erhardt. Theirs was a sad bridal, and as they took the vows which were to bind them until death should part them, both felt that those vows might soon be riven.

Time passed on and brought no relief, and the hopes of that little garrison grew fainter if hope still lingered in their breasts. Their numbers were now wasting from famine and sickness, the consequence of their suffering and privation, as well as from the attacks of the enemy. The earth within the town was broken and ploughed by the shells which were thrown into it, and the inhabitants were obliged to excavate subterranean dwellings to shelter them, when they could be allowed to rest. The women had long since formed themselves into parties to aid, by nightly labors, in the re-

pairs which the walls constantly needed, and in constructing defences against the enemy. Irene was at the head of one of these devoted bands. Toil and endurance were nothing to her, could she but aid in the holy cause of liberty. To the wounded too, she was indeed a "sister of mercy," binding their wounds and ministering to them such comforts as were still left to them, and soothing the last hours of the dying with the hopes that reach beyond the grave. It was a sublime sight to see that beautiful and fragile being enduring unshrinking terrors which might well unnerve the bravest heart of man. But her naturally pale cheek grew paler, and her dark eyes beamed with almost unearthly lustre; till, at length, exhausted nature sunk under her efforts, and ere the resistance of ill-fated Missolonghi had passed, she was laid low upon a sickbed.

For more than a year had the inhabitants of Missolonghi defended themselves against the Turkish army, with but weak fortifications to aid them; but now all was over, and longer resistance was impossible, their numbers were so wasted, and the survivors were worn with toil and enfeebled by famine. There was one faint and desperate hope for those remaining, that of cutting their way through the enemy, and thus effecting their escape. Those who had not strength to make this effort, formed the fearful resolution of gathering in a magazine and then firing it to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

And now the time was come in which their desperate purpose was to be executed. They had endured suffering, almost unparalleled in the annals of history, with the most devoted heroism, and though to those who still possessed strength for further effort, the possibility of escape remained, yet to many their last day was certainly numbered. Albert Erhardt had been recently wounded, but not so severely as to disable him from joining in the sortie had he possessed no other tie to retain him, save his attachment to the ruins of a city which he had so long striven to defend. But to have attempted the removal of his beloved wife, would at once have extinguished her life's last glimmer. Yet worn as she was by sickness and suffering the devotion of woman's love still dwelt in her heart, and she urged her husband to leave her to die alone, and avail himself of the effort for preservation still remaining. There was one motive which she hoped might influence him to this—the hope, if he lived, of being of still farther service to Greece.

"One last farewell, (she entreated,) and then leave me. Your remaining here will but embitter my last moments with the thought that you are devoted to certain death. Leave me, and if you escape, and there remains no farther effort for our country's liberty, return to your native land—to those who love you—those who are dear to me for your sake. Oh! Albert, I could rejoice to die, could my death insure your deliverance." He implored her to desist from speaking of his leaving her to die alone, assuring her that he had no wish to survive her—that her devotion to him bind her, or she would see how base it would be for him to desert her, and seek to save his own life.

And now the priests had administered the last sacrament for the dying to all that devoted people; the last farewells were spoken, and those who were still to strive for life prepared to go forth, and those who there awaited death, were gathered to the appointed spot. The mines were charged—there was a sound as of mighty thunder, and all was over in glorious but ill-fated Missolonghi.

The sun was again sitting upon that lovely Swiss valley, where stood the home of Albert Erhardt, and again the same family group was gathered—all save one. Years had passed since that one was with them—years of torturing anxiety for his safety. That anxiety was now changed for the assured desolation of bereavement, for tidings had that day reached them of the downfall of Missolonghi, and the fate of their heroic Albert and his devoted wife. And they had also received his farewell, written when in full expectation of his fate, and brought away by one who escaped in the sortie. It spoke of the affection with which they were all remembered in his last hours, and that his devotion to the holy cause of liberty was still remaining, and that he rejoiced that "a Swiss, a child of William Tell, was permitted to mingle his blood with that of the heroes of Greece." But their last bereavement had not yet come to the sorrowing parents, for, ere long, "dust to dust" was said over the form of their beloved daughter. Her overburdened heart was broken.

SINGULAR COURTSHIP.

An eminent Scotch divine and professor of theology, was remarkable for absence of mind, and indifference to worldly affairs. His mind, wrapt up in lofty contemplations, could seldom stoop to the ordinary business of life, and when at any time he did attend to secular affairs, he generally went about them in a way unlike any body else, as the history of his courtship will show. He was greatly beloved by his elders and congregations; was full of simplicity and sincerity, and entirely unacquainted with the etiquette of the world. Living the solitary and comfortless life of a bachelor, his elders gave him frequent hints that his domestic happiness would be much increased by his taking to himself a wife, and pointed out to him several young ladies in his congregation, any of whom might be a fit match or companion for him.

The elders finding all the hints had no effect in rousing the doctor to the using of the

means, preliminary to entering into a matrimonial alliance, at last concluded to wait upon him, and stir him up to the performance of his duty. They urged upon him the advantage of marriage—its happiness—spoke of it as a divine institution, and as affording all the pleasure of friendship, all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and in short, all the sweets of domestic life. The Doctor approved of all they said, and apologized for his past neglect of duty on account of the many difficult passages of Scripture he had of late been attending to, and promised to look after it, 'the first convenient season.' The elders, however, were not to be put off any longer; they insisted on the Doctor at once making use of the means, and requested from him a promise that, on a certain afternoon, he would straightway visit the house of a widow lady, a few doors from him, who had three pretty daughters, and who were the most respectable in the doctor's congregation. To solve any difficult passage in the book of Genesis—reconcile apparent discrepancies, or clear up a knotty text, would have been an easy and agreeable task for the doctor, compared with storming the widow's premises. But to the raising of the siege the Doctor must go, and with great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you can imagine you see him commencing the work.

After the usual salutations were over, he said to the widow lady, 'my session have of late been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you—as you have three fine daughters, I would like to say a word to the eldest, if you have no objections.' The eldest daughter enters, and the Doctor, with his characteristic simplicity, said to her—'My session have been advising me to take a wife and recommended me to call upon you.' The young lady, who had seen some thirty summers, was not to be caught so easily—she laughed so heartily at the Doctor's abruptness; hinted to him that in making a sermon, it was necessary to say something first to introduce the subject properly, before he entered fully upon it; and as for her part she was determined not to surrender her liberty at a moment's warning—the honor of her sex was concerned in her standing out. This was all waste of time to the Doctor, and he requested to see her sister.

The next daughter then entered, and to save time the Doctor says—'My session have been advising me to take a wife, and I have been speaking to your sister, who has just gone out the door, and as she is not inclined that way what would you think of becoming my wife?' 'Oh Doctor, I don't know, it is a serious question. Marriage, you know, binds one for life, and it should not rashly be entered into; I would not consent without taking time to deliberate upon it.' 'My time,' says the Doctor, 'is so much occupied, and my session has said so much to me, on the business, that I must finish it to-day, if I can; so you had better tell your mother to send in your youngest sister to speak to me.' In a moment comes the honest, lively and youngest daughter. 'Come away, my child, it is getting on in the afternoon and I must go home to my studies. I have been speaking to both of your sisters on a little business, and they have declined—I am a man of a few words, and without misspending precious time, what would you think of being made my wife?' 'Indeed, I always thought much of you, Doctor, and if my mother does not say anything against it, I have no objections.' The Doctor left her in a few minutes, enjoining her to fix the day, for any would suit him, but to send him up word a day before.

The Doctor was scarcely home before a keen dispute arose in the family among the three young ladies, all claiming the Doctor. The eldest said the offer was first made to her, and she did not positively refuse. The second declared that she wished only a little time to think upon it: and the youngest insisted that it was completely settled with her. The mother of the young ladies was in such difficulty with her daughters, that she was obliged to call upon the Doctor himself to settle the dispute. She called, and the reverend Doctor, in his characteristic way, said, 'My dear, I am very fond of peace in families—it is all the same thing to me, which of them, and just settle it among yourselves, and send me up word.' The Doctor was married to the youngest, and one of his sons is at this day a respectable clergyman.

MASSACHUSETTS CURRENCY.

The Rev. Joseph B. Felt, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has published a volume containing a Historical Account of the Massachusetts Currency, from the first settlement of this country to the present time.

It appears that the early settlers were much in the habit of barter, and they often made some particular article a substitute for coin. In 1635, musket balls passed currently for farthings, and in the early days of Virginia, tobacco would purchase the most valuable commodity. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds of it bought many a good wife. The natives bartered skins for such goods as they wanted; and pieces of clamshell, strung together, by the name of wampum, were current, six for a penny. This aboriginal medium of currency was in conformity to the still more ancient manner. The early method of estimating articles of property in Italy was by cattle; hence the word pecunia, from pecus, a flock, which has been translated money. Pliny informs us that the first coin of the Latins was stamped with a cow; and we read in Homer, that the golden armor of Glauco was estimated at one hundred oxen. Leather was used to form the currency by Numa Pompilius, by Frederic II, and by several other monarchs. The Lacedaemonians traded by means of iron bars, and both iron and tin were used by the ancient Britons. Shells have been employed in Africa and India, fruit in Mexico, and other articles in other countries. That some circulating medium is absolutely necessary, requisite for the prosperity of every civilized country, has been demonstrated even by the practice of savages. Governor Bradford states that the Narraganset and Pequot Indians, who employed wampum as their currency, grew rich and potent by it, while those who employed it not were poor. 'Here,' says Mr. Felt, 'we have the position, long assumed by the great body of the civilized, that a circulating medium tends to enrich and strengthen a people, confirmed by the experience of men in a state of nature.'

The first settlers of New England, having neither mints nor banks, employed the most convenient medium, and that was corn. In 1630, it was proposed by the Massachusetts colony, that Mr. Phillips should have allowed him for his salary, three hogheads of meal, one hoghead of malt, four bushels of Indian corn, one bushel of oatmeal, with other articles; and in the same year, 'Sir Richard Saltonstall is fined four bushels of malt for his absence from court.'

As examples of the value of currency, the following items are presented: 'It is ordered that laborers shall not take above twelve pence a day for their work, and not above six pence and meat and drink, under pain of ten shillings. No master carpenter, mason, joiner, or bricklayer, shall take above sixteen pence a day for their work, if they have meat and drink, and the second sort not above twelve pence a day, under pain of ten shillings, both to give and receiver. It is ordered that sawyers shall not take above twelve pence a score for sawing oak boards, and ten pence a score for pine boards, if they have their wood felled and squared for them.'

These enactments exhibit a great difference between the prices of labor then and in our day, and thus denote how much more the same amount would procure at that time than it now does. Their medium of exchange was applied to judicial as well as commercial proceedings. In June, 1631, Chichataubut, an Indian sachem was 'fined a skin of beaver for shooting a swine of Sir Richard Saltonstall.' Perceiving some difficulty with regard to the reception of grain instead of specie, the succeeding enactment was made: 'it is ordered that corn shall pass for the payment of all debts, at the usual rate it is sold for, except money or beaver expressly named.' For over half a century this rule continued in full force and operation.

To check the inclination of traders to buy up and export money on speculation, the magistrates made the following law: 'It is ordered that no planter within the limits of this jurisdiction, returning for England, shall carry either money or beaver with him, without leave from the Governor, under pain of forfeiting the money and beaver so intended to be transported.' So quick was the demand for corn as a substitute for specie as well as food, that 'no person is allowed to feed his swine with it, except such as is surveyed by two of his neighbors, and by them judged unfit for man's meat.'

As a further illustration of the worth of money in judicial service, we have the ensuing order: 'It was concluded that the jury should have six pence a man, and foreman twelve pence, in such cases of controversy as they shall go upon.' Were this law in force at the present time, we opine that jurors would be somewhat more expeditious in their verdicts.

To show what money or its equivalent would command in travelling, the subsequent injunction is offered: 'No person that keeps an ordinary (tavern or eating house) shall take above six pence a meal for a person, and not above one penny for an ale-quart of beer, out of meal time, under the penalty of ten shillings for every offence either of diet or beer.'

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In 1638, the pay of a representative to the general court was two shillings, and six pence a day. As cattle were circulating medium, it became requisite that provision should be made for transporting them to Boston for the payment of public rates. It was, therefore, enacted, that if 'they be weary or hungry, or fell sick or lame, it shall be lawful to refresh them for a competent time in any open place, that is not corn, meadow, or inclosed for some particular use.'

Governor Winthrop relates a humorous anecdote between one Kowley and his servant. 'The master being forced to sell a pair of oxen to pay his servant his wages, told his servant he could keep him no longer, not knowing how to pay him next year. The servant answered, he could serve him for more of his cattle. 'But what shall I do,' saith the master, 'when all my cattle are gone?' The servant replied, 'you shall then serve me, and so you may have your cattle again!'

The prices of cattle in 1646, were as follows. Swine above a year old, twenty shillings; heifers of one or two years old, thirty; sheep a year old, thirty; heifers two or three years, fifty; cows of four years, one hundred; oxen of four years, one hundred and twenty-six; and horses of four years, one hundred and forty shillings.

The first money coined in New England was in 1662. It had the word Massachusetts and a pine tree on one side, and the words New England and the date on the other. The pine tree appears to have been a great favorite

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1840.

with the authorities of this State. It had a place on the bills called continental currency; it was adopted as the state flag, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought beneath it. The English government disapproved of the coining of silver money in the colonies. To avert or conciliate the royal displeasure, the general court made a present to majesty, consisting of "ten barrels of cranberries, two hogheads of special good camp, and three thousand of cod fish."

For the Quincy Patriot.

MEETING IN BRAINTREE.

On Monday evening, November 16th, 1840, the whig republicans of Braintree met at the Town Hall, to unite in expressions of joy for the deliverance of our country from the power of a corrupt administration. The Hall was beautifully illuminated for the occasion. Mr. Samuel Hayden, Vice President of the Whig Association, presided, and John B. Arnold was chosen Secretary pro tem.

After a few remarks, it was voted to choose a committee to draft and report resolutions for the meeting, and the committee reported the following, viz:

Whereas, The present and past administrations of our government, have forsaken the time honored policy of Washington, and other sages and fathers of our land, renowned alike for their wisdom and patriotism, and have, at the instigation of rash passions, plunged into a series of mad experiments upon the welfare of our common country, trebling our expenses, involving it in debt, prostrating its business, and forcing upon us the Sub Treasury system and low wages of European countries, increasing by every means executive power and patronage, and proposing a large standing army, thereby evidently paving the way for the establishment of a military despotism; after the manner of the old world; and whereas, also, the people have declared at the ballot box, by a mighty majority, their sense of their danger and determination to cast out of the high places of power and trust, those unfaithful servants that have abused their confidence, therefore,

Resolved, That we look upon the prospects of a change in the administration of the affairs of our government, with feelings of the highest satisfaction and encouragement.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence that the government of our country for the next four years, (and we hope for a longer period to come,) will be administered on the principles of democracy as taught and practised by the venerated fathers of our country.

Resolved, That in the election of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio, we have the highest reason to rejoice, believing that his past life, his public services, his noble and generous disposition, and above all his honesty, (a quality always desirable in office holders,) are the surest pledge of his future conduct; and that the immense majority of thirty thousand in his own State, and where he is best known, is the most triumphant refutation of all the base slanders which have been so unsparringly heaped upon his character.

Resolved, That we have cause of self-gratulation that Massachusetts has come up with so strong a hand to this good work; that she has given sixteen thousand of unbought suffrages to honest John Davis, and that the motives that actuated this host of freemen, are at least as high and holy as those of the unlucky wight who so unfortunately placed the present incumbent in the gubernatorial chair of the old Bay State.

Resolved, That the County of Norfolk has right to be proud of her firm resistance to the invasion of Custom House troops, and other emissaries of power, and that she has redeemed herself from the stain of loco focism, notwithstanding such mighty efforts to keep her neck in the yoke.

Resolved, That old Braintree, though little among the thousands of Columbia, may justly congratulate herself for contributing her full share toward the redemption of her country in opposition to the extraordinary exertions of the hirelings of the administration.

The following resolution was offered by the presiding officer and adopted by the association. *Resolved*, That the President of a republican government, who will ransack twenty-five despotic and tyrannical countries of the old world to learn how to keep our money, justly merits the condemnation which the present Chief Magistrate has so signally received.

Several gentlemen from Weymouth cheering us with their presence and patriotic songs, gave rise to the following sentiment:

Our friends from Weymouth—They have our thanks for their presence and good feelings, may we soon have an opportunity to return them the compliment.

To this T. C. Webb, responded in an appropriate sentiment which was not recollected by the Secretary.

The following sentiment was offered by a member of the Association.

Quincy and Randolph—May children imitate the good examples of the parents.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Remarks were made and patriotic songs were sung, all tending to inspire those present with a determination to resist tyranny in any form. After paying all bills without the help of British gold, and partaking of refreshments, and voting to have the proceedings of the meeting published in the Atlas, Roxbury Democrat, and Quincy Patriot, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. ARNOLD, Sec. pro tem.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1840.

I am happy to say, that the stock for the erection of the Merchants' Exchange in State Street, Boston, has all been taken up, and arrangements will commence immediately for its erection. R. G. Shaw, Esq., is the President of the Company, and having, as I have been informed, some interest in certain granite quarries of Maine, the stone may come from that

quarter. It would be an unpopular move with the Bostonians, for as yet, they give the Quincy granite the preference of all others. Let your enterprising stone contractors look after this matter. The job is a good one, and if taken up in Quincy will be highly beneficial to the business interests of the town. There can be no doubt that the stone for the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument will go from your ledges, for uniformity sake, if nothing more. The stone work for these important improvements cannot fall short of three hundred thousand dollars; a pretty little sum to circulate in your town within two years.

Wonderful is the vigor and industry of your distinguished townsman, Hon. J. Q. Adams. He is now on his journey to Washington, giving lectures to his countrymen every evening. On Monday evening of last week, he gave a lecture, I believe on "Faith," at Hartford, on Tuesday at New Haven, and on Wednesday evening last at New York. His reception by the Gothamites was truly flattering. It having been announced that the Ex President was to lecture on Wednesday evening, at an early hour, an immense concourse of people had assembled to listen to the word of this great and venerable man. On his entering the spacious and crowded Hall, the vast assembly arose, *en masse*, uncovered, to honour the lecturer who had been the companion of Washington and Jefferson, and who became ultimately one of their successors to the Presidential Chair. Mr. Adams, now in his seventy-fourth year, is a remarkable man, a giant in intellect, a scholar who never tires over his silent books. For years, the morning and evening sun has witnessed him plodding in the paths of literature, and for more than thirty years past the night, that season for man's slumber, has borne witness to his lucubrations. His mind is a vast store-house of knowledge—a receptacle for the literature of this and all former ages. Still he lives, and is in good health. With him intellectual labour conduces to longevity; it is nutriment to his soul and body. In him is concentrated more learning than any other man of our country. Like the oxygen gas to combustion, his mighty attainments feed vitality and bid fair to lengthen his years to the nonagenarian days of his honored paternity.

The grand jury of Suffolk County, after a patient investigation, have returned a true bill against the noted Mrs. Hannah Kinney for the murder of her husband in Boston the past summer. The indictment charges in substance, that the prisoner on the 10th day of August, and on divers other days between that and on the 16th August, mixed and mingled white arsenic in the food and drink of her husband, which she administered to him; and the more certainly and speedily to destroy life, she afterwards, on the 18th of August, mixed arsenic with some herb tea prepared for her husband. Mrs. Kinney is said to be, *in person*, very handsome, and much sympathy is felt for her here. She appeared firm and dignified in Court, was neatly attired and wore her veil up. She plead not guilty, and when asked if she was ready for trial, she replied with a smile, she was, and the sooner the better. No day has been assigned for the trial, but it will come on shortly. It has been hinted that Mr. Webster will appear as her counsel. But this is not all of women poisoning. Eliza Stubbs is to be tried this week in the municipal court for an attempt to poison a girl who lived with her, (in what capacity the deponent sayeth not,) by the name of Eliza Moore. Eliza, it appears, did not die, but if reports are true, no thanks to Mrs. Stubbs. I guess Mrs. Kinney will be acquitted and Mrs. Stubbs convicted.

The weather is abominable, operating on the animal spirits like an incubus. Here you scarce despatch your dinner at two o'clock in the afternoon, and dispose of a principle, before the gas lights are ignited and to evening has set in, in good earnest. I hate these city hours for dinner, and wish with all my heart, the city would revert to the good old hour of twelve o'clock, in imitation of their forefathers, for their noon repast.

Dull as the weather is, business continues lively. Public and private sales have been ready. There is a good demand for coffee, cotton and fish. Raisins go off by cargoes at good prices. Flour sells brisk and the stock is not large. The average wholesale price is \$5 40 per barrel. Corn is dull and difficult of sale,—medium price fifty-one cents per bushel. The prices of sugar and tea are looking upward a little. Molasses is quoted from twenty to thirty cents per gallon. Provisions are reasonable. Medium price of beef per barrel \$10. Hogs are selling in the market at six cents per pound; new milk cheese eight to ten cents. Chenango potatoes thirty-five to forty cents per bushel. Such are some of the prices of the Boston market at the present time. The necessities of life will be reasonable if not low through the coming winter. The crops of the past season have been bountiful in our land, for God has smiled upon man's labour. In this city of charity, the poor and needy will be kindly remembered.

I will close with a word or two on politics. Gen. Harrison will get the comfortable number of twenty-two out of twenty-six States of the Union for President, or not far from 230 of the 294 electoral votes. Speculation begins to be rife relative to the formation of his cabinet. Messrs. Clay, Webster, Preston, Rives, Davis, Talmadge, Leigh, and many others, have been named as cabinet officers. But as yet all is conjecture. Gen. Harrison may disappoint them all and call around him men of both parties, the most distinguished for their talents and patriotism, without having been fierce actors in the great political contest that has just closed. This can be hardly expected, and it is probable that his cabinet will be formed of prominent men from the whig and conservative ranks. The general belief is here, that there will be a thorough revolution of every civil office in the gift of the President, both at home and abroad,

where there existed a difference of political opinion.

Already have the respective political parties named their candidates as successor to President Harrison. Gen. Scott it is thought will receive the whig nomination. With the democratic party, the names of Lewis Cass, Judge McLean and Richard M. Johnson, have been mentioned. There can be no doubt that Gov. Cass of Michigan, now our minister to France, is one of the most talented and worthy men of our country—a popular man in every sense of the word. As a statesman he takes the first rank. His name would be a host in itself. Judge McLean of the United States Supreme Court, who lives in Ohio, once was nominated as a candidate for President of the United States. He was formerly Postmaster General, and is universally acknowledged to be a great jurist and statesman. Col. Johnson, the present Vice President, well known as a gallant officer, who slew Tecumseh in single combat, (military men being all the go,) his name will come before the convention with some strength. He has popular talents, is a favorite with the people of the "great west," and would receive the votes of most of the interior States. You may rest assured that the mighty west is destined to give us our Presidents for the future. The presidential sceptre has departed from the South and led far west of the Alleghany mountains. The slave interest of the nation, will no longer dictate the Presidential succession. Nay, I do not believe an avowed pro slavery man can ever again be the chief magistrate of the United States.

VARIETY.

A JOKE AND THE AFTER CLAP. The Philadelphia Chronicle states, that a lady of Southwark, who had conceived some cause of dislike for a certain physician of that quarter, and being disposed to wound his feelings and mortify his professional dignity, hit on the following expedient for so doing. She sent for the doctor, intimating in her message that a sick person stood in need of his services. The doctor arrived, entered the apartment where the lady sat with two female acquaintances, and was directed to a cradle, in which he expected to find a sick child. On removing the quilt, he discovered a large tom cat, fitted up with a baby's cap, etc., and at the moment of making this discovery, he heard a half suppressed titter proceeding from the corner of the room where the ladies sat. The doctor, no wise daunted, changed not a muscle of his countenance but with the gravity becoming a physician, felt the pulse of the quadruped, took up his pencil, wrote a prescription, took up his hat and cane, bade the ladies good afternoon and departed. As soon as he was out of hearing, the woman and her companions gave a full burst to their merriment and laughed over the trick for an hour, when their mirth was somewhat damped by the entrance of a young man who presented the doctor's bill, wherein was charged the maximum price for a visit. Nothing could be said against the justice of the demand, and the money was paid with evident vexation. So the doctor had his joke as well as the lady.

BUENOS AYRES. A letter from this place to the editor of the New York American, says:—You would be surprised to hear the cheap prices of things here, except articles of foreign produce and manufacture, which are prohibited by the blockade. Some of the best horses I ever rode, are selling at five dollars each. Beef is only half a cent a pound. A whole sheep weighing forty or fifty pounds—twenty cents. Fowls, twelve and a half cents a pair. Turkeys from twenty to thirty cents a pair, wild ducks, partridges, pheasants, pigeons, and all kinds of game, in proportions. A good house furnished can be had for twenty dollars a month. Fuel, however, is very dear, and also coffee, tea, sugar, rice, etc. It is a very common thing here to burn ears of corn for fuel, being much cheaper than wood. Sometimes in a great scarcity of wood they kill horses and burn the fat and bones. Sheep too are often burned—being very fat, they make quite a blaze. This looks a little like a traveller's story, but it is nevertheless true.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCES. Harrison and Tyler, the President and Vice President elect of the United States, were both born and raised in Charles City County, Virginia, and in that county nearly all the voters cast their ballots for them. Gen. Harrison was born on a plantation then, and now called Cabin Point, and it is a somewhat singular coincidence that he became the Log Cabin candidate for the Presidency. John Tyler's birth place was in the same neighborhood. The parents of both were of the old Virginia stock, and were distinguished alike for wealth, for patriotism, and for public services. The two counties of Harrison and Tyler, in Virginia, were named for these gentlemen; and what may now seem a curious coincidence, are contemporaries.

BRAVO. The Lancaster, (Pa.) Gazette states, that a lady who was riding on horseback through that city, was suddenly thrown over the head of her horse, but fortunately received no injury from the fall. Two or three citizens perceiving her situation, ran to her assistance; but before they reached her she was upon her feet, and without allowing them time to inquire whether she had been hurt, she exclaimed, "Wasn't that a jump?"

DANGEROUS TRIFLING. Three young men residing at Kensington, near Philadelphia, while passing home in the night, removed, *merely for sport*, a stove from the door of a neighbor to an alley. The owner, hearing a noise, opened an upper window and fired a large horse pistol at them, by which one of the young men, will probably lose his life.

ASSIDUITY. There is certainly much truth in the frequent observation, that John Quincy Adams is one of the most remarkable men of the age. He has now arrived at the advanced age of seventy-four, when most men feel privileged to give up all the active duties of life, and yet find him apparently full of youthful vigor. He lectured last week before the Lyceum in Boston, the succeeding night at Hartford, Ct. the next night at New Haven, the next in New York, the following night in Brooklyn, and then again in New York! And in addition to his Congressional duties, which he never neglects for a moment, he is to be the leading counsel before the Supreme Court, in the labor-requiring case of the Amistad Captives. If Gen. Harrison were to offer him a seat in the Cabinet, we are not so sure but he might accept it, and we are quite confident no man would work harder or to a better purpose.

—LYNN FREEMAN.

FREE SUFFRAGE. Dr. Franklin was once a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property (fifty dollars) should constitute a right to vote. The doctor was opposed to it. "To-day," he said, a man may own a Jackass, and he is entitled to vote; but before the election comes, the Jackass dies. The man in the meantime has become more experienced—his knowledge with government and his acquaintance with mankind are more extensive—and he is therefore better qualified to make a selection of rulers, but the Jackass is dead and the man cannot vote. Now, gentlemen, pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage? Is it the man or the Jackass?"

FLORIDA WAR. The attempt to form a treaty with the Seminoles has proved abortive. The Indians, says the Pensacola Gazette of the 7th inst., "have again broken faith and left the whites to wonder at their treachery. On breaking loose at Tampa, they killed one man, firing seven balls into his body and scalping him, within a few hundred yards of twenty-five hundred troops. Gen. Armstrong started with a regiment of men for Fort King. Brig. Gen. Atkinson, has been stricken with paralysis; and there is but little probability of his ever being able again to take the field."

A NOVEL SIGHT. As the carpenter of a packet ship, at Philadelphia, was boring a hole through the side of the vessel for the purpose of inserting a scupper, a large rat was seen to wind out of the hollow of the auger, which was very large, and was followed by six or eight others, in such rapid succession that the afflicted carpenter began to conclude he had bored into a nest of some strange species of snake with seven heads and as many tails. He of course kept at a respectful distance until satisfied that they were really rats.

FIRE PROOF. A salute of one hundred guns was lately fired from on board of a vessel from Eastport, Me., then lying at one of the slips in New York, in honor of the whig triumph in New Jersey and Maine. A gentleman who had been assisting, was sitting on the combings of the hatchway, with three cartridges under him, on the first step descending, and one in his hand, the four exploded instantly, having caught fire from a spark from a brand which was used instead of a heated iron. The gentleman was enveloped in a cloud of smoke, but escaped entirely unhurt, having only his hair and clothes singed.

UNNATURAL UNION. A great deal of excitement has prevailed in Southwark, a suburb of Philadelphia, for several days past, owing to the fact being ascertained that one of the oldest, wealthiest and most respectable citizens of the district had married his own grand daughter! a young woman about twenty. The marriage ceremony was performed by an Alderman of Moyamensing, who did not know the female. Money is said to have been the object of the young woman. The old man had been married twice before.

COLLEGE ROW. Professor Davis, of the University of Virginia, has been killed in a college row by one of the students. The students were all masked at the time of the disturbance, and the murderer fired a pistol at the Professor, who died of the wound a day or two after. Several of the students have been arrested. The guilty individual is thought to be a young man from Georgia. The Professor is spoken of in the Virginia papers in terms of the utmost respect, and his death is looked upon as a public calamity.

LIGHT PENALTY FOR MURDER. On the occasion of the trial of William P. Darnes for the murder of A. J. Davis, late editor of the St. Louis Argus, the shattered skull of the deceased was brought into Court, as evidence additional to that of the surgeons. The proceedings excited great interest, and the murderer was let off with a fine of five hundred dollars. This is setting rather a small value upon the life of a most estimable citizen, murdered in cool blood.

CRACK COUNTIES. Lancaster County in Pennsylvania and Worcester County in this State, have given the largest whig majorities of any counties in the Union. Lancaster gives 4200 and Worcester 4500 whig majority. An additional fact of interest is that James Buchanan, (democrat,) United States Senator from Pennsylvania, resides in the former, and John Davis, Governor elect of this State, in the latter county.

HUMAN DEPRAVITY. There is to be a capital trial before the Supreme Judicial Court, now sitting in Salem, for a horrible and unnatural offence, in which a brutal father, nearly sixty years old, is alleged to be the criminal, and his own daughter, only fourteen years old, the victim of his violence. The parties were residents of the same house, in the outskirts of Andover.

In Holland, nightingales and singing-birds in general, are protected from molestation; and bird-nesting, and every other injury to the melodists of the wood, is severely punished by local laws.

The Pendleton, S. C. Messenger reports that Mr. Preston intends to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, in which case Mr. McDuffie will be elected.

Six attempts have been made to assassinate Louis Philippe, since his elevation to the throne. Fourteen attempts were made upon the life of Henry IV. of France.

Nearly a fourth of the revenue of Russia is derived from the sale of spirits, it being a government monopoly. It is computed that eighty-two millions of gallons of brandy alone are drunk by the peasantry of that Empire.

John Moore, (whig,) has been elected to Congress in the third Congressional District of Louisiana, to supply the place of Hon. Rice Garland, resigned.

The Newburyport Herald says that when General Jackson was elected President over John Quincy Adams, the first person Mr. Van Buren called upon, on his arrival at Washington, was Mr. Adams; and hopes that Mr. Adams, immediately on his arrival at Washington, will return Mr. Van Buren's visit.

At New Orleans, the night after the close of the polls at the late election, a salute of twenty-six guns was fired by a committee of both political parties, in honor of the peaceable and orderly manner in which the election was carried on and concluded.

The conclusion of Hon. John Q. Adams' lecture on the Philosophy of Man's Life, is that the complete happiness of man depends upon his having "one fixed habitation—one wedded partner for life—one omnipotent God to worship."

A gentleman of fortune, in Berkshire, England, who kept three servant maids, was recently married to one of them, and on the following day his two sons followed his example by marrying the other two.

It is said there will not be another election for the choice of Member of Congress in the Tenth District until after the 1st of January. This is probably done in order to give the democrats a chance to nominate Gov. Morton.

A number of Van Buren men in Monroe county, New York, have already nominated Governor Cass for the Presidency.

The Buckeye Blacksmith, after making about forty speeches per month, for several months, has gone back to his shop, and left the sledge hammer of politics for that of honest industry.

The colored people in the State of New York are about to petition the Legislature to remove the restriction upon the elective franchise.

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DIED.

In Weymouth, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Lieut. Peter Bicknell of this town, aged 81.
In New Hampton, (N. H.) Oct. 6th, Mr. Calvin M. Ward, aged 20.

Notice.

THE subscriber will open an Evening School for instruction in English Grammar, Algebra and Book Keeping, at his School Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 1st.) For conditions, apply to WILLIAM M. CORNELL.
Quincy, Nov. 21.

NOTICES.

The Members of the Whig Association are requested to meet at their Reading EVENING, at seven o'clock, on business. A full meeting is desired.

For order of the Directors.

ISRAEL W. M.

The third lecture before the Quincy Association will be delivered at 8 o'clock next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 1st.) at Mr. French's School Room, six o'clock, by Rev. Wm. M. Rogers. Tickets may be had of Caleb Gill, John, Justin Spear, and of the Secretary. By a vote of the Lyceum no person without a Ticket.

CHARLES MARSH.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, that they will be in session at the Town Hall, SATURDAY of each month, at ten o'clock, from two to five o'clock in the persons having business with the Town to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. B.

DANIEL BAXT.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

Education Class.

THOSE desirous of attending this Class on TUESDAY EVENING, (Monday,) at Mr. French's School Room, six o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements.

It has been proposed that a class of former free of charge, will meet with the young men. If this should be the case, notice will be given.

It is hoped that all interested in Class and Reading School, will attend, as it will then be decided whether to succeed.

JOHN

Quincy, Nov. 28.

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, in Quincy, on the 1st of December, at the forenoon, a number of lots of standing on land of Josiah Bass, Jr., where he sold his charge. Some parties lot are much more easy of access than last season.

Conditions made known at the time.

Quincy, Nov. 28.

Mary Bicknell's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Nov. 21st.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument pur-

porting the last Will and Testament of

MARY BICKNELL,

late of Weymouth, in said County, who

having been presented for Probate, by

pleity, the person therein named as Ex-

Ordered, That the said Lemuel Hunt

persons interested therein, that they

be heard concerning the same, at a Court

to be holden at Roxbury, in said County,

day of December, A. D. 1840, by pub-

lic notice successively in the newspaper

Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge.

Weymouth, Nov. 23.

Road Notice.

To the County Commissioners of

Norfolk.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of

Town Road of the following description

for the public convenience and accom-

modation, which we consider it unne-

cessary to detail, but which we think will be

upon a view of the premises, viz:—

South Street, in said town, near the

Spicer, thence through land of said

William Spear, and terminating on W

near the house of the said William Spe

And would further represent, that the

Quincy have been petitioned, in writing

last past, to lay out and build said Road

have unreasonably refused so to do.

We, therefore, respectfully petition

Board to take all convenient, legal, a

sures to cause said road to be laid out

in duty bound will ever pray.

ALBERT HERSEY &

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK ss. At a meeting of the

Commissioners, begun and held at

and for said County of Norfolk, on the

vember, 1840, by adjournment from

term last, on the petition aforesaid.

Ordered, That the County Commis-

sioners do lay out and build said Road

at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on

MONDAY, the 25th day of Decemb

o'clock in the forenoon, and thence p

the route described in said petition a

and that an attested copy of said peti

thereon, be served upon the Clerk

Quincy thirty days at least before the

for said view; and also that a like co

three weeks successively in the Qu

newspaper printed in Quincy, the last

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1840.

In Holland, nightingales and singing-birds in general, are protected from molestation; and bird-nesting, and every other injury to the melodists of the wood, is severely punished by local laws.

The Pendleton, S. C. Messenger reports that Mr. Preston intends to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, in which case Mr. McDuffie will be elected.

Six attempts have been made to assassinate Louis Philippe, since his elevation to the throne. Fourteen attempts were made upon the life of Henry IV. of France.

Nearly a fourth of the revenue of Russia is derived from the sale of spirits, it being a government monopoly. It is computed that eighty-two millions of gallons of brandy alone are drunk by the peasantry of that Empire.

John Moore, (whig,) has been elected to Congress in the third Congressional District of Louisiana, to supply the place of Hon. Rice Garland, resigned.

The Newburyport Herald says that when General Jackson was elected President over John Quincy Adams, the first person Mr. Van Buren called upon, on his arrival at Washington, was Mr. Adams; and hopes that Mr. Adams, immediately on his arrival at Washington, will return Mr. Van Buren's visit.

At New Orleans, the night after the close of the polls at the late election, a salute of twenty-six guns was fired by a committee of both political parties, in honor of the peaceable and orderly manner in which the election was carried on and concluded.

The conclusion of Hon. John Q. Adams' lecture on the Philosophy of Man's Life, is that the complete happiness of man depends upon his having "one fixed habitation—one wedded partner for life—one omnipotent God to worship."

A gentleman of fortune, in Berkshire, England, who kept three servant maids, was recently married to one of them, and on the following day his two sons followed his example by marrying the other two.

It is said there will not be another election for the choice of Member of Congress in the Tenth District until after the 1st of January. This is probably done in order to give the democrats a chance to nominate Gov. Morton.

A number of Van Buren men in Monroe county, New York, have already nominated Governor Cass for the Presidency.

The Buckeye Blacksmith, after making about fifty speeches per month, for several months, has gone back to his shop, and left the sledge hammer of politics for that of honest industry.

The colored people in the State of New York are about to petition the Legislature to remove the restriction upon the elective franchise.

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A full meeting is desired.

Per order of the Directors.

ISRAEL W. MUNROE, Sec.

The third lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season will be delivered at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 24,) at half past six o'clock, by Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, of Boston.

Tickets may be had of Caleb Gill, Jr., John Whitney, Justin Spear, and of the Secretary.

By a vote of the Lyceum no person will be admitted without a Ticket.

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice.

It is hoped that all interested in the proposed Class and Reading School, will attend said meeting, as it will then be decided whether or not the school shall succeed.

JOHN GREGORY.

Quincy, Nov. 28.

CHARLES A. BROWN, CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

Elocution Class.

THOSE desirous of attending this Class, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING next, (instead of Monday,) at Mr. French's School Room, at half past six o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

It has been proposed that a class of young ladies be formed, free of charge, who will meet once a week, with the young men. If this should meet the minds of the young men at their meeting on Tuesday evening, due notice will be given.

It is hoped that all interested in the proposed Class and Reading School, will attend said meeting, as it will then be decided whether or not the school shall succeed.

JOHN GREGORY.

Quincy, Nov. 28.

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, in Quincy, on TUESDAY, the 1st of December, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, a number of lots of excellent Wood standing on land of Josiah Bass, Jr., and adjoining where he sold last year. Some parts of the present lot are much more easy of access than that which was sold last season.

Conditions made known at the time of the sale.

Quincy, Nov. 28.

Mary Bicknell's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Nov. 21st, A. D. 1840.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

MARY BICKNELL,

late of Weymouth, in said County, widow, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Lemuel Humphrey, the person therein named as Executor.

Ordered, That the said Lemuel Humphrey notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1840, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Weymouth, Nov. 28.

Road Notice.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Norfolk.

WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, respectfully request, that a new Town Road of the following description be laid out for the public convenience and accommodation of said inhabitants, which we consider it unnecessary here to detail, but which we think will be apparent to you upon a view of the premises, viz.—commencing on South Street, in said town, near the house of Jeddiah Spear, thence through land of said Spear and land of William Spear, and terminating on Washington Street, near the house of said William Spear.

And would further represent, that the Selectmen of Quincy have been petitioned, in writing, within a year last past, to lay out and build said Road, and that they have unreasonably refused so to do.

We, therefore, respectfully petition your Honorable Board to take all convenient, legal, and proper measures to cause said road to be laid out and built, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

ALBERT HERSEY and 25 others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, on the 17th day of November, 1840, by adjournment from the September term last, on the petition aforesaid—

Ordered, That the County Commissioners will meet at the Hancock House, in Quincy, in said County, on MONDAY, the 25th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition and act thereon; and that an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Quincy thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view; and also that a like copy be published three weeks successively in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in Quincy, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view; and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places, in said Quincy, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit.

EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.

A true copy of the original petition on file and order thereon. Attest—

EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.

Quincy, Nov. 28.

The Boston Almanac for 1841.

By S. N. Dickinson.

WILL be ready for purchasers about the 20th of December. Orders first received will meet with the first attention. This number is an improvement upon all preceding numbers. It contains

A DIRECTORY

OF ALL THE

Business People and Firms in the City,

alphabetically arranged under each business or profession. This Directory will be of great importance to all who are in any way connected with the business interests of Boston, as it will be a complete guide to the Warehouses, Stores, Shops and Offices of the citizens. The Calendar pages have been greatly improved, and contain five or six additional columns of important calculations. The Almanac will contain a corrected Map of the City, a list of all the Streets, Banks, Insurance Offices, Societies, Biographies of Eminent Men, Government of United States, Census of Massachusetts, Courts, etc., Public Institutions, Stages, Packets, etc., and a very interesting account of the City of Lowell, written by one of her citizens.

The work will be printed on fine paper, with entire new type, and handsomely bound in cloth. Price 25 cents per copy. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Orders will meet with prompt attention directed to

THOMAS GROOM.

No. 82 State Street.

Boston, Nov. 28.

4w

Union Singing Society.

THE Members of the Quincy Union Singing Society are notified that their next meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at half past six o'clock, at the Town Hall.

The attendance of every member is desirable, as the Society are about to make a dividend of their property after the debts which have accrued shall have been paid.

Those members, and also every other person who is not a member, who have any book or books belonging to the Society, are particularly requested to carry or send them to that evening.

Per order of the Officers.

ELISHA PACKARD, Secretary.

Quincy, Nov. 21.

Apples for Sale.

OF eight different kinds, by the barrel, bushel or peck. Apply to Bacon & Baird, (Neponset Village) Dorchester; George Spear, Sea Street, or to SAMUEL COPELAND.

Quincy, Nov. 14.

Winter Apples.

A FEW Barrels of good winter apples, viz.—Baldwin, Russets and Greening, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM.

Quincy, Oct. 31.

For Sale.

THE Shop situated on Washington Street, rear of Hay Scales. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, Nov. 7.

School Books.

TRADERS, Teachers, and others supplying themselves with School Books, may find a complete assortment and be furnished on the most favorable terms at the Quincy Bookstore.

Quincy, Nov. 7.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which are now on trial by persons of excellent taste, and are found to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 3.

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EBENEZER BENT.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Jonathan F. Moore.

Attorney at Law.

Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.

Quincy, Sept. 12.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at the corner of School and Washington Streets, for sale or to let.

Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS RASS, Parish Committee.

Quincy, July 11.

Woolen Yarn.

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of prime quality, for sale low by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/4, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ives & Bennet.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

114 Washington Street, Boston.

HAVE for sale general assortment of Classical and School Books, of all the most approved kinds, latest editions; Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School or Parish Libraries; Standard Works of Theology, Medicine, History; New Publications of the day, etc., etc.

BIBLES, English and American editions, all sizes and prices; Books in rich bindings for presents. The Comprehensive Commentary, edited by Rev. Dr. Jenks, six volumes; Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Bush's Scripture Illustrations; Goodrich's Church History; Polyglott or Family Bible; The Bible Companion; Singing Books, secular and sacred; Stationery and Account Books, fine assortment; Bill-et, Letter, Pot and Foolscap, ruled and unruled, from \$2 perream and upwards; Drawing Paper, Books and Drawing Materials, Steel Pens, Quills, Blue Writing Fluid, Ink, Pencils, Penknives, Slates, etc., of the best quality, which they will sell upon the most liberal terms. Special attention paid to furnishing Merchants, Teachers and Libraries.

Also—School Committees will be supplied with any School Books in market at the lowest wholesale prices.

Boston, Nov. 7.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has received his Fall and Winter stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of superior quality, consisting in part of the following articles—Ladies French Kid Walking Shoes, high and low laced; Ladies Fine Kid Walking Shoes; Ladies Leather Walking Shoes; Ladies French Morocco and Ladies French Kid Slippers. Ladies figured and plain Rubbers, etc., etc.

Also—Gentlemen's Dancing Partners; Calf, Kip and Cowhide Boots, Booties and Shoes; Boys' and children's Boots and Shoes, etc., at fair prices. Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS. Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, Nov. 14.

Muslins.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a fresh lot of Muslins for dresses.

Also—A good assortment of low priced CALICOES.

Quincy, Nov. 14.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Fall Goods.

FOR sale, a new lot of Fall Goods, among which are—stout Beaver Cloths; very heavy mixed Broadcloths; Cotton and Woolen Flannels; dark Calicoes; blk. Silk; Cassimeres, &c.—at low prices.

Also—1 Case HATS, of superior quality.

PACKARD & CO.

Quincy, Sept. 19.

Almanacs for 1841.

OLD FARMER'S and all other kinds of Almanacs for 1841, by the dozen or single, for sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 24.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, &c.—one-quarter of the sch.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for either Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses, two yoke of Oxen; four Shares in the Quincy Canal Corporation; five Pews in the Unitarian Meeting-house and one in the Episcopal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half or the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third brig John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, July 11.

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles—

Black and Green Broadcloths;

Brown, Drab and Mixed do.

Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Satinets; Vestings.

Flannels, plain and twilled;

Green Buckings;

Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;

Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Sheriff's Sale.

Norfolk ss. Oct. 23d, 1840.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on or in front of the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity which Melzer G. Groce, of Cohasset, had on the 23d day of July, 1839, of redeeming the following described real estate, to wit:

Twenty rods of Land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, situated in Cohasset aforesaid, bounded northerly on land of Lot Wheelwright, southerly on the County Road, south-westerly on the Town's Common, westerly by Strait Pond Meadow, and easterly by the premises described in a mortgage deed from said Groce to the Hingham Institution for Savings dated the 15th day of October, 1837, and recorded in the Norfolk Deeds, lib. 117, fol. 122, to which record reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

Oct. 21.

Eastern Wood.

FROM two to three hundred cords of prime Eastern Wood for sale at Quincy Point, at as low a price per cord, when the quality and measure are considered, as can be bought at any other place in town.

Inquire at the Tull House of James Lovell or to

ALBERT HERSEY

Quincy, Aug. 29.

Dissolution.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NOAH.

The earth was filled with violence—
All flesh had gone astray—
None made pretence to innocence—
Corrupted was their way.

Their cry had reached Jehovah's ears,
Who did their deeds condemn,
Yet waited for them sixteen years;
And Noah preached to them.

This faithful servant of the Lord,
Undaunted, undismayed,
Portrayed before their eyes the flood,
While yet the waters stayed.

In spite of threats or ridicule
The warning might produce,
He boldly preached, though deemed a fool,
And patient bore abuse.

Zeal for his God, and love extreme
For guilty rebels, led
This holy man to stand between
The living and the dead.

Fervent he prayed for their reform,
And pointed out the path
To save them from the threatening storm,
And from the coming wrath.

Though none returned, the patriarch
Still raised his warning voice
Till God had shut him in the ark,
And left them to their choice.

For while they were in mercy's reach,
The prophet was intent
To labour day and night, and preach
That they should all repent.

The deluge came, and oh! the scene
Of horror and dismay,
Their hopes were blasted like a dream—
Their prospects swept away.

Not so with Noah, he found a friend
In the Eternal God,
Who did from every ill defend,
And was his great reward.

Thus all the faithful will obtain
Deliverance at length,
Death itself will be their gain
Who look to Christ for strength.

HEAVEN.

Heaven is the land where troubles cease,
Where toils and tears are o'er;
The sunny clime of rest and peace,
Where cares distract no more,
And not the shadow of distress
Dims its unsullied blessedness.

Heaven is the home where spirits dwell,
Who wander here awhile,
And "seeing things invisible,"
Departed with a smile
To hail, amid sepulchral night,
The morning of eternal light.

Heaven is the everlasting throne,
Where Angels veil their sight;
Whence He, the High and Holy one,
Throughout those realms of light,
Diffuses by one thrilling glance
The glory of His countenance.

Heaven is the place where Jesus lives
To plead His dying blood,
While to His prayers the Father gives
An unknown multitude,
Whose harps and tongues, through endless days,
Shall crown His head with songs of praise.

Heaven is the temple whither prayer
From saints on earth ascends;
The dwelling of the Spirit, whence
His influence descends
Like heavenly dew, to cheer and bless
His children in the wilderness.

Heaven is the dwelling place of joy,
The home of light and love,
Where faith and hope in rapture die,
And ransomed souls above
Drink in, beside the eternal throne,
Bliss everlasting and unknown.

ANECDOTES.

SMART FOR A LAD. A gentleman was a short time since travelling in the State of Maine, inquired of a little lad, by way of testing the youngster's knowledge, if he could tell him what State he was in. "Yes, sir," replied the boy—"it ooster be called Maine, but it ain't nothing new."

"Nothing, you say—how can that be?" "Why, cause it's stepped out—they say the State has gone for Harrison, clean out west; and they don't expect it back for four years."

A CHANCE HIT. A person was riding in a very windy day, covered with a very large cloak. The wind pulled it every way, and was no sooner dislodged from one fold than it entered another. In this state of the case, an English gentleman came by on a very spirited horse, which, not being accustomed to the sight of a man, a cloak, and the wind, fighting like good ones, took alarm and almost threw his rider. "Why man," said John Bull, "that cloak of yours would frighten the devil." "Weel," replied the parson, "that's just my trade."

IF THE COAT FITS, WEAR IT. The late Rev. Dr. —, of a certain town in Maine, an eccentric but honest minister, was once preaching on the practical virtues, and having a short time previously bought a load of wood at one of the officers of the church, and finding it fall short in measure, took this occasion to speak thus plain on the subject—"Any man that will sell seven feet of wood for a cord, is no Christian, whether he sits in the gallery, below, or even in the deacon's seat!"

A GOOD REFERENCE. "Do you know Mr. —?" asked one friend of another, referring to an old gentleman, who was famous for his fondness for the extract of hop. "Yes, sir, I know him very well." "What kind of a man is he?" "Why, in the morning, when he gets up, he is a beer barrel, and in the evening, when he goes to bed, he is a barrel of beer."

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice, and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To Females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise, general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

This medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Chills, Asthma, and all the Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from the medicinal herbs, in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 131 cases, Liver Complaint 192, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 18, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Sinking Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis it is very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; I have used it for six months, and I feel perfectly restored.

I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance it has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 83 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW

CUTLER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States; and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

October 17.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and conferring thereon renewed tone and vigor. In many humors and almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and audacious constancy settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which attend in the convulsions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its immediate dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Scalds, Sores, Scrophulous Eruptions, and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been eminently successful;—so much so, that in Fever most eminently successful, and that in Fever most eminently successful, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by thinking that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found of great interest to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

The LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a picture of J. J. Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of either of the pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect cure, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages is unrivalled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. 6m Medford, April 18.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American ROADCLOTHS—

—colors—Blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drab, green and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMs and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-

seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any other Magazine published in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc. form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple and useful products of the world, collected from official sources embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREDMAN HUNT, 142

Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8. J. G. ROGERS.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs and Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning gray. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

Persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long disinvested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Bareheaded boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them at the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not; but the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL,

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MAR-

BLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufacture.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264). No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief, who call on him, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, of every description, at his residence, at the old stand, for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Trusses; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 49.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

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Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new. Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place. The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to direct attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

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MISCELLANY.

HENRY MORTON.

He led her to the nuptial bow'ers,
And nestled closely by her side;
The fondest bridegroom of the hour,
And she the most delighted bride—
When oh! with pain the music ceases,
The mournful sequel of my tale.

How changeable is man; how inconsistent and unfaithful; and how liable to be led into temptation; which alas, too often proves his ruin. Into what a multitude of vices do we daily see our fellow beings led astray; in what a variety of dark and thorny paths do they wander; but of all the vices into which man ever fell, there is none which can surpass the vice of intemperance. It deprives many a father of a promising son, and renders him odious to his friends and to society. It deprives the fond and loving wife of an affectionate husband; and renders him an unkind parent; an unfeeling husband; and a pest to the community at large. Mark the drunkard, and you will behold a man with a bloated face, palsied limbs, and want of appetite. The grand and important functions, requisite for the preservation of health, become deranged; disease after disease sets in upon him; and he sinks down to the grave, leaving behind him a painful remembrance of what he was, and what he might have been. How many have fallen on the field of battle; how many have perished by the infectious breath of pestilence; but how many more have fallen victims to the monster intemperance; who, like a giant, is walking with majestic strides through our land and making the young, the active, and the virtuous, its prey.

Henry Morton and I were school boys; we were brought up, as it were, together; and our hearts were firmly joined by the ties of juvenile friendship. His father was a respectable farmer, who by many years of persevering industry and economy, had amassed a small but competent fortune. Henry was his only son; the idol of his heart; and his only happiness consisted in seeing his son happy. At an early age he was sent to school and soon passed through college; he was young, accomplished and handsome; and bid fair to become a blessing to his friends and an ornament to society.

Caroline Johnson was the daughter of a respectable clergyman, who was distinguished among all her acquaintance, for her modesty and sobriety of character, and her sweetness of disposition. She lived in the same village, and had known Henry from his infancy. It was upon her that he centered his affections; he told his tale of love, and she listened; in short, he led her to the hymeneal altar, and she made him the happiest of mortals. Henry entered into the mercantile business and was prosperous; success attended him, and fortune smiled upon all his undertakings. Thus happily situated was Henry Morton, when business of a private nature called me to Europe, where I remained twenty years before fortune permitted me to return.

Shortly after my arrival, I determined to revisit my native village, with the fond expectation of again meeting the friends of my youth. But, alas! how all was altered. The hill and valley were the same as when I had left them; the little lake, the gentle flowing river, the green fields and the blue skies were the same; the village church, surrounded by its venerable trees, was there; but the friends of my youth, where were they? Many had removed to a far distant country, while others had gone to that land whence no mortal e'er returns. A new race had risen up, and I knew them not. All was altered, and appeared not the same. On my inquiry after Henry Morton, I received the painful information that he was living in extreme indigence about two miles distant; and early the next morning I mounted my horse, and was soon on my way to visit my youthful friend. It was towards the close of November, the trees were stripped of their foliage which lay withered on the ground beneath. The streams were swollen by the late autumnal rains; while the wintry wind, which blew chilly from the distant hills, swept by in hollow moanings. The road wound along the

bank of a mountain torrent; which roared as it tumbled along through its rocky channel. After riding about two miles, I came to a small log cabin, which I was informed was the residence of Henry Morton. I immediately alighted and knocked at the door, which was opened by a ragged boy; but as I entered—oh! heavens, what a spectacle presented itself. In one corner upon a pallet of straw lay a child apparently in the last agonies of death; and bending over it stood a haggard female form, on whose countenance sorrow and disease were depicted. Her long auburn hair was disheveled over her shoulders; the tear stood in her mild blue eye; while I saw in her face, now so pale and emaciated, the remains of all that was once lovely, beautiful and happy. In another corner gathered around a few decaying embers, stood a number of small children in tatters; while through unnumbered chinks between the logs came the piercing and shivering blast. Could it be possible! was this Caroline, once so lovely and beautiful; once the pride of the village; so altered; impossible (thought I), while I stood riveted to the spot with astonishment; my heart was feeble; I could not speak. At this moment, Caroline looked around and recognized me;—she uttered a shriek and would have fallen had I not caught her in my arms. By the application of water to her temples, in a short time she was perfectly restored; when she thus addressed me. Listen, dearest friend, to me, for my tale is full of sorrow and grief. For a few years after our union, nothing occurred to disturb my repose or to alloy my happiness. Our business was prosperous, and peace and plenty smiled around our habitation. But unfortunately, Henry contracted an intimacy with a few dissolute and abandoned young men, and before he was aware, he was drawn into the dreadful vortex; and he became the victim of the intoxicating bowl. All my endeavors to urge him to refrain were abortive, for the magic spell of intemperance was upon him, and he could not be shaken; I portrayed to him in the most lively colors his dreadful situation; I told him of the dreadful consequence which would inevitably ensue; I explained to him the horrid example set before his rising family; and exhorted him with sighs and with tears to turn from the road to ruin. For a short time he seemed to regard my friendly admonitions, and I secretly indulged a hope, that his future course of life would be altered. But, alas! all my visionary hopes were vain and delusive; and in a short time he became far worse than ever. In consequence of which his business was neglected; his affairs became deranged; his creditors fell upon him; and in short, we were compelled to exchange our convenient and comfortable residence for a poor and wretched hut; but poor as it was, it would have been a paradise had Henry reformed. But, ah! it was impossible. Thus, year after year has rolled along; each bringing with them new trials to be undergone; and oh! dearest friend, how all is changed. Henry has forgotten his vows, and the once tender and affectionate husband is now become a monster. Here she closed her short but painful tale; while the tears started from her mild blue eyes; and ran in torrents down her pallid cheeks. Where is he? (exclaimed I.) I know not, (replied she), as I have not seen him since yesterday. Just at this moment the door opened, and two men entered bearing in their arms the dead body of Henry Morton; who a few hours before had fallen from a wagon in a state of beastly intoxication, fractured his skull, and in a few moments afterwards, was launched into eternity. Not a murmur escaped from the lips of Caroline; but she heaved a deep sigh, and turned round to hide her emotion.

A short time afterwards the child expired, and its angelic spirit winged its way to Heaven; "Where angels endless praise sing,
To God the Father; Christ our King;"

and after the arrival of a few charitable neighbors, I took my leave and returned to the village. At length the day appointed for the interment came. The sun arose, veiled in clouds, as if nature seemed to mourn the day on which Henry Morton was to be consigned to his mother earth. At the hour appointed, I directed my steps towards the house of mourning. A few kind and humane neighbors were there assembled, to pay the last duty which they owed to the deceased. An aged and venerable man, whose head was whitened by the frost of seventy winters, read the service, and an hymn was sung, and the customary rights performed, when the bodies were conveyed to an adjacent field where one grave was prepared to receive both. They were placed side by side, when the unfortunate widow took one last look of her child and husband. Just then I approached the spot and beheld the once gay and happy Henry Morton pale in death. His once sparkling eye was sunken and bloodshot; and his bloated face was covered with wounds and scars. I sickened at the sight, and turned round and cast a glance at the infant. A sweet smile played upon its serene countenance, its cheeks which were once of the richest crimson, were now of an ashy hue; its little lips were pale and livid; and its eyes were closed by their long silken eye lashes; while its glossy raven locks curled around a forehead which might vie for whiteness with the marble of Paros. The bodies were lowered down into the earth, I heard the hollow sound of the earth falling down upon the coffins, and the grave closed over their mortal remains. I could bear no more, but quickly bent my way

to my lodgings. But that night sleep forsook my eyelids; the scenes of the past rushed like a dream through my imagination; and the fate of Henry Morton occupied my thoughts. When I reflected on the happiness destroyed, and the miseries occasioned by that monster intemperance, I exclaimed, O! thou vice of vices—thou "serpent with seven heads and ten horns," when will thy reign cease, and thou be cast down. Then, and not till then, will the widow cease mourning, and the orphan dry up her tears.

In a few days afterwards I left the village, though not before I had procured a comfortable situation for the widowed Caroline and her children.

THE OLD BACHELOR.

The old bachelor is a kind hearted, busy soul, quizzed and loved by every one in the sphere of his acquaintance. His methodical precision of word and action draw down upon him the laughter of the young and the approbation of the old. His warm heart makes him beloved by all who dwell within the circuit of its kindly feeling. He is a favorite amongst the ladies, from the fat widow at the manor house to the handmaid who sings over the wash-tub at the door of her humble cottage, and gives a three-fold attention to the plating of the bachelor's shirts. She knows the worth of her particular customer, and for him alone does she re-starch and re-iron every rebellious fold in his linen, as if she were anxious to preserve his character for unrivalled cleanliness and neatness without a sarcasm. The old bachelor is a being predestined from his cradle not to marry, and yet he is universally gifted with a most susceptible heart. There is no man more alive to the fascinations of female beauty and intelligence; there is no heart which has received Cupid's arrows more often and sighed more tenderly over their wounds. At length he stood alone for romance and dress; his hose fitted him exquisitely; his coat was perfect; and his gloves!—our bachelor was the best-gloved man you could meet on a summer's day. So far for the outward being of the man.

His heart was a mixture of pride, vanity, and generosity, kind and yielding to a fault, with a warm spice of the devil to temper it withal, if offended. His first love was enthusiastic and ardent. The lady of his dreams was older than himself by a few years, and of course, a cousin. Most men begin life by worshipping a cousin; the tie of relationship does away with that chilling reserve and awkward timidity, insuperable companions of passion, when it awakens for the first time in the human breast. He loved like a fool; cherished a withered flower she had worn; sang the songs she liked; and would have served her on his knees had she required it; and died for one kiss from her rosy lips? She inspired the first outburst of his muse—for the bachelor writes poetry—it is indispensable; for her he used brush and crayons; he was artist, musician, poet; he would have been any thing she required, for he was an enthusiast, and in love. But the fair cousin married, and left the student to forget her, if he could. He thought to break his heart in despair, and found that he lived on only a little sadder than usual. Even then his fellow-students named him the bachelor; he was so peculiar in his ideas, so neat, so orderly, so methodical.

It would be too long to trace him through his different adventures; it is sufficient to give a general outline of his life; it would be, also, almost impossible to trace him in his different passions. Ah! naughty old bachelor, you have fallen in love too often; and to every lady you have sworn eternal constancy. You have written the sweetest poetry, sang the sweetest songs, and forgotten—each. Naughty old bachelor! parents and friends have vainly sought to make him enter the respectable ranks of married men; but he never could find a wife who united all the perfections of woman-kind in her person.

At thirty he had already acquired a thousand bachelor traits; not a speck of dust was visible on any article appertaining to him; his clothes fitted better than ever; he was more punctual to his hours of exercise and diversion; his watch was wound up exactly at the same hour every night, and deposited on exactly the same spot in his sleeping apartment. He disliked dogs, cats and other animals, and was a very child with children, so long as they did not make a noise when he wished peace and were not allowed to interfere with his usual employments. He was as great a lover of the fair sex as ever; and generally, alas! only too successful, for who could withstand his winning address, his flattering attentions. What woman was not proud to inspire a passion which called forth all the energies of a first rate genius. And so our bachelor went on his way through life, stringing hearts like beads, and flinging them away when they were no longer new, to hear them break beneath his feet; until now, when he has passed into the "sere and yellow leaf," he returns to the remembrance of those he wooed and won, wishes he could make them his again. Yet he would not marry—he could not; so long has he been in the habit of adoring all the sex, that unless he could wed them all he could not wish to be a husband; neither would it be possibly to find happiness in the married state. He could not sing to his wife, when she was his own forever—

"Thou art the life pulse of my heart,
My very soul is thine;
Why did we meet, love, but to part,
Why canst thou not be mine?"

I saw the bright tears in thine eyes,
And yet mine dared not start;
I listened to thy stifled sighs,
And felt that we must part.

Go! and be thine a proud career;
My fate lies hid in gloom,
For thee life's smiles, for me its tear,
Love's anguish, and the tomb."

And so our bachelor has lived, sighed, and fluttered his little day upon earth; flirted with all the married ladies, danced with all the young debutantes at their first ball, and made many a light heart heavy, and a gay one ache, at his inconstancy. His talents have driven him on in the world; he has a name and a standing, and no small portion of literary fame; but withal he is not a little sad and lonely in his comfortable home; he misses something and cannot tell what, and it would be rank heresy to hint that it is a wife. In his old age he is the beau of the spinster's tea-table, the delight of the widow's card party; he has all the news of the day, the gossip of the town, at his fingers' ends; and with the young people he is an equal favorite; he shows them tricks on the cards, tells fortunes, sings comic songs, and makes himself a fool for their amusement.

With mamma he is an invaluable creature. He can give his arm to Isabella on leaving the ball room, and thus screen her from the soft nothings of a penniless adorer; or if a rich aspirant escorts the fair daughter, mamma seizes the really arm of the old bachelor, who possesses neither eyes nor ears when he sees they would inconvenience his partner. He makes one in a round game, is ready to take part in charades, be godfather at a christening, and guardian at need; every body loves him, from the servant whom he plagues by his quaint notions of neatness to the beggar at his gate; no one voice is raised against the old bachelor, for all agree that whatever be his failings, he has a generous heart and a good heart, is kind as a master and sincere as a friend.

JEALOUSY.

There are in every breast many evils with which every person has to contend, with all the power imaginable, in order to quell those disquieting passions. Man is so constituted that he has formed within the most exasperating desires, which must be eradicated from him. To illustrate this, Dr. Johnson says, that "we are all envious naturally, but by checking envy we get the better of it." So we are all thieves by nature, a child always tries to obtain what it wants in the nearest way possible, but by good instruction and good habits this is cured, till a man has not even an inclination to seize what belongs to another, and he has to struggle with himself about it." But of all the imperfections seated within, jealousy renders the person afflicted the most unhappy and unfit to his associations of any evil that he possesses. Every person is distressed with it more or less. As a jealous spirit is the source of many evils, misfortunes and calamities in the world, so it is the cause of certain misery to its possessor, who indulges in it. His companions will be few, and small will be his comforts with those whom he associates. Believing them to be his enemies, he will of course make them such. Let him endeavor to conceal his suspicions, yet they will be made known in his deportment, and in return will incur suspicion and hatred by them. A person that possesses a jealous spirit has one of the worst evils with which any one can suffer. If "in all fear there is torment," how unhappy is that person who lives in perpetual jealousy, being surrounded with spies, enemies and designing persons, he will be a stranger to confidence and trust. He will, when saluted, clothe his countenance with forced smiles, while he has a lurking evil within from apprehensions of secret perfidy.

One of the causes of this evil is distrust, fearing to place confidence in a person in any matter whatever, rendering them both unhappy. It is better for any one to expose himself to occasional disadvantage from thinking too well of some, than to be continually miserable by thinking ill of them. It is better to be imposed upon sometimes, says Dr. Alcott, than never to trust. There are numerous ways by which persons may cultivate this evil against each other; if any one happens to obtain renown by his diligence, how many are there who will use very strong epithets against him and try to avoid his company. Jealousy is said to be more cruel than revenge, and it has been the cause of a great many dissensions. All history, both sacred and profane, is filled with many interesting things, all of which sprang from jealousy—and more than three-fourths of aspirants for power in the Roman Commonwealth were influenced by it, and how many families and neighborhoods have been in continual commotion by being tormented by acts growing out of it. Ah, jealousy! the companion of every bosom, how long wilt thou thus continue, thou child of Demon. May the time soon come when thou shalt be rooted out of every breast, and peace and harmony reign in thy stead. Truly, has it been said, that it is as cruel as the grave.

"I CAN'T."

Have these little words so often spoken ever been the source of good?—We shall see. "I can't," said little Mary Willis to her mother, when she first endeavored to instruct her in the use of the needle. "Mother, I never can learn to sew." Poor child, she never could with that thought in her mind. She sat some time with her work in her hand, and with so sad a countenance, that her too indulgent mother at length bade her lay it by. "I can't," said the same

little girl when her teacher bade her study her lesson. "It is so hard, I never can get it." So the book lay upon the desk and she gazed listlessly upon its pages one moment, then she thought how very hard it was, then she looked out of the window, and at last appeared in the class with a very foolish look, and was soon, of course, in her proper place at the foot of the class. "I can't gain the prize," said she, "so there is no use trying." I need not say she did not. Now, this was a great mistake; if she had not succeeded, she would still have known that she had done right, and felt happier that she had tried. Thus, "I can't," was Mary's constant companion and dearest friend, but she found it a deceitful one. As she passed from childhood to youth, the same trait was visible in her character. If a task was to be performed, "I can't" was there to render it difficult; if a duty was required of her, the same evil power was exerted to prevent her from performing it. Who would wish to be like Mary Willis? But there is one case in which children should always say, "No, I can't," and that is when tempted to do any wrong action. This was the way in which George Washington used the expression. Every child has read the story, and knows that when he was a little boy he had committed a fault, and when his father asked him if he knew who had done it, he acknowledged it immediately, and said, "Father, I can't tell a lie, I did it." Who would not be like George Washington? Now, when had children ask you to do what they think is best for you, remember, "I can't," is a very foolish and wicked expression.—Contributor.

THE STARS.

Now that the nights are getting somewhat cold, the heavens are seen bedecked with their most radiant jewels. The stars—the bright and beautiful stars!—the study and wonder of mankind, appear nightly more beautiful, and will do so until in the clear frosty atmosphere they shine out in their greatest glories. We love the stars—they are a volume, sacred as holy writ, and which draws our hearts to the great Creator as nearly and as dearly. It is a magnificent sight—the vault of heaven, in the stillly hour of midnight, bespangled with shining orbs, the suns probably of systems as magnificent as our own, and round which planets as extensive revolve. Constellation upon constellation now looks down upon us; Orion, the most glorious of all, supreme in its might and its majesty—the king, as it were, of the heavens. The stars! Who can speak of them in prose? He must be a matter of fact man who never felt nor could appreciate the influence of poetry. We have invoked the aid of the sacred, the immortal nine. Here is the result. If they have not done the right thing by us, it is their fault, not ours.

Ye midnight monitors! Ye bright Beauties! Ye clothed in light! Incomprehensible! Sublime! Voicelessly eloquent! "Thine From the desires with which is fraught Our earthly heart, to lift the thought; And to the ether, oft thy sway To lift the spirit from the clay That hems it in, and bid it roam In fancy to the far off home Beyond thy lustre. My rapt soul Lifted by thy divine control, Has all forgotten, for a space, Its transient dreary resting place, And panted for the glorious sphere, From which it deems 'tis banished here." The happy home—the bright abode Of spirits blessed—consigned with God.

New York Atlas.

WRITING.

The last number of the Common School Journal has a good article on Penmanship, an accomplishment to acquire which, a great deal of time is in vain devoted by the youth of the present age. There is a good deal of truth in the following paragraph:

"The waste in our schools, both of time and materials, in learning to write, is a subject of very general complaint; and even, after all the expenditure of time and stationery for acquiring the art of writing well, it is not acquired. Whoever occupies a situation where his duty requires him to read the petitions, remonstrances, etc., presented to our legislative bodies, or to examine heavy files of any kind of public manuscript documents, we venture to affirm, can never execute the task without tears in his eyes;—for, if sorrow does not excite them, straining will. So little success, indeed, do teachers ordinarily have in perfecting their pupils in this important branch, that intelligent school committees have seriously proposed to abandon it altogether, during the ordinary school term, and, as a substitute for teaching it in the school, to expend a portion of the public money in hiring a professional writing master, to make a circuit through the districts, and give instruction in this branch alone. Were the mode above described adopted and skillfully pursued, we believe it would supercede the necessity and save the expense of hiring an additional teacher, while it would increase many-fold the proficiency of the scholars in this useful branch of a Common School education."

SINGING IN SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A great deal of interest has of late been excited in Sabbath schools, by more generally introducing singing as a part of Sabbath school exercises. This important part of our children's education has been too much neglected. Singing the praises of God is a christian duty. It is as much enjoined on the followers of Christ to sing as it is to pray. Like the three christian graces, faith, hope, charity—the

QUINCY PATRIOT.

greatest of these is charity.—so also in regard to the three christian duties, preaching, prayer and singing—the greatest of these is singing.

Preaching and prayer we shall not need beyond the gloomy confines of earth, for all beyond is everlasting praise.

If, then, singing is a christian duty, it is the duty of the christian to educate his children into a knowledge of sacred music. There is no instruction that will impart so much pleasure, or produce a greater moral and religious influence on the minds and habits of children, than the frequent exercise of singing sacred music. Children love to sing. How often have their countenances been lit up with a smile of joy when singing has been proposed as a part of the Sabbath school exercises. Religious truths may be rendered doubly interesting by the aid of song.

How often has the lone wanderer, who has strayed for years over the world's wide waste, a victim of vice, pollution and misery, been restored to virtue, happiness and home, by the rehearsal of some song, oft heard in youth, the recital of which called back tender recollections of childhood, endearing ties of home and absent friends, innocent pleasures, the house of prayer, the Sabbath school, and all the friendly admonitions, which now pierce like daggers the guilty soul.—*Sabbath School Messenger.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1840.

In my last, I expressed the belief that no pledged pro-slavery man would ever again be the successful candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Public sentiment on the subject of slavery is daily becoming more manifest—advocates for its abolition are every where increasing. Slavery is a sin of the deepest dye, an evil that for the honor of the age, should soon exist only in the history of the past. One sixth of the inhabitants of the only self-governed nation on the globe, the land of Columbia and Liberty—of equal rights and equal laws—are held in vassalage by their fellow men. At the present moment three millions of human beings are slaves in this republic. We boast of our institutions of equality—we claim to be a democracy of numbers—we glory in our land of liberty—we acknowledge in the very caption of our Constitution that all men are born free and equal, and yet the recording angel of Heaven, registers three millions of slaves in our country; beings, human beings, bought and sold in the market like cattle, merchandise, chattels. Well can we say that humanity weeps at this besetting sin of the nation, and the Supreme Ruler of the universe will demand a righteous retribution.

The question of universal emancipation will be met, ere four annual suns have risen and set, on political grounds; its merits will approach the ballot box, and here the cause of the slave will triumph, if it triumph at all. The few bold advocates for the extinction of slavery, that now labour in the vineyard with tears and reproach from man, are but the nucleus of the mighty mass that is soon to gather by force of the reforming spirit of the age, the amelioration of mankind, and speak in a voice of power and majesty against the institutions of negro slavery. The federal constitution may be pointed to, as the inviolable conservative for the rights of the slave holder, but I mistake the progressive spirit of liberty, if the people do not alter that instrument, ere long, as they have a right to do, in favor of the down trodden and oppressed. The south is no longer mistress of the nation—long has she controlled the tariff—she has often brow beat the north into the submission of measures peculiarly favorable to her interests—her slavery institutions have lost their potency in the choice of the chief magistracy of the nation. They are to thank themselves in part for it.

We have seen in the recent national election, that nearly all the slave holding states deserted Martin Van Buren, who it is well known, stood forth an able champion for their peculiar institutions, and who virtually staked his popularity in their defence. His course in their behalf was open and honorable; but they abandoned him and must take the consequences. The democracy of the non-slaveholding states, should advocate pro slavery views no longer; they must purge themselves from every impurity and come out the friends of liberty to all whether white or colored. The air of America should be free for all to breathe, else it is not the land of liberty. The administration party were in the error in cherishing, so zealously the cause of slavery. They identified themselves with the friends of slavery and by such impolitic course Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and perhaps Michigan, in all one hundred and thirty electoral votes, were lost to them at the recent choice of President. For in each the abolitionists had the balance of power and threw it in an unguarded moment in favor of General Harrison; though so far, he has shown himself a bitter foe to universal emancipation and glories in having done more for southern rights than any other man. We have no reason to doubt but what the next administration will be pro slavery; be it so—a redeeming spirit is abroad on our land, and if the democracy of the nation are true in practice to their principles, "the greatest good for the greatest number," they will again come into power. The abolition of slavery is democratic, and in this respect the anti-slavery citizens of our country are all democrats. Among them are to be found many of the ablest and best men, friends of temperance, and moral reform generally—a cordial union of the democratic party with the abolitionists would ensure success in the right way.

SINGULAR CONDUCT. An Italian tailor, residing in a small town near Berlin, was a man of brutal and meditative character, but for a time he mastered his nature as to induce a young

woman to marry him. He treated his wife with such cruelty that she was forced to sue for a separation. The parties met in court and a sentence of divorce was pronounced. Upon this announcement, he suddenly advanced to the table in the middle of the Court, placed upon it a small cask which he had concealed under his cloak, and addressing himself to the Judges, declared that they had delivered their own final judgment, for that the cask was filled with gunpowder, which he would instantly explode; and producing a flint and steel, began to cover his fearful machine with sparks. The Court being on the ground floor, the judges, counsel, plaintiff, witnesses and audience, were at once seen scrambling, pell-mell, from the windows as well as the doors, leaving the infuriated tailor to blow up himself alone. The cask, however, was well hooped, and though he continued to shower his sparks, the contents remained untouched, time enough to admit of a fire engine being brought and the tailor deluged with water. He was afterwards seized and pinioned, and the cask secured and examined, when, instead of gunpowder, it was found to contain some hemp seed! On being afterwards examined as to his motives for this extravagant joke, he said he only meant to punish the Judges for deciding against him. They, however, turned the trick upon himself, by condemning him to two years confinement.

FASTING. Distinct from religious ordinances and anchorite zeal, fasting has been frequently recommended and practised, as a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthy sensations. Howard the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in the week. Franklin for a period did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repasts, and took his exercise on horseback. This list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased—but why adduce authority in favor of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adopt, whenever they are sick. Happily for them they have no meddling prompters in the shape of well meaning friends, to force a stomach already enfeebled, and loathing its customary food, to digest this or that delicacy—soup, jelly, custard, chocolate, and the like. It would be a singular fashion, and yet be full as rational as the one just mentioned, if on eyes weakened by long exercise in the common light, we were to direct a stream of blue, or violet, or red, or even green light through a prism, in place of keeping them perfectly shaded and at rest.—*Journal of Health.*

PRESERVING WINTER APPLES. The secret of preserving winter apples depends greatly upon doing every thing well as well as upon the mode.

The apples having been carefully picked, and great care should be exercised in this particular, as rotting generally commences at bruises, they are to be carefully laid in the barrels, very gently shaken down, and when the head is put in, it should press upon them sufficiently to prevent all rattling when the barrels are removed. This pressure never injures them or causes them to rot, if the barrels are not opened before the apples are needed for use. A layer of straw is found to do more injury than good. The barrels should then be placed on the north side of a building, or the coolest place to be obtained, protected from rain by boards, until the approach of very severe weather, when they are to be removed to the cellar, where they should remain undisturbed until needed for use. The cooler apples can be kept without freezing, the less liable are they to decay.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

"HARD MONEY." Copper was not coined in England until the time of Elizabeth—and then in small quantities, and not well received. In 1672, a greater coinage took place, of half pence and farthings. Silver pence, half pence and farthings, were coined down to the reign of Edward III. 1351; then groats and half groats; next a shilling. Henry VIII. coined crowns; Edward VI. half crowns, six-pences and three-pences; Elizabeth, two-pences, and three farthing pieces. From 43d of Elizabeth to the present time, the coinage has remained the same. The first gold coin was under Henry III. 1257, in gold pennies. The guinea was coined in 1663, of Guinea gold, to go for 20s. but it never went for less than 21s. by tacit consent. It is computed that the whole coined cash of the kingdom passes through the Bank every three years.

NOVEL RAT TRAP. Take a barrel and stretch a skin of parchment over it with a string; cut it across and athwart, nearly to the outside. Take some dripping and mix it with meal; smear it on the middle of the parchment. The rats will smell it, and treading on the parchment it will give way and they will fall into the water in the barrel. Put a plank for them to creep up to the barrel's brink outside, and strew some oatmeal on it. You must not let the water be too deep, but set a brick endways in it, and the first rat that is caught will make a noise, which will entice more, so that they will fight for the possession of the brick, and the noise will draw others. Thus in one night the house may be cleared of rats, be they ever so many. Mice and other vermin may be ensnared in a similar manner.

TO WIN A SIMPLE WOMAN'S HEART. Let your hair hang in superfluous ringlets over your neck and shoulders; never suffer a razor to touch your face; squeeze yourself into a coat of Mulberry cloth; put on a vest striped with green, yellow and red; pants checked with blue, crimson and purple; shove your feet into a pair of boots with the heels at least three inches high; dangle a little black cane tipped with brass; a huge brass ring upon your little finger; and you will be the lion of the day, and win the heart of any simple flirt you meet with.—*Richmond Star.*

How to MAKE A GOOD PEN. As every one ought to be able to make a good pen, and as the winter schools are about to commence, it is suggested that the principal difficulty is found in cutting the point, and that a good point may be cut by holding the knife parallel with the line which it describes, or marks vertically in splitting the point; that is, cut the point so that the inside of it will be just as wide as the outside; for, if you cut the inside as is usually done, narrower than the outside, you take away the elastic power of the point, and prepare it soon to turn to the right or left like a hook, and to become unmanageable and useless. On the plan here recommended, the elastic power of the point is preserved on the inside, and you will find your pen write much better, and last much longer.

DEMOCRACY. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" is the true spirit and meaning of democracy; and all the cant that is employed to make the term significant of the dogmas of a party, is chicanery and humbug. In all republics the majority are the democrats, and what they will for their own benefit is true democracy. It is not democratic for one man to smoke in a stage-coach when the remaining nine passengers are made sick by it. That policy is not and cannot be democratic to which the will of the people are opposed. Democracy is, in fine, the expressed, executed, and embodied will of the majority; and all other definitions that can be given to the term, are anti-democratic and absurd.—*New World.*

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN. The sea was recently sounded, by lead and line, in latitude fifty-seven degrees south, and eighty-five degrees seven minutes west longitude from Paris, by the officers of the French ship Venus, during her voyage of discovery, at a depth of 3,470 yards, or two and a half miles, no bottom was found. The weather was very serene, and it is said that hauling in the lead took sixty saitors upwards of two hours. In another place in the Pacific ocean, no bottom was found at the depth of 4,140 yards.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BACON. To prevent it from getting rusty, after the bacon has been sufficiently cured, put it into a box of the size of the piece of bacon, covering the bottom of the box with hay; then wrap up each piece of bacon in sweet hay, and between every piece introduce a laying of hay. This method will prevent bacon from rusting, and keep it for twelve months as good as it was on the first day of salting.

ADVERTISING. On this subject Lord Brougham says, (and certainly he is a very sensible person,) that the advantages of advertising are not fully appreciated by men who have just entered into business for themselves. If they are anxious to become known—receive patronage and acquire property—they must advertise freely. It is the only proper mode to be pursued and is a sure guarantee to success.

MOST MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. The Journal of Commerce states that "Edward Prime, Esq., one of the founders of the house of Prime, Ward King & Co., was found dead in his room having cut his throat with a razor. He lived on the shore of the East River, opposite Hurlgate, and was in every way situated as happily as any man could wish to be. No one knew any thing in his habits, his estate, or condition of his mind, which was likely to induce such an act. He was in Wall street the day previous to his death, and transacted business with his accustomed cheerfulness."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. In Prussia, the parent who keeps his child from school between the ages of seven and fourteen, is by law punished by a fine of six pence per week, or, if he refuses to pay it, by imprisonment. This law is strictly enforced in some of the towns.

MELANCHOLY. Richard Child, Esq., of Boston, a retired merchant, and a most estimable and beloved citizen, independent in his circumstances, and surrounded with all the comforts and elegancies of life, cut his throat with a razor, and died almost instantly. He had labored for some time under a great depression of spirits, and at intervals had become very melancholy, which indicated a mind diseased.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1840.

PARTY EXCITEMENT.

Considering what we have witnessed the past year, and the course which we have pursued, we have sometime since concluded to say something on the subject of high party excitement.

Every person, of candid mind and ordinary reflection, must be sensible of some of the evils arising from a highly excited state of political feeling in a community; but few, we apprehend, have a full sense of its awful enormities. We do not refer to the evils arising from any one class or party, but to those which arise from, and are found among all classes and parties, when they allow themselves to be unduly and improperly excited on any subject.

We notice, first, the utter recklessness of truth or veracity.

The law of the moral Governor of the world is—"let every man speak truth with his neighbor." The ninth commandment, which he delivered from Sinai is, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Our civil law which requires truth between man and man is based upon the divine. Now, in a highly excited state of political feeling, what regard is paid to truth? How little do men regard veracity? Let one of our best citizens; one of the most irreproachable morals and unexceptionable benevolence and integrity be nominated as a candidate for office—it matters little what the office may be; say, any one from that of the Chief Magistrate of this great nation down to that of field driver or fence viewer of one

of our insignificant towns or boroughs—and he is immediately assailed with the tongue of slander and the pen of vituperation; yes, all the yelpings of "slander the loudest whelp of sin" are belched forth upon him. His public and private character is assailed on every side. The harpies of pollution are let loose upon him. A reputation which had cost him thirty or forty years to rear and mature, is scattered to the winds in a single day, and blasted by the withering, contaminating touch of the vilest in the land. Must it be thus? Has it come to this, that no person can be named for any office without being the butt of ridicule and slander? It has: and we hazard little in predicting that the next step will find every worthy, peaceable, respectable man retiring from being a candidate for office, and then the offices must be filled by such as are yearning for them.

Thus "woes seldom go alone, they often cluster." The evil vents itself first upon the innocent and upright, and then recoils with seven fold vengeance upon the heads of those who originated it. They are taken in the snare which they themselves had set. They are cursed with the worst men in community for office holders: and the pot must again speedily boil over and like the fabled Hydra, other heads must soon spring up, to be supplanted by others in their turn—each, in succession, like evil men and seducers, waxing worse and worse. In view of these things, who will not say, great is Truth! She cannot be violated with impunity. She cannot fall in the street without multitudes stumbling over her lifeless trunk into their own ruin. If men will thus assail the innocent; if they will thus prepare a poisonous dose for themselves, they must drink it. It is of their own manufacturing, and to their sorrow, they will find it will be for home consumption.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The second lecture before this institution was delivered by Rev. John Pierpont of Boston. We regretted that more extended notice of this lecture was not given, as doubtless a much larger audience would have been present, though the number was respectable. For ourselves, we were highly gratified to hear this champion of temperance, who has stood like a Colossus against the combined and embattled hosts of distillers, and venders, and tapers in our metropolis, on any subject.

His lecture was on Snow—its formation, and physical and moral uses. We were entertained with a beautiful description of the numerous forms of snow flakes—we were shown the uses of this species of water in warming the earth and thus rendering it fruitful, and presented with several moral lessons drawn from the presence of this wintry visitor. The lecture taken as a whole, and in its several parts, was pleasing and instructive, and capable of affording much profit to all who had the pleasure of hearing it.

His thrusters at the grog drinks, interspersed here and there, possessed all the keenness and edge of an acute and experienced satirist; and we cannot wonder that such a man should have "many adversaries."

We have heard but one criticism of disapproval, viz. the sheep story. We think it questionable whether it is best to relate stories which are almost too wonderful to be believed, though the moral drawn from them may be good.

The third lecture was by Rev. W. M. Rogers of Boston. Subject—The Working Man. In general, this was a profitable and interesting lecture. It was written elegantly, and spoken eloquently. The gifted writer had, unquestionably, laid himself out to no inconsiderable extent on his subject. He showed the importance and advantages of a division of labour—that without it, we must necessarily be in a savage state—that man needs the aid of his fellow man, and that the most efficient way in which he can aid his neighbor is to become skilled in his own calling, and then exchange his own products for those of others.

Though we were gratified with most of the sentiments advanced in this lecture, and with all that pertained to its composition and delivery, we could not but feel that there are those in the community who dissent from some of the positions taken by the lecturer. Such being the case, (though the greater part of it would be assented to by all) we could not but feel that it must be considered by many as *il timido* on account of the so recent feverish political excitement. Perhaps, we may have misjudged, but our feeling is, that while we have ample opportunity to express our peculiar views on political subjects in Political Associations, we had better shun these controverted points at our Lyceum. Our country and town are sufficiently divided among themselves, watchful and jealous of each other already, and the more we can all assemble, and do so harmoniously on any subject the better will be the state of feeling.

We presume he had no intention to excite party feelings. He gave us simply his own views of political economy. But as conservators of the public tranquility, we felt in duty bound to speak as we have spoken, while we highly appreciate the lecturer as a man, a scholar, an orator and a gentleman.

CAPITAL TRIAL. The Supreme Court, (Chief Justice Shaw, and Judges Putnam and White present) have been engaged in Salem during the present week, in the trial of Moses Goodhue, of Andover, for rape on his own daughter, a girl of sixteen years of age. The jury retired and after being out more than seven hours returned a verdict of guilty of incest. The prisoner was then sentenced to three days solitary confinement and twenty years hard labor in the State Prison.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Some of our contributors, to quote the language of a contemporary, are inclined to keep up the late political contest with the same spirit as before the election. A little thought will convince them that this is not expedient. The public mind is tired of politics, and wants a change of subjects. Local or town politics, in season, will be relished by a few, but out of season are intolerable. Let all writers read the other side and then decide.

THE VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS. The electoral college of this State assembled in Boston, on Wednesday last, and cast their votes, fourteen in number, for William Henry Harrison for President, John Tyler for Vice President. Solomon Lincoln, Esq., of Hingham, was chosen Messenger to carry the returns of votes to Washington.

Love cannot exist in the heart of a woman unless modesty is its companion, nor in the heart of man unless honor is its associate.

Willie P. Mangum and William A. Graham, whigs, have been elected Senators of the United States Congress for the State of North Carolina.

Col. Charles McClure, (dem.) has been elected to Congress from the Cumberland District, (Pa.) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ramsey, who it will be recollected committed suicide.

Jonathan Chapman, Esq., the present Mayor of Boston, has been unanimously nominated for re-election, and has accepted the nomination.

The second trial for a member of Congress, in the Tenth District of this State, will take place on the fourth of January next, by appointment of the Governor.

An Inauguration Ball is to be given at Washington, (D. C.) on the occasion of Gen. Harrison taking his seat. The managers are to be a Representative from each State, and the tickets are ten dollars.

The "Reform Convention," recently held in Boston, to consider, among other things, the expediency of abolishing the Christian Sabbath, the priesthood, etc., adjourned, after a three days session, to reassemble on the last Wednesday in March next.

MARRIED.

In this town, 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. Michael W. Whitney to Miss Harriet C. Faxon.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Burrell, Mr. Jonathan Hayden to Miss Dolly W. Green, formerly of Rumford, Me.

For a goodly portion of the cake, our thanks are due and our very best wishes tendered.

A friend has sent us the annexed cogitations on this marriage.

The marriage ceremony is the most interesting spectacle which social life exhibits. We see two rational beings, in the glow of youth and hope which invests life with the hallo of happiness, come together and openly acknowledge their preference for each other, and voluntarily enter into a league of perpetual friendship, and call heaven and earth to witness the sincerity of their love for each other. While life continues to exist they are to participate in each other's joys—to partake of each other's sorrows—to rejoice and weep together. Be constant then, O! man. Be consistent, O! woman. May you so live and so conduct your lives, that when you shall be called to part the cords of affection, which now bind your hearts together, you may be able to exclaim in the language of our Savior; not my will but thine, O! God, be done.

Upon the bridal pair look down,
Who now have pledged hands;
Their union with thy favor crown,
And bless the nuptial bands.

And when that trying hour shall come,
And life's short space be o'er,
May they in triumph reach that home,
Where they shall part no more.

In Hingham, 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Richardson, Mr. Nathaniel Nash of Braintree, to Miss Susan M. Lincoln of the former place. Mr. George W. Cleverly of Weymouth, to Miss Sarah W. Hersey. Mr. Esau Lord to Miss Belinda Stetson, both of Weymouth. In Nantucket, Mr. Cyrus Tirrell of Weymouth, to Miss Maria S. Mott of the former place. In Cohasset, by Rev. Mr. Phipps, Clark Cutting, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth N. Lathrop. In Salem, Mr. Lemuel Marden of Milwa, to Miss Lucy A. S. Morgan of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, 23d ult., Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. James and Elizabeth Newcomb, aged 5 years and 8 months.

This was a bright and promising child, and had its life been spared would no doubt have been a great blessing and comfort to its parents. But, alas! she has gone. The angel of death is ever among us—his hand is ever busy; it spares neither the young nor the old, but whatever is touched by its fingers, withers, and moulders, and crumbles away. Death is steadily and surely approaching upon us all, and to elude his grasp is to men impossible; for though we may endure the nipping frosts of spring—the searching suns of summer, yet under winter's load we must fall. Man doth die, and waste away, as a man giveth up the ghost and where is he. See the lovely infant as it slumbers in its mother's arms—the picture of innocence and purity—the joy of its parents and on whom their purest affections are placed. But, alas! the cold frost of death has nipt the tender blossom—its withers and dries. A few more years and we shall be called to bid adieu to all that we hold near and dear to us, and go to that world from whence no traveller returns. May we so live and conduct our lives, that when the messenger shall come we may meet him with joy and peace.

The Savior calls, she must depart;
Attend the heavenly sound;
Ye doubting souls dismiss your fears;
She lives beyond the tomb.

Sickness and sore two weeks she bore,
Physicians were in vain;
Till God did please to give her ease,
And free her from her pain.

The stormy winds did cease to blow—
The waves no more did roll,
And soon a placid sea below
Spoke comfort to her soul.

Mourn not for me, my parents dear,
Though in the tomb I lie;
Remember that our Savior says,
We all shall meet on high.

Not in the churchyard, shall I sleep,
Amid the silent gloom;
My dust will rest beneath your feet—
My spirit go to God.

On the 25th ult. Miss Betsey Bent, aged 87. She has left one sister, a maiden lady, aged 90, and one, a widow, nearly 97.

In Milton, Mrs. Margaret Connor, aged 87.

In Dorchester, Mr. William Ware, aged 56.

NOTICES.

The fourth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season will be delivered at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 9th,) at half past six o'clock, by Charles Clapp, Esq.

Tickets may be had of Caleb Gill, Jr., John Whitney, Justin Spear, and of the Secretary.

By a vote of the Lyceum no person will be admitted without a Ticket.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.
Is it expedient for a party, like the Abolitionists or the friends of Temperance, who wish to accomplish a particular point, to carry it to the ballot box?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

A CARD.
George Spear, with heartfelt gratitude, sincerely thanks for the kindness of the Quincy Lyceum in contributing the liberal sum of one and fifty dollars for the benefit of his son, G. of Medford, who has during the past season several accidents endangering his life.

Quincy Family School.

THE next regular term will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 14th inst. Terms for board \$40 a quarter, (eleven weeks making 110 days) for day scholars \$5.50, for English, French, languages and higher mathematics \$8.00. As the School is now full, application must come time previous to admissions.
Quincy, Dec. 5. 2w

Boston Almanac for 1841.

Will be published and for sale at the BOOKSTORE, on 20th inst.
Quincy, Dec. 5. 2w

Assignee's Sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, December 12th, 1840, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Rat way House, in Milton, for the creditors of William Ripley, Jr., a debtor, the following, viz:—

One promissory note of \$1267.75, dated Jan. 1840, given by H. H. Flanders to said Ripley, interest from date.

One note of \$162, dated March 1st, 1838, S. Blaisdell to said Ripley.

One note of \$280, dated January 4th, 1840, S. Blaisdell to said Ripley.

Also—One gun and accoutrements.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN,
Quincy, Dec. 5. 2w

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant duly issued by Hon. Sherman, of Leitch, Probate for the County of Norfolk, and requiring the subscriber to take possession of ANSEL THAYER, of Braintree, in a Boot Manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, meeting of all the creditors of the said Thayer, at the dwelling house of the Judge of the County of Norfolk, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, and where the said creditors are to be sworn to prove their debts and then to choose of an assignee or assignees of the said Thayer, and to do such other business as may be required, at which time the said Thayer, or his agent, or the said assignee, or assignees, are forbidden to pay or deliver to any person but the subscriber, or the assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid, any of the goods or effects of the said Thayer.

SAMUEL HOLBROOK,
Braintree, Dec. 5. 2w

Mortgagee's Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, at the House, on MONDAY, Dec. 14th, in the afternoon, 2 Feather Beds, pairs of Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Comforters, Velling Trunk, 1 Chest, 1 Bouson, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bedstead, and sundry other articles of household and furniture, in the pen of THOMAS ADAMS.
Quincy, Dec. 5. 2w

Creditors' Meeting.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. November

I HEREBY appoint the third meeting of the creditors of William Ripley, Jr., of Quincy, blacksmith, an insolvent debtor, at my dwelling house, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for settling the account of the Assignee, a dividend of the estate of the said debtor, and for the transaction of any business that may be required, at which time creditors who have not already proved will be allowed to prove the same; and ordered, that William B. Duggan, of said County, be and he is authorized to be by causing notifications thereof to be published in the Quincy Patriot, printed at least a week, for two successive weeks, in said County, the Quincy Patriot, printed at least a week, for two successive weeks, in said County, to make due return of this order to the creditors.

S. LELAND, Judge.
December 5. 2w

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Stoves, which have proved on trial to be the best cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by JOSHUA BRIGGS.
Quincy, Oct. 3. 1f

Woolen Yarn.

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of any color, for sale low by JOSHUA BRIGGS.
Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from the sale by JOSHUA BRIGGS.
Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Jonathan F. Moore.

Attorney at Law.
Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Station of School and Franklin Streets.
Quincy, Sept. 12. 1f

Manley & Bramhall.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRUGS.
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25. 1y

Ives & Denney.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
114 Washington Street, Boston.

Have for sale a general assortment of School Books, of all the kinds, latest editions: Miscellaneous for School or Parish Libraries; Standard Authors; Theology; Church History; Polyglott or Foreign Bible Companion; Singing Books, Stationery and Account Books, Bill-let, Letter, Post and Foolscap, run from \$2 per volume and upwards; Books and Drawing Materials, Blue Writing Fluid, Ink, Pencils, &c., of the best quality, which they sell at most liberal terms. Special attention given to Merchants, Teachers and Librarians. Also—School Committees will be supplied with School Books in market at the lowest prices.

Boston, Nov. 7. 3w

2

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Quincy, March 28th, 1820.	Boston, Nov. 7.	Quincy, Aug. 22.	Quincy, Nov. 14.	Quincy, July 31.
DANIEL BAXTER.	W	W	W	W

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

'Tis done! the federal ties have past,
And forged oppression's chain;
The whig's "whirlwind" sweeping blast
Has assailed o'er truth again.
Deception, fraud and force have wrought
A change—expectant spoils;
And British gold, "lead pipe," has bought
The serpent's hissing coils!

Truth crush'd and slain!—no, 'tis not slain,
But briefly trampled on;
Its mighty voice will sound again,
Injustice from upon.
The People's "sober second thought,"
From drunk'nung poisons free,
Will spurn the lies who minions bought,
For British whiggery!

A spectre came—stark'd o'er the land—
"New-England's centre quail'd";
A mania spread discussion's brand—
A wily foe assail'd!

The angry surges—raging storm,
New England's Sparta braved;
She rolled in a phalanx form,
Her native honor saved.

All hail! New Hampshire—beacon light!
Amidst thy sister hand;
Thy name, enshrined with laurels bright,
Shall well earn'd fame command!

Thou noble "Granite State"—and free,
West taught in freedom's school,
Van Buren and Democracy—
Reject a flannel tool!

Thy sister States, with palmed hand,
Have struck at Freedom's Tree;
In bold relief, thy seven now stand,
Against their forty-three,
In "solitary grandeur"—thou,
Confront the tyrant's rage;
Long live with Freedom's noble row,
Thy bright unsullied Page.

Thy snow-capt heights—thy streams and dales,
Shall Freedom echo still;
In vain the tyrant foe assails
Thine unmounted hill.

From every dell, re-echoes back—
"We ne'er will tyrants phase,"
In vain shall tyrants cross thy track,
Thou northern Hercules.

Pride of the north—thy hardy sons,
Stand forth for Freedom's good;
Rejoice thy strong and feeble ones,
Where once thy Langdon stood.

Thou steadfast, bright, redeeming star!
Now brighter glows thy spark;
With master spirits, shines afar,
Thine own immortal Stark!

A niche in Fame's own Temple—thou,
In future time shalt fill;
Thy annals then, as bright as now,
Shall freedom honor still!

And future patriots with delight,
Shall hail thy envied fate;
Behold the star of splendor bright,
The steadfast Granite State!

The federal war horse loudly neighs,
And spreads "distress" in every State;
Democracy—upright her ways,
Seeks Truth, her only advocate.

The Granite State—just look at her;
She still disclaims the "whip and spur";
And "long, tall Jim," with all his skill,
Can ne'er climb o'er her "Little Hill."

A NEW HAMPSHIRE POET.

ANECDOTES.

CHRISTIANITY IN DEN. When the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was near the close of his life and in feeble health, he laid his hand on the Bible and addressed an old friend who was with him. "Here is a book," said he, "worth more than all others ever printed, yet it is my misfortune never to have read it with proper attention and feeling till lately. I heard it said, *Devils* have examined me." "The thought gave me more pain than the appellation of *Tory*, for I consider religion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to repent myself, that I have lived so long and given no decided and public proof of my being a Christian."

DIETETIC. "Well, what did you eat, last night?" said a plain speaking old physician to a complaint who was constantly boring him with a rehearsal of "the dreadful state of his feelings—the complaints of his stomach." "Why, I took a little lobster, just before going to bed." "And what did you drink?" "A little brandy and water, just to aid digestion." "No wonder your stomach complains, if you first put the devil into it, and then lock him up there."—*Salem Observer.*

FALLING OFF. A down east parson reproached Sam Sinds for not coming to meeting as regularly as he had been wont to do. "Why, sir," said Sam, "you must know I've got a young horse, and whenever he gets in sight of the steeple, he always kicks up and flings me off." "I don't know about the horse," said the minister, "but I know very well that there has lately been a great falling off on some account or other."

THE WOODEN PAVEMENT. One genius was holding forth at great length to his comrade, on the manifold excellencies of the wooden pavement. "Capital thing! excellent thing! what a pity that all the parsons don't adopt it!" "True," replied his companion, "and so easily effected, too. A wooden pavement; why, if only some of the parish authorities would but lay their heads together, in London might be covered with it."

REMARKS OF DINNERS. One day when some one objected to the practice of having dinners for parish or public purposes, "Sir," said Lord Stowell, "I approve of the dinner system, it puts people in good humor and makes them agree when they otherwise might not."

AN IRISH REPARTEE. The turn for repartee in the Irish of all classes is proverbial. A gentleman, intending to be smart on some bricklayers, said they were "Odd Fellows." "No, please your honor," rejoined Pat, "We are Red Fellows!"

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 21.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Liver. The balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1833, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy, and the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, let me state that I have here introduced the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1833, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1662. The number of Coughs and Croup cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice. I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, your etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance it has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Broadway street, New York. Sold in Boston by A. B. GREEN, 104 Union street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the propriety of these medicines, prepared and heretofore to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by the action of the Life Medicines, and nourished by a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Urinary Ailments, Consumption, Scoury, Uterine, Venereal, Syphilitic, Eruptive, and other diseases, and all diseases of the Skin, and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Indurations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 25 cents.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S EXpectorant, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

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Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal, the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8. J. G. ROGERS.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXpectorant, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

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Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 50.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

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EBENEZER B. HERSEY.
Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufacture.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264), No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

AT All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place. Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, the subscriber is enabled to give a full and complete description of the different patent manufactures, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Booth, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—those give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; in case of Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Unaltered Spring Truss, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactures, which they can have; if by do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sturman's Patent; French's do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bismarck's do; Shaker's Buckle Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-EDGES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Booth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that he is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

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AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscribers.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. Stone Quarries. Dorchester. Weymouth. South Weymouth. Braintree. Abington. South Scituate. Lynn. Salem. New York City. JUSTIN SPEAR. ORIN P. BACON. FISHER A. KINGSBURY. JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. JOSEPH CLEVELY. SAMUEL A. TURNER. CHARLES LEFAVOUR. N. B. OSBORNE. FREEMAN HUNT.

MISCELLANY.

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

Edward E.—was in affluent circumstances, surrounded by friends who both admired and esteemed him, not only for the wit and talent with which he was gifted, but for that which was of infinitely more importance—the sterling qualities of his heart. He had lately married that one only being who had won his earliest, freshest, deepest affections; and she was all that his idolizing love had imagined her. With such prospects, who would not have prognosticated for him a long continued scene of uninterrupted happiness? Who would not have exclaimed "his fate will be a bright exception to the general rule, that man's days are full of evil."

But, alas, for human hopes and anticipations! Edward E.—his page of prosperity was short, whilst his chapter of adversity proved long and bitter. Gradually and by almost imperceptible degrees, he became addicted to the heart-hardening, soul-killing vice of intemperance. In vain his friends warned, remonstrated, entreated; he either would not or could not release himself from the iron grasp of the tenacious enemy. Oh! how altered in a few short years were his once brilliant prospects! he had lost an excellent situation, was despised by those who had formerly esteemed him, and excluded from the society of which he had once been the ornament; even his own relations, who had given up all hopes of reclaiming him, sought only to shun or disown any connection with him, prophesying that he would live a few short years a disgrace to himself and them, and then die unloved and unregretted, nay even despised; in short, that he must inevitably fill a drunkard's grave. But there was one gentleman being who, unlike all the rest, still remained faithful to the lost, wretched Edward; one who loved him with that true love that *hoped all things, believeth all things*, that suffereth long and is kind. It was his own meek, uncomplaining wife, who thus hoped, thus believed, thus suffered, and still was kind. She had often been entreated to return to her father's house where she could again enjoy those comforts and luxuries to which from her youth she had been accustomed. But what to her was comfort or luxury without him who alone formed her happiness or misery. "No," she would reply to all their persuasions, "am I not his own wedded wife, and shall I desert him? Have I not sworn to love him through every thing, and Edward will yet be reclaimed, I know he will." And oh, blessings on that food, trusting woman's heart! Edward was at length reclaimed, and through her gentle influence and instrumentality. True, she had to go through long years of humiliation, mortification and pain; true, she had to endure poverty, pride, neglect and the world's scorn; but it was for his dear sake, and God who holds in his hand the hearts of men, had prepared for her a rich reward, even the consummation of that for which alone she lived. Edward was not totally devoid of feeling, and Mary had judged right in believing that kindness and long enduring affection, would make a deeper impression than harshness or upbraidings; for in his sober and better moments, as he looked on the pale face of his once happy and adored wife, and ever met there the same glances of untiring love, the thought of the dark cloud which he had spread over her days, of the ruin and the desolation which he had flung around her path, inflicted a pang sharper and deeper than the most bitter taunt could have wrung from his agonized heart.

It was on a dark, cold night in November, that Mary set in an upper apartment of a house situated in the outskirts of the town, still lovely, though the bright bloom of youth seemed to have fled forever from her fair young cheek; the room was scrupulously neat and clean, though but scantily furnished, a small fire burnt cheerfully in the grate, and on a table near it was placed a supper apparently for one. Mary was sitting near a cradle which ever and anon as the little inhabitant stirred she would bend over and rock with her foot. She had been for some time absorbed in deep, and it would

seem troubled thought, for often the large tear would gather in her eye and hang heavy on the long dark lash. "I am afraid he will not come," she at length murmured; "but he promised that he would, and he has appeared more like himself than I have known him for many years." Mary sank upon her knees, her lips moved not in prayer, but her now streaming eyes were raised to heaven, and there was more of imploring, beseeching earnestness than language could have expressed. At that instant a low knock was heard at the street door, she sprang up: "Perhaps it is him." With trembling hand she snatched the candle and stood leaning forward to catch the first sound.

It was indeed him, and his step sounded firm and heavy as he ascended. Mary returned to the room and stood leaning against the wall for support. Edward entered, not with his usual flushed face, staggering gait, and excited manner, his air was animated it is true, but it was the animation produced by an approving conscience, and the consciousness of having gained a greater victory than earth's proudest conquerors ever achieved—namely, a victory over himself and the demon of intemperance. He drew near to Mary, and passed his arm around her waist. "My own Mary," he began, and his voice was soft and low, and to her ear, just as musical as in happier years, long since flown, "My own Mary," he went on, "my guardian angel, whose love has been a sweet unquenchable light in my dark path of sin and degradation, ever alluring me back to virtue, let this temperance pledge (and as he spoke he placed a small paper in her hand) which I have this night signed, and which with God's blessing I hope to keep, be to us a pledge of returning happiness." Oh! who can paint the love, joy, and gratitude, that leaped into those late melancholy eyes, or the bright blood that suddenly crimsoned the cheek, neck, brow, and as quickly ebbed back to her too happy heart as she hid her face in his throbbing breast and wept aloud. Her work was done, she had not suffered in vain, her prayers had been heard, the lost was found, the dead was alive. Edward E.—is now a devoted husband, an affectionate father, and a steady industrious man, and I have been young and now I am old, but never have I seen the righteous man forsaken or his seed begging their bread.—*Canada Temp. Ad.*

THE THREE LUCKY ONES.

Once upon a time a father sent for his three sons, and gave to the eldest a cock, to the second a scythe, and to the third a cat. "I am now old," said he; "my end is approaching, and I would fain provide for you before I die. Money I have none, and what I now give you seems but of little worth; yet it rests with yourselves alone to turn my gifts to good account. Only seek for a land where you have is as yet unknown, and your fortunes are made."

After the death of the father, the eldest son set out with his cock, but wherever he went, in every town, he saw from afar off a cock sitting upon a church steeple, and turning round with the wind. In the villages he always heard plenty of them crowing, and this bird therefore was nothing new, so there did not seem much chance of his making a fortune. At length, it happened that he came to an island where the people who lived there had never heard of a cock, and knew not even how to reckon the time. They knew indeed if it were morning or evening, but at night, if they lay awake they had no means of knowing how time went.

She had no means of knowing how time went. "Behold," said he to them, "what a noble animal this is! he carries a bright red crest upon head, and spurs upon his heels, he crows three times every night at stated hours, and at the third time the sun is about to rise. But this is not all; sometimes he screams in daylight, and then you must take warning, for the weather is surely about to change." This pleased the natives mightily; they kept awake one whole night, and heard to their great joy, how gloriously the cock cawed the hour at two, four, and six o'clock. Then they asked him whether the bird was to be sold, and how much he would sell it for. "About as much gold as he can carry," said he. "A very fair price for such an animal," cried they with one voice; and agreed to give him what he asked. When he reached home with his wealth, his brothers wondered greatly; and the second said, "I will now set forth likewise, and see if I can turn my scythe to as good an account." There did not seem however, much likelihood of this; for go where he would, he was met by peasants who had as good a scythe on their shoulders as he had. But at last, as good luck would have it, he came to an island where the people had never heard of a scythe there; so soon as the corn was ripe, they went into the fields and pulled it up; but this was hard work, and a great deal of it was lost. The man then set to work with his scythe, and mowed down their whole crop so quickly, that the people stood staring open-mouthed with wonder. They were willing to give him what he asked for such a marvellous thing; but he only took a horse laden with as much gold as it could carry.

Now, the third brother had a great longing to go and see what he could make of his cat. So he set out, and at first it happened to him as it had to the others; so long as he kept up on the main land, he met with no luck; there were plenty of cats every where, indeed too many, so that the young ones were for the most part, as soon as they came into the world, drowned in the water. At last he passed over

to an island, where as it chanced most luckily for him, nobody had ever seen a cat; and they were overrun with mice to such a degree, that the little wretches danced upon the table and chairs, whether the master was at home or not. The people complained loudly of this grievance; the king himself knew not how to rid himself of them in his palace; in every corner mice were squeaking, and they knew every thing that their teeth could lay hold of. Here was a fine field for puss—she soon began her chase, and had cleared two rooms in the twinkling of an eye; when the people besought their king to buy the wonderful animal, for the good of the public, at any price. The king willingly gave what was asked, a mule laden with gold and jewels; and thus the third brother went home with a richer prize than either of the others.

DIFFERENCE IN MINDS.

The question is often asked, 'are all minds originally alike?' It is certain that every person has the same appetites, passions, and intellectual powers. There is as much uniformity in the number and kind of operations that each mind is capable of performing, as there is in the number of bones and muscles in the body, and in the variety of their motions. Though all minds have the same faculties, yet we never find two precisely alike. In different persons, different passions or appetites gain the ascendancy, and give a peculiar complexion to the whole mind. The character of an individual mind may be effected by its occupation, by the scenery with which it is conversant, by climate, by associates, and by a variety of circumstances. Hence, if all minds were originally alike, they would begin to be dissimilar in their first developments. But you will ask whether circumstances occasion all the difference, or whether there is a difference previous to any influence *ab extra*? This question throws us back to the character of the mind previous to its outward manifestation. What it was before we have evidence of its existence we cannot tell. The intellectual, as well as the moral tree, is known by its fruits. There is one fact, however, that renders it very probable that all minds are not precisely alike in original strength and capacity. Children belonging to the same family, having the same teachers, and in almost every respect influenced by the same circumstances, differ as widely in intellect as those residing in different quarters of the globe. I have thought that he same thing is analogically proved by the fact that no two bodies are exactly alike. Though all bodies have the same general form, and are composed of the same elements, yet there are differences so great, that one is easily distinguished from another. Who knows but these differences are occasioned by, or adapted to some original difference in the minds that inhabit them.

There is another consideration which leads to the same conclusion. In the midst of the great uniformity in the works of God, we discover at the same time great diversity. The apples, and the pears, and the peaches, that grow on the same tree, differ in size and fairness. Trees and animals of the same species preserve a very near resemblance, and yet differ much from each other. If we are allowed to reason from analogy on this subject, shall we not conclude that the same diversity exists in the intellectual, that is seen in the material world.

It seems, furthermore, that the Creator intended that there should be minds adapted to different pursuits, and fitted for different services; hence He hath set in the church "first, apostles; secondarily, prophets; thirdly, teachers, after that miracles, then gift of healing, helps, governments, diversities of tongues." In every age he has raised up men who appear upon the stage of life, as if qualified to act a particular and an important part. Such were Aristotle and Alexander, such were Bacon and Newton, and such were Franklin and Washington.

The original difference of minds must be considered however comparatively small. Education increases the difference, and minds that were originally nearly upon the same level, may forever diverge from each other. In crossing the fields covered with bush and brake, the birds that start up along the track pursue very different courses; the wren flies low and lights upon the nearest bush; the lark rises high, darts off, and drops in the grass at a distance, and the pheasant whirls away on rapid wing, and hides in the depths of the forest. So when you enter a school room, the children that stand apparently upon the same level, conning the same lessons, when fledged to flight will diverge from each other forever. Some will fly low as if tied to the earth's surface; others will move in waving lines, as if more intent on pleasure than profit; others will go straight forward, as if intent on outstripping their fellows, and others will soar upward, as if to escape the din and bustle, the smoke and fogs of earth.—*Rev. Mr. Davis' Lecture.*

THREE BAD HABITS.

There are three weaknesses in our habits which are very common, and which have a prejudicial influence on our welfare. The first is giving way to the ease or indulgence of the moment, instead of doing at once what ought to be done. This practice always diminishes the beneficial effects of our actions and often leads us to abstain from action altogether; as, for instance, if at this season of the year there is a gleam of sunshine, of which we feel we ought to take the advantage, but we have not the resolution to leave at the moment a com-

fortable seat or an attractive occupation, we miss the most favorable opportunity, and perhaps, at last justify ourselves in remaining indoors on the ground that the time for exercise is past. One evil attendant upon the habit of procrastination is, that it produces a certain dissatisfaction of the mind, which impedes and deranges the animal functions, and tends to prevent the attainment of a high state of health. A perception of what is right, followed by a promptness of execution, would render the way of life perfectly smooth. Children should be told to do nothing but what is reasonable, and they should be taught to do what they are told at once. The habits will stand them instead all their lives. The second weakness is, when we have made a good resolution, and have partially failed in executing it, we are very apt to abandon it altogether. For instance, if a person had been accustomed to rise at ten, resolves to rise at six, and after a few successful attempts happens to sleep till seven, there is great danger that he will relapse into his former habit, or probably even go beyond it, and lie till noon. It is the same with resolutions as to economy or temperance, or any thing else; if we cannot do all we intended, or make one slip, we are apt to give up entirely. Now, what we should aim at is, always to do the best we can under existing circumstances; and then our progress with the exception of slight interruptions, would be continued. The third and last weakness to which I allude is, the practice of eating and drinking things because they are on the table, and especially when they are to be paid for. How seldom it happens that two men leave a few glasses of wine in a decanter at a coffee-house, though they have both had enough; and the consequence of not doing so is frequently to order a fresh supply; but, at any rate, even the first small excess is pernicious. Excess, however slight, either in solids or liquids, deranges the power of digestion, and of course diminishes the full benefit of any meal. A very small quantity will cause the difference between spending the remainder of the day profitably or agreeably, and in indolence and dissipation.

EARLY LOVE OF READING.

It should be an object with every parent to induce among his children an early love of useful reading. The sooner a taste for this is established, the better. It tends to liberalize and exalt the young mind and to store it with valuable furniture of knowledge, without which the subsequent life will in all probability be a chapter of follies and adverse fortunes. But great care should be taken to make the most judicious selections. Children should not be left to cater for their own mental appetites. If they are allowed to devour the nonsense and foul stuff that too often emanate from the press, they will be likely to grow up the worse for all their reading. Poisonous food is worse than none.

Let parents keep trash out of their children's way. Select for them only useful and instructive books and periodicals, and create within them a taste for such reading in preference to that which is light and vain.

Now, that the evenings are becoming longer, it will be an excellent arrangement to provide for some course of systematic reading at the family fire-side. To this end, where parents are not able to purchase a complete family library, let access be had to some social library, or to the circulating libraries of the book stores. It will be, too, an agreeable relief from the confinement of domestic reading, for youth to become interested in the meetings of Lyceums for mental improvement, if such are established in the neighborhood. But whatever the facilities for instruction may be, we repeat that an early love for reading is a very sure defence against the thousand follies and temptations that are in the way of the young, and should be encouraged as an object of deep solicitude in every parent's heart.

A systematic course of home reading in evenings will at once be entertaining and instructive, will have an excellent social effect, where brothers and sisters are taught to be helpers of each other in the pleasing duties of mutual instruction, and will save them from the evil influence of grog holes, gaming haunts, and ball rooms.—*Maine Cultivator.*

BUSYBODIES.

There is in every community a set of people who are always disposed to make themselves particularly interesting, by prying into their neighbors' affairs, and making profound discoveries. In your presence, they are apparently influenced by the kindest feeling. They are ever at your service, and if professions could be relied on, you would be induced to believe them actuated by the purest friendship and most disinterested motive. But in reality they are enemies in disguise. The concentrated malice of hell, occupies their hearts, and influences their conduct. Satan himself was possessed of some generous emotions, but these incarnate fiends, surpass in malignity, their prototype, and revel amid scenes of ruin and desolation from which he would retire in disgust. Spotless innocence, and unsullied integrity afford no shield from these ruthless hyenas who would even violate the grave, and offer indignity to the ashes of the dead to satisfy the infuriate demon that rages within their breasts. Devoid of character and of conscience, they make no scruple to vilify and abuse those who are above them in purity of character and moral worth. Maintaining, it may be, a character for sanctity, and clothed "in the livery of

the court of heaven," they practice the most iniquitous frauds, and originate the grossest calumnies. Pledged to decency and good order, they frequent the dens of corruption and haunts of infamy, seeking new victims, and practising new villainies. Such characters are the real pests of society, occasioning more evils than all other causes combined. In view of such a condition of things, well may the poet have exclaimed:—

O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as others see us.

VARIETY.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. In the States of Maine, Tennessee, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas, the qualification prescribes that the voter shall be a citizen of the United States—the free southern States requiring him to be a "free white" man; Indiana dropping the word "free," and Maine both "free" and "white." In Massachusetts and New York it is "every male citizen."

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky (with slight variation of phrase) it is "every free white male citizen." In all these States, though some of them only use the word "citizen," it is certain that no man can be a voter without naturalization under the law of Congress; there being at least one State (North Carolina) whose constitution provides for an alien becoming a citizen by other means than the United States naturalization law. The constitution of North Carolina says: "all freemen of the age of twenty-one years," etc, and under this provision free negroes are allowed to vote in that State as well as in the non-slave holding States.

The constitution of Pennsylvania says, "every freeman of the age of twenty-one years," etc, shall be allowed to vote. The constitution of New Jersey reads, "all inhabitants of this colony of full age, worth fifty pounds," etc, and accordingly, strange as it sounds, women are entitled to vote in that state. The constitution of Vermont says, "every man of the full age of twenty-one years." The constitutions of Ohio and Illinois say, "all white male inhabitants."—*New York Express.*

WOMAN. Hon. John Q. Adams, in his lecture at New York, said, "The female is formed in a delicate mould—for sufterance rather than action. In every state of society, woman must live in a state of dependence upon man. To the savage hunter, she is but a mere domestic animal. To the shepherd, she is but as one of the tamed, beautiful and affectionate animals around him, and shares his regards with the sheep and the ox, who yield him food and raiment. To the husbandman, she resumes her native dignity, and is no longer the slave or the plaything of her tyrant, used at will or caprice, worn out and thrown aside; but becomes the partner of his heart, the mistress of his home, the prop and stay of his soul; that bosom no longer racked with jealous tortures of other women sharing her husband's love—the love of each forms the happiness of each. She is the common mother of the whole family; and all are bound to her by one holy bond of filial obedience. And in this community alone woman enjoys that true liberty and love which is her birthright and her blessing."

WAGER. Some time ago a heavy wager was laid, that a person standing on London bridge would not be able to sell ten sovereigns at one penny each within an hour to respectable passers-by. The experiment was tried, and failed on the part of the seller, who disposed of only one sovereign; the people who passed evidently imagining that the so called real sovereign was nothing more than a piece of worthless brass. A recent wager of a more curious kind has been made, as follows:—A gentleman wagered with another, one hundred pounds that he would stand on London bridge, and sell two hundred boxes of "Holloway's Ointment," and "External Disease Pill," while the other sold twenty real sovereigns at a half-penny each. Both the Ointment and the Pill are so celebrated, that they were purchased within a very short time; but not a single sovereign was sold!

THE ELEVENTH HOUR. A man was recently hung at Huntingdon, Pa., for the murder of a family. He persisted most solemnly in declaring his innocence, and with this lie in his mouth was swung off. His neck being stronger than the rope, the latter broke first, and he came to the ground. Perhaps the fall awakened his conscience; for, on re-ascending the scaffold for a second experiment, he begged a postponement of his suspension, until he could make a full disclosure of his guilt. He then confessed his crime, with particulars that even increased its enormity, continuing to speak until the last moment allowed by his sentence. He was then by means of a doubled cord, effectually hung.

RARE SPORT. At a tavern, a sovereign was lately bet between a coal-merchant and a brick-setter, and a race was to decide the ownership of the two sovereigns. It was agreed that the bricksetter should be allowed a yard to start with, and that they should toss for choice of ground. The bricksetter won the toss, and immediately took up the chimney, and went to the top; and as his antagonist, the coal-merchant, did not choose to follow, (since he had no chance of overtaking him) it was decided by the company present, that the bricksetter had won the race.

work of acquiring a knowledge of the English language would be greatly facilitated.

THE WINTER STREET CHURCH. Operations, as we learn from a Boston paper, have been commenced and considerable progress made, in reference to the new meeting-house which the society under the pastoral charge of the Rev. William M. Rogers are erecting in Winter Street, Boston. The body of the house is to be placed back from the street, though a spacious porch or vestibule is to extend to the street. This portion will be an ornament to the street and the city. It is to be of heavy Quincy granite, with Corinthian columns, thirty-two feet in height, of the same material. Corinthian capitals have been cut in this country, in marble and other soft materials, but this is the first attempt to cut them in granite. The work has been contracted for by the Quincy Railway Company.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1841. This calendar for the ensuing year will be published about the 20th of the present month. In addition to the usual amount of useful and valuable matter which has heretofore enriched its pages, the present volume will contain a directory of all the business people and firms in Boston, thus rendering it exceedingly valuable to every individual interested in the business or trade of the city and vicinity. Other important improvements have been made in the work. A glance at a specimen sheet warrants us in saying more at this time in its commendation, but as the work will soon be published we can then speak more generally of its intrinsic merits. It will be for sale at Gill's Bookstore.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. A gentleman bathing in the Mississippi river, who was exceedingly modest, drowned himself to avoid being discovered by some ladies who were approaching near where he was.

An exchange paper says that the best sign a dry goods merchant can raise in the west, in order to make a ready sale for his goods is "not married."

The best slippers are a pair of old shoes; the worst, those of plated cloth or list, which makes the feet tender from an undue warmth, and when taken off in cold weather create chilblains. To keep the feet warm, there is in reality but one good and wholesome expedient—brisk exercise.

The returns of votes by the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States will be opened in the House of Representatives, both Chambers of Congress being present—on the second Wednesday in February.

By the recent census of the State of Delaware, there are found to be 72,107 inhabitants—less than that of the population of the city of Boston. The increase in ten years, has been but 1368.

In 1836 the people of the six New England States gave Martin Van Buren a majority of 8,137. They have now condemned him by giving a majority of over 36,000 for Harrison. Difference, 44,000.

The total vote thrown for the abolition candidate for the Presidency, at the late election, was 6291—in a total of two millions and a half. New York threw 3798; Massachusetts, 1618; Pennsylvania, 343; and Ohio, 352.

Gen. Jackson has lived to see the first man he turned out of office for "opinion's sake," almost unanimously elected President of the United States; and the follower in his "footsteps," quite as unanimously rejected.

Ninety-five thousand votes were cast in Illinois, at the Presidential election, and the majority for Van Buren is officially ascertained to be nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

They are racing some of their lofty buildings in New York, which were built in some of the expansive times of 1835-6.

A boy in Philadelphia the other day had an eye put out by the lash from the whip of a man to whose sleigh he was clinging.

The Georgia House of Representatives has passed the bill requiring the Banks in that State to resume specie payments on the 1st day of February next, under penalty of a loss of their charters.

The Post Office Department was in debt to the amount of a million of dollars when Amos Kendall left it.

Gen. William H. Harrison will be 67 years old in February next.

"Honest John Davis" has received the largest majority ever given to a Governor in Massachusetts.

The boundary line between the United States and Texas, when established, it is said will leave Miller County, Arkansas, wholly within the limits of Texas.

A State Temperance Convention is to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., on the second Tuesday of January next.

A celebrated physician of Italy, says that during Lent, when animal diet is interdicted, an unusually large proportion of the sick in Italy recover their health.

Hon. John C. Calhoun has been unanimously chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of South Carolina.

A meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will take place at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16th, at half past six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Is it expedient to connect an Elocution Class with this Lyceum?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. John Harris, Jr., of Rockport, Mass., to Miss Abigail R. Tirrell of this place. On the 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. Henry D. Leach to Miss Elizabeth W. Kimball, both of Braintree.

By Rev. Mr. Miner of Dorchester, Mr. John S. Lucas to Miss Sarah M. Dunbar, both of this place. Mr. Alvah Cole of Randolph, to Miss Silence J. P. Lucas of this town.

In Braintree, Capt. Reuben Snow of Truro, to Miss Mary H. White of the former place.

CONGRESS. Many of the members were detained on their journey by a heavy snow storm which obstructed the railroad travel. No quorum on Monday or Tuesday, consequently no business—no message.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to his former stand, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally.

Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING; and all orders will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's

Pectoral Balsam of Spikenard, Blood Root, Wild Cherry and Comfrey.

THE most effective remedy ever known for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. Around each bottle is a treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, etc., should be used. One bottle of \$1.00 dated March 1st, 1837, given by S. Blandford to said Ripley.

One bottle of \$2.00 dated January 4th, 1839, from Stephen M. Drew to said Ripley.

Also—One gun and accoutrements.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Assignee.

Quincy, Dec. 5.

Road Notice.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Norfolk.

WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, respectfully represent, that a new Town Road of the following description is necessary for the public convenience and accommodation of said inhabitants, which we consider it unnecessary here to detail, but which we think will be apparent to you upon a view of the premises, viz:—commencing on South Street, in said town, near the house of Jonathan Spear, thence through land of said Spear and land of William Spear, and terminating on Washington Street, near the house of the said William Spear.

And would further represent, that the Selectmen of Quincy have been petitioned, in writing, within a year last past, to lay out and build said Road, and that they have unreasonably refused so to do.

We, therefore, respectfully petition your Honorable Board to take all convenient, legal, and proper measures to cause said road to be laid out and built, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

ALBERT HERSEY and 25 others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, on the 17th day of November, 1840, by adjournment from the September term last, on the petition aforesaid.

Ordered, That the County Commissioners will meet at the Hancock House, in Quincy, in said County, on MONDAY, the 24th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition and set thereon; and that an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Quincy thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view; and also that a like copy be published three weeks successively in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in Quincy, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view; and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places, in said Quincy, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit.

A true copy of the original petition on file and order thereon. Attest:—

ERAZA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.

Quincy, Nov. 28.

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has received his Fall and Winter stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, superior qualities, consisting in part of the following articles:—Ladies French Kid Walking Shoes, high and low laced; Ladies Fine Kid Walking Shoes; Ladies Leather Walking Shoes; Ladies French Morocco and Ladies French Kid Slippers. Ladies figured and plain Rubbers, etc., etc.

Also—Gentlemen's Dancing Pumps; Calf, Kid and Cowhide Boots, Booties and Shoes. Boys' and children's Boots and Shoes, etc., at fair prices.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, Nov. 14.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS, JOSIAH BRIGHAM, JAMES NEWCOMB, } Parish Committee.

Quincy, July 11.

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 3.

Woolen Yarn.

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of prime quality, for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Creditors' Meeting.

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NORFOLK ss. November 25th, 1840.

HERSEY appoint the third meeting of the creditors of William Ripley, Jr., of Quincy, in said County, blacksmith, an insolvent debtor, to be held at my dwelling house, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the Assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate of said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors will be allowed to prove the same; and it is hereby ordered, that William B. Duggan, of said Quincy, the assignee in this case, give notice of said meeting by causing notifications thereof to be published, once a week, for two successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at said Quincy, and to make due return of this order with his doings therein.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

December 5.

Blacksmithing.

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Also—One gun and accoutrements.

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And would further represent, that the Selectmen of Quincy have been petitioned, in writing, within a year last past, to lay out and build said Road, and that they have unreasonably refused so to do.

We, therefore, respectfully petition your Honorable Board to take all convenient, legal, and proper measures to cause said road to be laid out and built, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Quincy Family School.

THE next regular term will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 14th inst. Terms for boarding scholars \$40 a quarter, (eleven weeks making the quarter,) for day scholars \$2.50 for English branches; for the languages and higher mathematics \$5.00, in advance. As the School is now full, application must be made some time previous to admissions.

Quincy, Dec. 5.

Will be published and for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE, on 20th inst.

Quincy, Dec. 5.

Assignee's Sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, December 12th, 1840, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Railway House, in Milton, for the benefit of the creditors of William Ripley, Jr., an insolvent debtor, the following, viz:—

One promissory note of \$1267.76, dated January 10th, 1840, given by H. H. Flanders to said Ripley, with interest from date.

One note of \$1.00 dated March 1st, 1837, given by S. Blandford to said Ripley.

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ALBERT HERSEY and 25 others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mortgagee's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Hancock House, on MONDAY, Dec. 14th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 2 Feather Beds, pairs of Sheets, pairs of Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Comforters, etc.; 1 Travelling Trunk; 1 Chest, 1 Biscuit, 1 Flute, 10 Carpenter's Tools, lot Books, and sundry other articles.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auctioneer.

Quincy, Dec. 5.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 2 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Quincy, Aug. 29.

Eastern Wood.

FROM two to three hundred cords of prime Eastern Wood for sale at Quincy Point, at as low price as per cord, when the quality and measure are considered, as can be bought at any other place in town. Inquire at the Toll House of James Lovell or at

ALBERT HERSEY

Quincy, Oct. 31.

Dissolution.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that the firm of HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB expired on the 11th

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 51.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries."
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIBBELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
SAMUEL LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. R. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE CHRISTMAS WEDDING.

James Campbell was a true New England sailor. He arrived in Boston after a voyage of eighteen months to the East Indies in the good ship Tompion—of which he was second mate—and as soon as the ship was discharged, he obtained leave to be absent a few weeks on a visit to his friends, who resided in a beautiful village in the valley of the Connecticut. When he bade farewell to Capt. Seawall, that worthy man who regarded James as a son, and felt deeply interested in his welfare, gave him a bit of advice.

"I'll tell you what it is, James," said he—"you are going home, and will doubtless see many old acquaintances of both sexes in the course of your visit—and if you are wise you will get spliced before you get back. Some folks say that a sailor has no business with a wife. This is an error—a sailor should let slip no opportunity of getting well married. A prudent, virtuous wife, will not only always make his home welcome—and with her smiles compensate him for all his dangers and self-denials when abroad—but her image, deeply impressed on his mind, will act as a talisman to preserve him from the vortex of dissipation and licentiousness, and to guard him from the temptations which so often beset the path of the sailor. It is a hard case, James, if a sailor is to be deprived of the comforts of matrimony, which are not denied to the lubberly landsman. A home—a joyous home, brightened with the smiles of affection, is more important to a sailor than a landsman. Get married James—get married. Look around you when you get home for a light little country craft—with a handsome run, and neatly rigged—run boldly along side—throw your grappling iron on board—and then see that she is well manned, you rogue!"

"Get married?" muttered James to himself, as he wended his way to the stage office—"what does the old man mean? It is easier said than done. I'll think of it—but there's no hurry—I am only twenty-two yet."

It was about ten o'clock, on a clear and cold evening in the month of December, when the stage sleigh in which James Campbell had taken passage, reached the village in which the young mariner was born. The moon shone brightly in the heavens, and her silver beams were reflected by the surface of the snow, causing night almost to rival day so far as light was concerned—and to surpass it in beauty and splendor. James longed to be with his parents and sisters, and after ordering his baggage to be deposited in the bar-room of the tavern, he hastened with eager steps along a cross road toward the old family mansion, which was situated on an eminence, about three quarters of a mile from the tavern. He had accomplished about half the distance, when he was astonished at hearing the loud and piercing shrieks of a female—and the brave and chivalrous sailor, always ready to relieve distress, and extend a helping hand to the weak and oppressed, eagerly rushed forward to learn the cause of the cries which reached his ears.

He soon reached the spot from whence the sound proceeded—and found a woman struggling with a ruffian, who was endeavoring to prevent her loud and constant cries for succor. James seized the fellow by the collar with a giant's grasp—and as the scoundrel turned with savage fury upon the defender of outraged innocence, without saying a word, the young and vigorous sailor gave him a no very gentle tap on the side of the head, which laid him senseless on the ground.

James found, on inquiry, that he had rescued a young and gentle maiden from the insults and outrages of a fiend in human form—who, instigated by the demon intemperance, had waylaid her on her return from a neighbor's house, for the purpose of pressing upon her his odious suit. The scorn and contempt with which she treated him had excited his indignation—and she was compelled to call for assistance against the attacks of the monster. The maiden to whose assistance he had thus gallantly rushed, he soon recognized as Harriet

Williams, a lovely, lively, laughing girl, the daughter of a near neighbor of his father's, and an intimate friend, and almost constant companion of his sister Maria.

Some persons, attracted by Harriet's cries for assistance, had approached the spot—the drunken ruffian was secured and escorted to the house of a magistrate, from whence he was sent to prison for examination on the following day.

Harriet soon recognized her deliver, and in expressive language, and with a sweet musical voice, which formed a wonderful contrast with the gruff, guttural sounds, which he had been in the habit of listening to for many months previous, gave utterance to the grateful feelings which had taken possession of her heart. He accompanied her home, and when he had taken leave of her, and was once more with rapid steps, lessening the distance which separated him from his parents, he caught himself muttering—"I am by no means sure that Captain Seawall is not more than half right, after all. I always thought he was a sensible man."

It is needless to say that James Campbell was warmly welcomed beneath the paternal roof. He was beloved by his parents, and he deserved, by his correct habits, and the integrity of his character, all their affection. The fatted calf was killed, on the occasion of the return of the wanderer, and his presence increased the joy and gladness of the happy family.

It was but natural that James should step over to Deacon Williams' the next forenoon, to inquire after Harriet's health, and learn if she had suffered any inconvenience from her fright of the previous evening. Indeed, politeness alone would have dictated this course. It is not improbable that Harriet, herself, expected something of the kind, for she met him at the door, with a smile that would have softened the bosom of an anchorite—and was dressed as neatly, and looked as prettily, as if she had just crept out of a band-box. The interview was, apparently, a pleasant one to both—and James afterwards declared, and I doubt not truly, that he would rather pass one such hour, in a pleasant room, by the side of a cheerful fire, and in lively chat with a virtuous and intelligent girl, than to pass two hours on the weather main-top sail yard-arm, hauling out the weather earings for a close reef in a snow storm on the winter's coast!

James afterwards had a long talk with his sister about Harriet Williams. He had known but little of her for some years. He heard that she was as good as she was beautiful—a dutiful and affectionate daughter, and a faithful friend—and, whispered he to himself, such a girl would surely make an excellent wife. "But," said his sister, smiling and with a shake of the finger as she left the room, "take care, James, don't fall in love with Harriet—there are too many suitors for her hand."

The caution, however, came too late. Cupid's bolts had already flown. James could not content against Harriet's laughing black eyes, musical voice and captivating smiles. He had already made up his mind to surrender at discretion, but he hoped she would be prevailed upon to grant quarter. He had been so long accustomed to the ungainly forms, rough language and rugged features of his shipmates, on the previous voyage, that a woman, young and blooming, with a cultivated mind like Harriet Williams, seemed to him like a superior being, sent by a benignant Providence to wait him to happiness.

James was induced to change his determination by his sister's remarks. He surrendered at discretion, but humbly sued for quarter—and Harriet's looks corresponded with her character—she was not cruelly disposed.

One evening, after he had been at home about ten days or a fortnight, as the family were seated around the supper table, his father turned towards his son, and said abruptly—"James how should you like to get married?"

James started as if a bullet had been lodged in his thorax—"Married, sir," repeated he. "Yes, married. But it is too late now."

"Too late?—married? Father, I do not understand you."

"Why," replied the old gentleman, "tomorrow is Christmas day, and for twenty successive years there has been a wedding in the Campbell family on that day, which seemed to give a zeal to our rejoicings, and aid us in celebrating the happy day which gave to the world the Savior of mankind. These marriages have always prospered. Last year your cousin James was married; the year before that your sister Elizabeth; and this year already to be married on Christmas day. I hope your sister Maria will be ready by next Christmas day—and I did at one time hope that that slow-mouldered mortal, Zenas Backwood, would have arranged matters with your cousin Helen, so as to be married to-morrow. I can't conceive what the numbskull has been about. According to the present prospects, they won't be married these three months, at least; I feel quite provoked with him. 'Tis too bad to have no wedding on Christmas day."

"Father," said James, and a roguish smile played around Maria's mouth as he spoke, "I would do anything to give you pleasure. I wish I had known this before. As you say, I fear it is too late now—for I am told it is a serious and sometimes a difficult thing to get married to one's liking. But who knows what may turn up. Perhaps there may be a wedding in the family yet before to-morrow night."

The old gentleman laughed heartily at the conceit, and James went out to "take a walk."

In half an hour after this James was cosily seated by the side of the blushing Harriet Williams, and urging many arguments in favor of his startling proposition that she should become a bride on the morrow.

"James," said she, laughing, but somewhat flustered, "this is the most ridiculous thing I ever heard. You surely can't be serious. Besides, I am altogether too young to be married."

"If you really think so," said James, with a sly look, "there's no more to be said about it."

"I have not thought of it," added Harriet. "Indeed, I am not sure that I am willing to marry you at all. What will the world say?"

"I neither know nor care," replied James. I suppose the old married folks will say we acted wisely—the young women will censure your taste in the choice of a husband—and the young men will, one and all, envy my happiness."

"What will our parents say?"

"They will be much surprised—but you know they will not object. They will be glad to cement in this way the friendship between the families."

"But you are going to sea so soon!" said Harriet, in a plaintive voice.

"I shall be back the quicker—and while I am away I shall feel happy in the thought that I have a wife who takes a deep interest in the fortunes of the poor weather beaten mariner."

"But, even if the idea of being married to-morrow was not altogether absurd—I am not prepared—I have no bridal garments."

"That's no excuse," said James. "'Tis nonsense for young ladies to employ hosts of milliners and mantua-makers for weeks, or perhaps months, before they can get married. It looks as if clothes were only necessary for a wife. You have youth, beauty and intelligence, and the most costly costume could not add to your charms."

"But there is no time to be published," added the yielding Harriet.

"Never mind," said the persevering lover. "I am well acquainted with Col. Sanford, the Town Clerk, and he will do me a favor at a pinch. Come, Harriet, cease these trifling objections—they are unworthy of you. My father already loves you as a daughter—and he sets his heart on having somebody married to-morrow. He knows nothing of our engagement; but I know that if our wedding can be arranged to take place to-morrow, he will be excessively pleased—and your parents you are aware, will not throw any obstacles in the way. All this parade and ceremony about being married, is an absurdity. When the parties have chosen wisely, and are truly attached to each other—the sooner they are united by hymen's chains the better."

The persevering sailor carried his point. Harriet's remonstrances became weaker and weaker. Her love and her good nature pleaded powerfully in his favor—and before the youthful couple parted on Christmas eve, James had wrung from her a slow consent to become his bride in the church on the following day.

Great was the surprise and joy of old Mr. Campbell, on learning at the breakfast table the following morning, that a wedding was to be celebrated in the family, and that James and Harriet were the parties. "James always was a smart lad," soliloquized the old gentleman, "but I should not have thought he could have brought it about—he is worth a dozen Zenas Backwoods. Harriet, however, was always a sensible girl."

All was bustle, pleasure and confusion among the families of the Campbells and the Williamses on that day. Invitations in abundance were sent round—and such a sensation as was created among the inhabitants, when it was known that a marriage was to take place on Christmas day, between James Campbell and Harriet Williams, had never been equalled since the "Great Earthquake in 1755." By many amiable unmarried ladies, the bride was soundly rated, as a forward minx, sadly wanting in delicacy—the bridegroom's taste was called into question by the belles—and his impudence in thus, almost without an effort, winning and wearing the fairest flower in the village, was loudly censured by the young men.

But James and Harriet having made up their minds to be happy, little heeded what was said of their conduct by the idle, the censorious, or the envious. They were MARRIED! And their parents, and their uncles, their aunts and their cousins, declared that a finer couple never plighted their conjugal faith before the holy altar.

Old Mr. Campbell blessed the happy pair on Christmas evening, and told some of his best stories—and neither party to this day have ever had occasion to admit the truth of the old maxim, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1840.

The President's annual Message to Congress reached this city on Saturday morning last. It has been respectfully received by both political parties, and extensively read and circulated. It has passed the ordeal of criticism unscathed, its sentiments being founded on truth. For concentration of thought, and beauty and perspicuity of language, the first paragraph in particular, is remarkable, and I give it to you entire as follows:—

"Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health,

plenty and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than which they so happily occupy at this critical juncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinance from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservators of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others; these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to that invasion of those of others, have given to our country and government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved."

His statement of the financial condition of the country is even more favorable than was anticipated by his friends. The New York Tattler, a neutral or whig paper, says the message "is independent and such in its tone as becomes the Executive of a nation like ours; his 'principles' are none of them denied or disavowed, and he goes out as he should, leaving on his public acts no impress of his private disappointment." Indeed, he makes no allusion whatever to the late temporary defeat of the democratic party; and they cannot fail to be pleased with the calm, dignified tone and sound Jeffersonian doctrines that characterize its features. His remarks on the complete suppression of the African slave trade are cheering to every lover of liberty to all men. I wish he had gone one step further and denounced domestic as well as foreign slave dealing.

I have omitted to mention, until this late hour, that an extraordinary convention was held in this city about a month since, to consider whether the Sabbath, churches and ministry, should or should not be abolished, or at least a reform in each department brought about. The notice calling the convention emanated from the press of the Liberator, printed in Boston, and certainly excited much attention from the novelty of its objects. The convention consisted of about five hundred members, and were in session three days. Edmund Quincy of Dedham, presided over its deliberations. Only one part, however, was discussed—the question of observing the Sabbath. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the well known editor of the Liberator, was opposed to any weekly Sabbath, contending with some ingenuity, that it was only a Jewish institution, now done away with like many other Jewish rituals by the advent of the Messiah. He was answered by several eloquent advocates in favor of continuing Sunday as usual, one of whom addressed the meeting in a speech of four hours length. I was sorry to see so good a man as Mr. Quincy pre- side at a meeting, called even to question the duty and propriety of observing the Sabbath day. Not that I wish to see men better on that day than any other, but I fear the abolition of the Sabbath would destroy the institutions of Christianity, and cause a revival among us of the era of the French revolution. The Sabbath is the day of mind, the season of repose and peace for all men. It had its birth at creation—it was placed in the Levitical code but it had its existence prior to Moses. God placed it in the moral law and it will pass the rounds of eternity. The Savior gave countenance to the Sabbatical institution, and is properly styled in the New Testament, "Lord of the Sabbath." This singular convention stands adjourned until March to discuss the other topics mentioned above.

For several days past the weather has been delightful, and our streets have been full of beauty and fashion. The ladies appeared to fine advantage, giving us practical demonstrations in dress of the real *bon ton* of the day. For the information of the ladies who read the Quincy Patriot, I send you an account of the very latest London and Parisian fashions, as follows:

Watered silks, satins, and velvets will be the most fashionable materials for the toilette this season; in the latter material, cloaks, pelisses, and redingotes and other pretty accoutrements of winter, are preparing, being rendered more or less elegant by the embroidery, lace, gimp trimmings, or ornaments employed. A cheap description of velvet is made, having the same beautiful appearance, but the foundation is of cotton; it answers for many purposes of dress, young ladies' spencers, etc. Pelisse cloaks of black satin are expected to be very fashionable, lined with pink, green or lilac, quilted in pretty patterns, resembling embroidery, and trimmed either with black lace or deep fringes, intermixed with the color of the lining; the form is simple, and they are shorter than the dress. Rich and beautiful scarfs are made of velvet, in cachemere patterns, or of plain velvet, ponceau, blue velvet, etc, with Persian and chine patterns; others are of satin embroidered all

round with pines at the ends; those of lighter materials will be much used in evening dress.

L'Orient broche, Resille de soie, Etouffe narce Jaspine, chine, rocaille, soie, cristal, etc, are among the new materials for dress; for negligence they are generally of a thicker quality. Palestrines and worsted materials plain, printed or broche in rayes patterns. Winter dresses will be made long and full, and tight sleeves still threaten to supersede the full ones. When the sleeves are tight, they button to the bend of the arm, having a deep cuff at the bottom, much wider than a wristband; but full sleeves may still be worn; the corsages are almost all tight and pointed with cordeliere or cincture of ribbon, tying with a nœud; the buckle is quite confined to negligee. Many dresses are made of gros de Naples, reps d'Afrique levantine, with velvet spencers of the same colour, the body plain closing with buttons or Brandenbours, with a narrow plating round the throat, or a narrow fluted trimming if the body is open; bias will be the only trimming used; flounces are decidedly losing favor. Redingotes are much worn; the most fashionable ones are bordered with a bias, the corsage tight and open, and tight sleeves; every description of gimp trimmings is used, cordelieres, Brandenbours, torsades, etc, both on silk and velvet dresses.

Bonnets continue to be worn small, but the fronts are a little deeper, and the brides are placed on the inside, which gives a more open appearance, and allows more room for the hair. Capotes have the bayonet rather deeper, and the edge of bonnets is a little turned up. The feathers and flowers continue to be placed quite flat on the front. Velvet bonnets partake of the capote form; the colors are pensee green grenat; the newest style is the capote plisse of velvet. Violette continue in favor.

Caps are made of embroidered muslin, trimmed with fine lace; and for negligee, of cambric embroidered and Valenciennes. Chenille will be very fashionable this winter in trimmings as well as in flowers. Manteaus of velvet, lined with silk of the same color, and ornamented with gimp trimmings; they form scarf in front and double pelierine behind. The manteau Russe is of white cashmere, with gimp trimmings of ecru color. The boursine continues in favor; the prettiest are of black silk lined with colors. They are of the deep cape form behind, with the ends rounded in front, and reaching towards the flounce of the dress; simpler ones are of green merino lined with ponceau.

The hair is not dressed quite so low as it has been, and curls are again seen a little frises."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

MR. EDITOR—While perusing the columns of the last number of the Springfield Gazette, we could not but notice an article relating to "the rights of women," with the signature of "Homo." That the writer's intentions were sufficiently correct, we doubt not; but that the foundation of his remarks is feeble in the extreme, we think, cannot be denied. Of late, it appears extremely fashionable to descend largely upon the duties within the domestic circle—to rail at "these degenerate times"—and grasp at better, by introducing those of ancient usage. We are told, that upon this point, we have not sufficient reverence for antiquity—that the ruthless hand of every pretended reformer is defacing the fair proportions of "our own temple of freedom"—and some woman, with her legion of votaries, shall rule empress of the world. Yet, at a glance, one will readily perceive in reasonings of this nature, a species of fallacy with very little of sound argument. Could we perchance imagine the rights of man in danger of annihilation by this, "the weaker vessel," where, in the history of olden time, could be found a period worthy of imitation? Shall we go far back to the dark ages—to that of the deepest barbarism—for the sake of bringing to light "things new and old" for present emulation? or, shall we look to the Augustan age—that height of ancient refinement—to find "time's honored custom"? Indeed, the civilization of the present, would at once, protest against such daring measures. The barbarism of the former could not but awaken feelings of disgust, while the refinement of the latter can only be viewed with jealousy and prejudice. Thus does it become wholly impossible to fix upon any one proper model. The only alternative left in such a crisis, is, to regard this as an age of improvement as well as every one preceding it, and to give to nature its course.

The writer of that article, would feign convince the world that woman, standing in the attitude of action—entering "the tents of wickedness" even for good—must appear an infatuated being, scarcely deserving the title of "moral agent." Well might woman say, "and who made thee a ruler and a judge over me"? As far then as any rule of action is concerned, we see not why woman has not received the same right to guide the footsteps of man, as man to govern the "ways" of woman. But while we reject, without hesitation, a doctrine pregnant with such absurdities, we cannot pass over in silence that anomaly in nature—those of the fairer sex who would battle with the sterner sex—and strive for honor in our public halls. We acknowledge them as far before the age in which we live—as "doers of wickedness"—and therefore would give them over to the destroyer. Yet might we as well condemn the chosen twelve through the acts of a treach-

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute, all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EZEKIEL B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 36½ No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

¶ All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continuing to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Press Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsed Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Eruptive Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Shew's Patent do; March's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and repairs all kinds of STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles.

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;
Brown, Dash and Mixed do;
Plaid Cloths; Checkings; Satinets; Vestings;
Flannels, plain and twilled;
Green Bookings;
American, French and English Prints;
Sheetings and Shirts;
Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;
Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

MANNLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fair smiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

¶ The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

POETRY.

CONSOLATIONS OF FAITH.

The annexed feeling and beautiful lines are said to have been written by a young English lady, who had experienced much affliction. There is a devotedness, a spirit of religion running through it, which cannot fail to touch the most obdurate heart.

Jesus—I my cross have taken,
All to leave and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken—
Thou, from hence, my all shall be!
Perish every fond ambition—
All I've sought, or hoped, or known;
Yet how rich is my condition—
God and heaven are all my own!
Let the world despise and leave me—
They have left my Savior too;
Human hopes and looks deceive me,
Thou art not like them untrue;
And while thou shalt smile upon me,
God of wisdom, love and might,
Friends may hate and foes may scorn me—
Show thy face and all is right.
Go then earthly fame and treasure—
Come disaster, scorn and pain;
In thy service, pain is pleasure;
With thy favor, loss is gain;
I have called thee Abba, Father—
I have set my heart on thee;
Storms may howl, and clouds may gather—
All must work for good to me!
Soul! then know thy full salvation—
Rise o'er sin, and fear, and care,
Joy to find in every station,
Something still to do or bear!
Think what spirit dwells within thee—
Think what heavenly bliss is thine;
Think that Jesus died to save thee—
Child of Heaven canst thou repine?
Haste thee on, from grace to glory,
Armed by faith, and winged by prayer;
Heaven's eternal day's before thee—
God's own hand shall guide thee there;
Soon shall close thy earthly mission,
Soon shall pass thy pilgrim days,
Hope shall change to glad fruition—
Faith to sight, and prayer to praise!

ELEGIC REFLECTIONS.

The following lines, copied from the Plymouth Rock, were written by Joseph D. Robbins of that town, on visiting the graves of his wife's father and mother.

Here let the tear of sorrow fall,
My mind the former years recall,
When, freed from life's unceasing care,
I chose the one whose lot I share.

When o'er these fields through forest roved,
While birds sang sweetly in the grove,
All nature seemed to speak with praise,
When in those walks of youthful days.

In yonder dwelling now I view
The father and the mother too,
With cheerful heart and smiling face
Their children in their arms embrace.

Methinks I now can see them still,
Each one their daily station fill,
And evening comes without a chide,
Around the peaceful fire-side.

Beloved by all, to kindreds dear,
A stranger found a welcome there;
The "weary pilgrim" there could find
A heart with pity, one that's kind.

Alas! how changed, we know it well,
This truth to all around doth tell,
"They live, they live," as once 'twas said,
"But now they slumber with the dead."

Here orphan children gather round,
No place on earth so dear is found;
Here you may come and drop a tear
While still their memory you revere.

All is not o'er though silence reigns,
And sorrow pierce your soul with pains,
No: Faith's bright hope whispers within
"They shall arise and shine again."

Then let us to our Savior go,
Who with his kind compassion show;
And when on earth we end our days,
O, may we meet to sing his praise.

ANECDOTES.

HOW TO CURE A HUSBAND. A woman, whose husband used frequently to beat, went to a cunning man to enquire how she might cure his barbarity. The sagacious soothsayer heard her complaint; and after pronouncing some hard words, and using various gesticulations, while he filled a phial with colored liquid, desired her, whenever her husband was in a passion, to take a mouthful of the liquor, and keep it in her mouth for five minutes. The woman, quite overjoyed at so simple a remedy, strictly followed the counsel given her, and by her silence escaped the usual chastisement. The contents of the bottle being at last expended, she returned to the cunning man, and anxiously begged to have another, possessed of the same virtue. "Fool," said the man, "there was nothing in the bottle but brown sugar and water. When your husband is in a passion, hold your tongue, and, my life for it, he will not lay a finger upon you."

UNPOPULARITY. How frequently do we hear this cry raised by interested partisans against men of acknowledged talents? It was well said by Gen. Harrison, while Governor of the North Western Territory, to the declaration that a gentleman whom he wished to appoint to a distinguished post in the government, had many enemies, or, in other words, was "unpopular," that he would not give a cent for a man who said he, "in pursuit of fruit, where would you look for the best? Would you not select the tree which had been most pelted by the boys with sticks and stones?"—*Philadelphia Standard.*

A DRUNKARD'S EXCUSE. A physician, seeing a friend about to drink a glass of brandy, said, "don't drink that filthy stuff, it is the worst enemy you have." "I know that," replied he, "but you know that we are commanded by the Scripture to love our enemies."

A SCHOOL OF WHALES. "What do whales want of a school, papa?" To learn to sport! They are the greatest sportsmen in the world—except, perhaps, some of our noisy Congress men.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject, the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed, and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the custom of offering to the public the names of other doctors, which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

THE medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOOD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hæmoptoe, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the public some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 50, total 1652. The number of Coughs and Croup cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—
Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, and Asthma, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is procured to several of my friends by the profession. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, Oct. 17.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular doctors; and hence examine the human bowels, and you will be informed men against the prejudice of these well informed men against the LIFE MEDICINES, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Lassitude, Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Saliva, Cloudy, and other secretions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the LIFE MEDICINES have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague distiches, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the LIFE MEDICINES strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAC SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such low prices as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as Tackings, Burlaps, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Veils, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de Laines, Lace, Cambric and Thread Edgings and Insertings, etc., at prices which will correspond with the most liberal idea of "hard times."

People in want of Unbleached Sheetings, 4-4 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the article here.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Merinoes.

SUPERFINE French Thibet Merinoes of the best quality and fashionable colors.

Also—Low priced French English Merinoes, for sale cheap by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, white, drab, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMs and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and gold—Low priced French English Merinoes, for sale cheap by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from able pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic and reliable information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5. JOHN HAYWARD.

New Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have this day received a few pieces Mouslin de Laines of superior quality and new and beautiful patterns, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city.

Also—Pic Nic GLOVES, assorted colors.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, such as Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 29 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carmative Balm.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera Griping, Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Spas Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of new and old certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long disfigured by the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Abolition himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wig makers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.

Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

To Consumptives.

FOR five of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produce the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE, done in superior style. Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufacture.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264), No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

At all individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try the Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best adapted to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beal, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss;

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 52.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

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Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new. Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place. The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the subscriber's residence. He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths; Brown, Drab and Mixed do. Pilot Cloths; Casimires; Satinets; Vestings. Flannels, plain and twilled; Green Bookings; American, French and English Prints; Sheetings and Shirtings; Shawls, Blankets and Merinos; Together with many other articles adapted to the season. MANLEY & BRANHALL.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

"The LADY'S BOOK," now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

"The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE," with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway. JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries Dorchester. OLIN P. BACON, "Heymouth. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, "South Weymouth. JACOB TIRRELL, JR. "Braintree. SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, "Abington. JOSEPH CLEVELY, "South Scituate. SAMUEL A. TURNER, "Lynn. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, "Salem. N. B. OSBORNE, "New York City. FREEMAN HUNT.

MISCELLANY.

THE LITTLE BLIND BOY.

Once there was a good little boy in Scotland, about eight years old, who took the small pox; and when he grew better, it was found it had shut up both his eyes, so that he could see nothing. He had been such a gentle boy, that all the family loved him, and led him about, and were very kind to him. He had a little sister Annie, twelve years old, who used to find amusement for him; and when it came warm weather, she would take him to walk in the country.

One day she took a long walk, and sat down at the foot of a great tree. "Annie," said James, "what a pleasant day this is. The air feels so soft and warm to my face. I hear the brook racing on the smooth stones, and the sheep and lambs bleat. How I wish I could see them again. Hark! there is a thrush singing over our heads. O! how beautiful it used to be to sit down here, and look to the far away hills and the clear blue sky, and see the mill yonder, and the pretty ducks in the pond. —Ah, Annie, I think I never shall see these things again."

Then the little boy thought how dismal it would be to be always blind and dark, and feel so helpless and sad; and he began to cry. "Don't cry, Jamie," said his dear sister, "may be you'll see yet. There was Daniel Scott, you know, had the small pox, and was blind for weeks; but he got well, and now he sees as well as any body. Beside, you know," said she, "God will do right about it, as dear mother says; and, if he leaves you to be blind, will make you happy some other way. Beside, we all do what we can for you; and I will read to you, and it will not be so bad."

But poor James kept thinking of his misfortune, and sat with his head bent down upon his hands, with his elbows on his knees, and kept on crying. The flood of tears pressed their way between his eyelids which had stuck together, and when he lifted up his head, he cried out, "O Annie, I can see! There's the brook, and the mill, and the sheep!" "O how glad I am! Annie was as joyful as he, and hurried him to return home so as to tell the good news; but James could hardly walk, for he wanted so to look about him. "Oh!" said he, "how little do children know of the blessing of sight. If they had only lost it awhile like me, they would never cease to thank God for eye-sight."

You may think how pleased they all were at home. At night, when the father prayed in the family, and came to thank God for restoring dear little James, he almost wept for joy. James soon got his sight completely; and when he grew up to be a man, he never forgot to be grateful to his heavenly Father that he was not blind.—Mother's Monthly Journal.

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

What a means of imparting pleasure is an improved agriculture. How many charming examples presents themselves among us of improvements which every eye gaze upon with unmingled delight. Let a man, according to his power, take his ten, his twenty, his fifty, his hundred acres. Let him comb the hair and wash the face of nature. Let him subdue, clear, cultivate, enrich, and embellish it. Let him smooth the rough places, and drain the wet, and fill up the sunken, and enrich the barren. Let him enclose it with a neat and substantial fence. Let him line its borders and road sides with ornamental trees, and let him stock every proper part with vines and fruits. Let his fields and meadows wave with their golden harvests, and let his hills be covered with the herds rejoicing in the fulness with which his labors under the blessing of God have spread their table; and who, when he goes among them, hasten from all sides to meet and gratefully recognize in him a friend and benefactor, and lick the hand which is accustomed to feed and fondle them. Here now let us see the neatly painted cottage, with green shades, its piazzas trellised with vines, its sides covered with the spreading elm or flowing accacia, with here and there the beautiful fir to shade the picture, and the mountain

ash showing its rich clusters of crimson fruit among the deep green foliage, and the smooth and verdant lawn stretching its smooth and beautiful carpet in the front view; then look again and see the parents at the close of day, resting from their labors and enjoying the calm evening, with the pledges of mutual and devoted affections rioting before them in all the buoyancy of youthful innocence and delight, and if, at such an hour as this, you can hear the hymn of grateful praise rising from this humble abode of peace and love, and its charming notes mingling with the music of the gurgling brook that flows nearby, or broken by the occasional shrill and hollow notes of the gentle and fearless birds, which deem themselves members of this loving household; if then, whether traveller or sojourner, your heart is not touched with this charming and not unusual picture of rural felicity, cease to call yourself a man. If still you sigh for the bustle, and the noise, and the confinement of the city, with its impure waters and offensive odors, with its despicable affectations, with its heartless formalities, with its violent excitements, with midnight festivities, with its utter destitution of sympathy, with its squalid poverty, its multiplied forms of wretchedness and crime, its pride, its vanity, its ambition, its pomp, its servility; then go back to your gilded prison house, and pleasures, which an uncorrupted and refined taste, accustomed to drink in the free air of heaven, and to appreciate its freshness, its purity and its salubrity, will find no occasion to covet or envy. The man who, by his cultivation and good husbandry, presents such a picture to the passer by, shall he not be called a benefactor to the community? Has he not done much to improve and bless society by his example? Has he not built a monument to his own honor more eloquent than the marble?

GRAPHIC SKETCH.

The journey over a rough road, and through the mud and wet, during the ensuing night, was sufficiently wearisome and trying to the patience of the sleepy passengers. Among our number was a lady with an infant child. How assiduously she provided for his comfort at the sacrifice of her own! She watched over it through the long, weary night with sleepless care, holding it in such a position that the jolting of the coach should not injure it while awake, nor disturb it while it slept. It was a good babe and repaid its mother's watchfulness by bright eyes and laughing lips on the next morn, when it lifted its innocent head from the guardian lap where it had rested, and, stretching out its tiny hands, crowded in the exultation of happy babyhood. I was much interested in the mother and child; but it is strange that my thoughts went far away from that beautiful picture of maternal love and infant glee, to the plantations of the south, where mothers bleed under the lash, and infants are sold by the pound? Half sleeping and half waking, I fell into a reverie, and the leaky coach, the muddy road, and the swearing driver, faded from my recollection. The scenes of the southern prison-house were before my eyes. Here bent to her unrequited toil of a hapless female, with her wailing infant bound upon her back. The eye of the "brutal overseer" was upon her, and his lash was already ready to flog her infants in their bosoms, or sit by the side of their little bed, and sing their cradle hymn. Another lot was her's. The joys of maternity must give way to her dread of the driver's whip. In a few days the tender flesh of her little one might be torn by that whiplash, as her's was now. Her child was not her own. True, God had given it to her, but another claimed it as his property. On the side of the oppressor there was power, but for that heart broken slave mother there appeared no helper.

The scene changed. A crowd of men with eager expectation in their looks, were before my eye. A blood-red flag was over my head. Upon it, painted in large capitals, was the announcement, "Slaves, horses and other cattle, to be sold here." The hammer of the auctioneer fell frequently with its careless stroke, and human ties were riven at a blow. Here the parent was sold from the child; there the husband from his wife; and tears and lamentations, and shrieks and groans, went upward continually, while above them all rose the shrill tones of the auctioneer, and the loud crack of the driver's whip. Presently, the mother and her babe were brought upon the stand. As the auctioneer rudely seized her, to expose her person most faithfully to the gaze of the surrounding crowd, she clasped her infant to her breast, as if resolved that nothing but death should ever part them. And yet she knew

"How weak her arm to save from worse than death, From weakly men who nurse for infamy, And cherish for pollution."

"Who bids?" cried the auctioneer. "A mother and her child!—separate or together, to suit the purchaser!" and his hammer kept time with his tongue, as in jockey style he enumerated her good "points." She was sold and her child was torn from her arms, and sold by weight to another purchaser. Crushing down her feelings, she had looked calmly on until the seal of their final separation was set, and then they could not be suppressed. She shrieked, she supplicated—in vain. The grave is not more remorseless than were those flesh-mongers. They tore away from the unconscious baby, who stretched out its little hands imploringly to the mother it was never to see again. The deed was done. Once more the

scene changed. Before me, seated on the ground, beneath the stars of midnight, that seemed to look down upon her with pitying eyes, sat that desolate-hearted mother. A low wail was in my ear, as the voice of one who mourns the death of her first born—yet sadder, more hopeless even, than that. The slave-mother poured on the unanswering air her lamentation for her child, and the burden of her melancholy song was this:—

"Wo for thy lot, thou doomed one! wo!
A seal is on thy fate!
And shame, and toil, and wretchedness,
On all thy steps await!"

My reverie was over; but the reality of suffering which slavery entails upon its miserable victims yet remains. Oh! that any who profess to have known the baptism of the spirit of God should be indifferent to its existence! That any should justify the wrong, and plead for its continuance!

"Cry!—for the good man fileth it! Call aloud!
If ye be dumb, the stones beneath your feet
Shall have a voice! Earth cannot thus be dumb!
Earth which hath drunk the blood of innocence—
Shall call to Heaven for vengeance!"

THE MONUMENT AND CONVENT.

The last number of the Christian Examiner, in commenting upon the erection of Bunker Hill Monument, expresses the following honorable sentiments:

"We are the advocates of national monuments. They are, if not greatly useful, at least a harmless expression of generous feelings. We are inclined to believe in their positive utility. Yet, we admit, we can spare them. They are not among the moral essentials. And we would say, never let them rise until more urgent duties have been first discharged. In the present case, we think society has erred in its choice of duties. There was one other, at least, which should have had priority of this. We refer to the re-building of the Convent at Charlestown. We confess to a feeling of shame and guilt, when we look at the aspiring column on Bunker Hill, and turn our eye upon the ruins of the Ursuline Convent on the neighboring height. Those walls should long ago have been restored. If the infamy, which attaches to those who projected and engaged in the work of their destruction, and those who stood by and applauded, though they committed no overt act, and to those who laughed when justice was afterwards mocked and cheated of her victims, can never be extenuated or washed away, neither can that which shall hereafter attach to our whole community, if it make no preparation for the injury inflicted upon the innocent by some of its members, if it fail to set the seal of its indignant reprobation upon the deed of that ferocious, cowardly mob, by some such intelligible sign as the re-erection of the demolished structure, the reimbursement of the total loss sustained, and the cordial invitation to the dispersed fugitives to return and inhabit in peace their long abandoned home. It is nothing that we say we regret the past; it is nothing to confess that we stand justly dishonored in the eyes of the nation and the world. Words are but breath. Repentance must be shown by deeds. There must be ample remuneration; there must be complete restitution; there must be a public pledge of future kindness and protection. Nothing less can make our atonement. Nothing less can make our peace—not with the wronged Catholics, for they have uttered no complaint, as they have attempted no retaliation—but with ourselves, and the spirit of our insulted constitution, our violated Faith.

We are astonished at the insensibility which has so long delayed the performance of this religious duty. It is now five years that justice has slept. It is five years that we have been content to see the odium of religious intolerance, even unto persecution in its most revolting form, resting upon our Capital, and its neighborhood. Not satisfied with the ill name we have inherited from our persecuting ancestors, for whom many an extenuating clause may be found, we seem resolved to heap new infamy upon that name, first, by an act on the part of a few of not less savage cruelty than our fathers were, guilty of, and then by a delay or refusal of justice on the part not of a few, but of the whole body of our people. In its present aspect, the case is black enough. We truly believe, however, we trust we are not mistaken, that our guilt lies no deeper than a criminal apathy. But if this lasts much longer it will look very much like a sullen, silent approbation of what we dare not openly justify. We can fully enter into the feelings of a gentleman in our neighborhood, distinguished not more for his wealth than his high sense of justice, who, as is reported, upon being asked to subscribe for the Bunker Hill Monument, replied, "not till the Convent is rebuilt." So should have answered every individual in the city and the neighborhood. So we believe multitudes would have answered, had not time almost blotted out the memory of an event, which so many reasons make it painful to remember; which, like other misdeeds, we are so willing to forget. But the memory of that event must be kept alive, until the day of restitution shall come. We can hardly doubt, that were a movement once made, in a right quarter and in a right manner, the day of restitution might be to-day. And happy indeed, would it be for New England, and the influence of her character at home and abroad, for her present honor and her future fame, if the same day that witnessed the completion of the Monument on Bunker Hill, beheld the Convent rebuilt upon its ruins, and restored to its rightful possessors."

DR. BEECHER'S DREAM.

The importance of individual action, the value of the unit constituting large sums, is very fancifully and eloquently illustrated in the annexed dream, which at a meeting in Ohio, for the promotion of the cause of education, Dr. Beecher related:

He said he had a dream, which, like all dreams, did not wholly explain itself, and in which some of the natural objects had the power of speech. He was travelling near the sources of the Monongahela, and in passing over a rough country, at every short distance met a little stream, which he could step over; but all of them were going the same way. At last he asked one of them where he was going? 'Why,' replied the little rill, 'I am going to New Orleans. I heard the people there want a great canal, a thousand miles long, and fifteen hundred feet wide, and I am going to help make it.' And pray what can you do? 'I don't know what I can do; but I shall be there.' And so saying it hurried on.

He came to another, and asked the same question, and received the same answer. All were hurrying on to make the grand canal, on which the steamships of the West, with their heavy burdens, were to be transported. On the heads of the Allegheny, the Scioto, and the Mississippi, he found thousand more of little streams, hurried on by the same impulses, and which, while he yet spoke to them passed out of sight. None knew what he could do, but all were determined to do something. He passed on, till he came to the mighty Mississippi, and there he found the canal was made! The noble steamships rode proudly on its surface, and as its waters diminished, they were again replenished to the brim, by every mountain spring and every stream. Thus do the little rills make the steam, the stream the river, till the united waters of the whole pour on their way rejoicing to the glorious ocean. So is man to the mass, and the mass to the grand tide of human affairs. Each little mortal, weak and weary though he be, can do something in making up the mighty stream of human events as it rolls on to the ocean of eternity.

This is beautifully said, and is alike applicable to political action, as to the other concerns of human existence. No one individual knows in what or how far his exertions, influence, and vote, may modify or control great political results—but, if at the appointed time, each resolves to be 'there' where duty calls him, and weak and weary though he be, to do something towards making up the issue—his weight cannot be unimportant.

EARLY PIETY.

Piety is the most useful life; and can you too speedily begin to be a blessing to others? Religion will keep you from doing harm by the poison of bad principles, or the silent pestilence of an evil example. It will keep you as you pass along the path of life, from seducing others in the bye-paths of immorality and infidelity; from increasing the groans and multiplying the tears of humanity; from blasting the temporal interests and ruining the immortal souls of your fellow creatures. "My principles," said a dying infidel, "have poisoned my friend, my extravagance has beggared my wife, and my example has corrupted my boy." Horrible confession! Religion would have prevented all this. It leads none by its influence to the hospital, to the work-house, or to the jail, to the hulks, to the gibbet, or to that last general and eternal receptacle of lost souls—the bottomless pit; on the contrary, it tends to keep from all these. It is a source of instruction to the ignorant, of alms to the needy, of consolation to the wretched, of virtue to the immoral, of holiness to the wicked, and salvation to the lost. It blesses by the silent yet potent influence of example; by the efficacy of prayer; by the diffusion of property; by the active power of holy life; and the passive power of a happy death. Would you begin the world and pass through it, then, a blessing to your species, "Remember your Creator in the days of your youth."

Religion in youth will, if you should live to be old, accumulate upon you the comforts, the honors, and the respect of an aged disciple. Yours will be the hoary crown of righteousness, the old man's glory. Yours will be the calm summer evening of a long and holy day. The young will look up to you with veneration; the middle age for counsel, and all with affection. There is something both of awful and of amiable goodness in a disciple of Christ, that has passed in honor the probation of seventy or eighty years. Not only is he esteemed and valued in the church, but even the infidel is abashed before his august and God-like presence.

It is a powerful motive to early piety, that it would gladden the hearts of your parents by putting an end to the most distressing solitude concerning you, answering their most fervent prayers, gratifying their most fervent wishes, rewarding their most anxious labors, and awakening their most exalted hopes. O, gladden the soul of your father, and cause your mother's heart to sing for joy.

Multitudes have regretted that they were not pious in youth, none have regretted that they were. From minds of deep and complicated cares, sorrows, sins, and reproaches on earth; and from the midst of still deeper and more complicated torment in hell, many have exclaimed with a horrid emphasis of wo, "would to God I had remembered my Creator in the days of my youth." On the other hand, how many, during the trials of their pilgrimage below, upon the bed of death, and surrounded by

the excellent glory in heaven, have said, in a rapture of gratitude, "Adored be that grace which led my youthful feet into the paths of piety."

Religion commenced in youth, and sustained through a long life in unvarying consistency, will be followed and crowned with future honors in the heavenly world. There are different degrees of glory in heaven, the nature of the cases proves it, and the word of God confirms it; and the fact is presented in Scripture as an incentive to diligence, a stimulus to exertion, Salvation. I know, is all of grace; and justification before God, is by faith without works; no man will have the smallest ground for boasting that he has deserved or obtained heaven by his own doings; one universal shout of "Grace, Grace," will burst from the lips of redeemed millions as they turn their eyes to the Lamb who has bought them with his blood—but still there will be degrees of glory. Look up by faith into the heavenly kingdom, as it is revealed in the Book of God; see the many thrones that are set, and the many crowns that are prepared for the people of God; ask the question, whose are the highest seats, and the richest diadems? and the oracle declares, "Those who live longest, and do most for the glory of God in Christ Jesus our Lord."

WHEREFORE, REMEMBER YOUR CREATOR IN THE DAYS OF YOUR YOUTH.

THE DYING HOUR.

The annexed reflections are appropriate to the close of the year. Read them and endeavor to govern yourself accordingly.

If the experience of the dying hour could be faithfully written, the thoughts that then fill the brains like the last inhabitants of a crumbling temple, and the feelings that then occupy the chilled heart, be revealed to the eye of sense, what a view would be displayed! The period of dissolution brings with it emotions of a peculiar character. There are at that time operations through which the soul never before passed. Nothing appears in its old aspect. Like a splendid hall which has been hung in new drapery, each object wears a different dress. Opinions, that the strongest force of argument could not repel to withdraw from the mind, then hastily depart; prejudices that rooted themselves more and more deeply at every attack, then bend before the blast; cherished feelings, that the bosom had ever clung to, then are hated, and desires that had ever found a home beside affection's altar, then are banished. What fearful change is this, that then befalleth the spirit? Are the faculties then so weakened as to prevent it from thinking and feeling aright? No; it now sees things as they are. Falsehood has ceased; to obscure its vision. Truth long deprived of her authority, long forced to crouch like a slave, obtains her rightful station, and shows that the pretended nature of the world is very unlike its real character. O what an hour is this! When the soul is aroused to the true relations of objects—when mistakes are seen, but alas too late for correction—when eternity's importance and awe enter into the decisions, wishes, and feelings of the mind!

The hour of death! In this space the past is reviewed. How treacherous memory may have been on a thousand occasions, she now acquits herself with fidelity. Omits she now to unroll the record, which her hand had so often clasped? Is she like the trumpet that bloweth an "uncertain sound"? Life's history her tongue now repeats—scenes forgotten, are recalled, and buried events are brought up before the eye. Over the long path which we have made, she leads us; here she stoops to meditate on some dark deed; there she shows another way into which passion hurried us. Have we injured friends? Have the true and fond bosoms on which we rested been pierced by the darts of unkindness. Memory presents it! Have we performed actions of generosity? Have the desolation of the widow been cheered and the loneliness of the orphan been relieved by us? Has the path of one individual lost a thorn by our instrumentality, or the wreath of love had one rose added by our hands? Delighted with the occurrence, memory repeats it in strains of exultation. Crowded into this narrow period, the moments resemble the waves that now dance in the sunlight to the music of the breeze, and now flow on in solemn silence beneath the shade of overhanging boughs. But does the past alone employ the fugitive hour? That hour, imagination also makes her own. Whatever may have hindered its operation is now removed. Loftier and freer than ever soars its wing. Over the highest summit it easily rises, borrowing life from death itself.

The dying hour! It is then that time and we are parted. Though he may have led us over a diversified way, we then forsake him. He continues to travel on his course, but we are ushered into a new condition. Cares cease to distress. The last fear falls from the eye, the last sigh escapes from the bosom. Darkness gathers upon the earth, relieved only by that pure light which proceeding from heaven hath power to gild the closing scene. Mortality, shrink not from this hour. Pursue virtue—let religion be thy study. O man, and whenever and wherever this event occur, it shall find thee happily prepared. Whether death meet thee at the door when midnight reigneth, or mid-day pour its tide of glory on the world—whether it meet thee amid the consolations of home, or the privations of a stranger's country—whether it meet thee on the uprisings billow or in the fruitful plain, its stern brow shall bear a soft and holy expression, and its angry voice shall speak no tone but that of peace and love.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

FITS.

The following pithy remarks of old Humphrey, on fits, are worth a whole column of editorial words.

Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and as I shall charge you nothing for them, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself, and I dare say that you are also: now then for my prescriptions.

For a fit of passion, walk out into the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds, without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of idleness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.

For a fit of extravagance and folly, go to the work house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmate of a jail, and you will be convinced.

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of ambition, go into the church yard, and read the grave stones. They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and your sister.

For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden, and afflicted, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all fits of doubt, perplexity and fear, whether they respect the body or the mind; whether they are a load to his shoulders, the head, or the heart, the following is a radical cure, which may be relied on, for I had it from the great Physician—Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REJOINDER TO 'T. A.'

It is most astonishing, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent 'T. A.' who figured in your last paper, by reflecting so much light under the head of "Head-Quarters Reviewed," should have been so egregiously mistaken. If your disabilities had not received a damper, you must have laughed that your plain, obscure, unlettered, hard-working, hard-handed correspondent should have been mistaken for a feminine, soft-handed, dough-faced, silk stockinged, "bandy-legged popinjay," looking down with scorn and contempt on the working classes. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the "plaintive lamentation," your correspondent throws no light nor quotes any of its language except the expression, "poetical effusions of cobbler and tinkers." By this expression he considers I have committed a great offence, and makes it his hobby-horse to display his ingenuity and to excite prejudice against the whig party. Now, he should have considered, that in the lamentation, I was endeavoring to personate Blair, lamenting the disastrous downfall of his party; and he should have recollected that the editor of the Globe, when wishing to stigmatize certain men, asked, "what could be expected of cobbler and tinkers"; and it is well understood that your paper has been made the vehicle for the poetical effusions of a person by the occupation of a cobbler in defence of the administration. Now, considering these circumstances and coincidences, is it not reasonable that I should so far as practicable adopt the language of the editor of the Globe without fear of being repudiated as sneering at men on account of the occupation they pursue. Where then is the "lurking sneer" to be found—in the "plaintive lamentation," or in the columns of the Globe or the distempered imagination of your correspondent. Now, Mr. T. A. the whig party is not limited to a few bandy-legged popinjays but it embraces a large majority of the people of this country, comprising within its ranks men of all classes, professions and occupations, having one common interest at stake to build up and support a government most conducive to the interest of the mass of the people and the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and they know as much of the "process by which the real resources of a people are developed" as you or your party. Your little story concerning little Vic, notwithstanding. Your communication was artfully designed to foster the long prevailing prejudices which have already given way before the genial and all-powerful rays of truth, for none but fools will believe, even if we should admit that the whigs are, politically speaking, the lineal descendants of the old tory and federal parties, that they could so long have preserved their identity through all the vicissitudes this country has since undergone, and inherited the peculiar characteristics of those parties through all the political changes and amalgamations which all parties have experienced.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

FRIEND GREEN—Whilst my views would be congenial with yours upon the demoralizing influence of such party factions as have been in agitation the preceding year, and would recommend them to the attention of your readers, I would also advance a few ideas (hoping that you will not deem me intrusive) upon your amendment of the constitution rendering the President ineligible to a second term of office.

Although Washington was not in favor of a re-election and regretted that the Constitution did not specify particularly the length of time

a chief magistrate should serve, yet he never recommended the amendment of this instrument; and this also was the case with a number of his successors—they were aware that altering it, for this purpose, would pave the way for the amendment of numerous other clauses, that might not exactly coincide with the views of the people; this fact must appear evident to every one, and like the ship Constitution, would still retain its name, when scarcely a vestige of the old craft would be remaining.

One term of election is certainly preferable; and in order to achieve this great object, the man who is to stand as a candidate for the highest office in the people's gift, should pledge himself to serve but one term (if elected) and in connection with this not to let the people know upon whom his mantle falls—then and not till then shall we have a President of the nation and not of the party. The preservation of the liberty of this country, which is the cradle of our infancy, and the consecrated tomb of our ancestors, is all centred upon this single instrument, which constitutes our form of government, and by it we are to stand or fall.

Let the Constitution, which was considered by our forefathers as replete with all the forms necessary for a republican dynasty, remain sacrosanct to the touch—and if any new forms are to be introduced, let it be done without an amendment of this instrument. FRANKLIN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

IS A HINT SUFFICIENT.

MR. EDITOR—It is to be hoped that a hint, through the columns of your paper, will be sufficient to prevent such as may be in the habit of attending divine service, and instead of listening to the word of instruction are reading novels, newspapers, etc., to desist from a practice so morally at variance with the purposes for which the Sabbath was instituted. That day should be revered—our minds should then be given to reflections. In this probationary state we should meditate upon eternity. Have those guilty of this practice sufficiently weighed the admonition—that "it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." Let houses dedicated to the services of God be held as consecrated places. A FRIEND TO YOUTH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Dec. 24, 1840.

We are in the midst of winter; the mercurial globules of the thermometer are rapidly sinking to zero. Earth is overspread with the unadorned snows of heaven—houses, hills, trees, fields and all, are alike mantled with this cold element; and although a grand and sublime, it is a melancholy spectacle, reminding us that all nature sleeps in temporary death by the deadly wand of winter. Vegetable life is paralyzed, the pulse even of animal vitality moves more sluggishly than it is wont to do at other times. The moral world itself is affected. The good qualities of the human heart in action partake of the general apathy; the mind is less cheerful, and we are less alive to the relief of human misery that every where circumscribes us. Those heaven born qualities, benevolence and charity, that more or less dwell in all men, have less influence over us now than in warm weather. It is too true that many of the avenues to man's heart are congealed by the effects of a New England winter. The catalogue of crime is greater by far in the winter than summer. I wish it were otherwise. I wish the hand of charity was as freely extended for the relief of poverty as it is when the glorious luminary of light and heat reaches such diurnal meridian as to vivify and warm and cheer all animated nature. There is now much suffering in this city from cold and hunger; there is doubtless some in every neighborhood of our country towns. Our leisure moments could not be better employed, than to seek out such abodes of tears and privation, and administer to them according to our ability. Depend upon it, the inward peace and happiness arising from such acts would amply reward us.

The city has been visited by several fires during the past week. In two houses that were nearly consumed there were some ten or fifteen families, all of whom were driven into the street. Several persons were severely injured by the burning of an old house at the North End.

Business continues good for winter. Public and private sales for a few days past have been extensive. By an examination of the latest price currents, it will appear that English and domestic goods are about the same in price as last week. There is a fair demand for all kinds of provisions, but the prices are poorly supported and have a tendency to decline. In consequence of the difficulties between England and China, the article of tea advanced last week two to three cents on the pound. Two thousand packages of teas for the retail trade were sold last week at seventy-five cents for souchong and eighty-eight for young hyson per pound. Immense fortunes have been made by American merchants on this article during the present year. Salem alone has realized over two millions dollars clear profits.

The royal steamer Acadia arrived here from England on Monday last, seventeen days passage. She brings news twenty days later than before from Europe. Much of the intelligence is important. The Queen of England has a little "Adelaide Victoria Louisa" born on the 21st of November, and at the latest accounts all England was rejoicing at this great event.

The war of the East proves disastrous to Mehmet Ali, and glorious to British genius and British valor. St. Jean D'Acre, one of the strong holds of the Mahometans, has been captured by the English, two thousand killed and three thousand of these poor creatures made prisoners. Acre was the grand depot and arsenal of Mehmet Ali. The English have also captured over two million dollars in specie besides over three hundred pieces of field artill-

lery. England may now be said to be at war with Syria, Egypt, China and India, and she has about as much as she can attend to without troubling her head with the Eastern boundary question.

Up to the time I am now writing, Mrs. Kinney's trial is in progress. The excitement here is very great, and the court room crowded to suffocation. I am sorry to say the testimony against her is very strong, but as the evidence is circumstantial she may be acquitted.

The doings of Congress from day to day as appear by the journals are interesting and business-like. During the present short session there will probably be passed a uniform Bankrupt law; some alterations may be made in the Independent Treasury system; a law making the choice of electors for President and Vice President to take place throughout the United States on one and the same day. A proposed amendment of the federal constitution will doubtless be offered to the people, reducing the office of President of the United States to one term only of four years. It is presumed that no essential alteration in the tariff will be made until 1842.

In respect to the formation of the new cabinet on the 4th of March next. It is now generally believed that Mr. Webster has been offered by General Harrison and has accepted the post of Secretary of State. Mr. Rives will also go into the cabinet. But Henry Clay, if we may credit the letters of the "Spy at Washington," very high whig authority, declines taking any office under the next administration for reasons best known to himself. He doubtless has an eye of succession to old Tip. x.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15. In the Senate, the resolution of Mr. Clay of Kentucky, declaring that the Sub Treasury act ought to be repealed, came up in order—and Mr. Clay, in introducing the resolution, made some animated and eloquent remarks, in which he contended that the overwhelming voice of the people and the States, at the last election, was given against the Sub Treasury, and amounted to a virtual instruction for its repeal.

He was replied to by Mr. Wright of New York, who hoped that the vote would be postponed till the Senate was full. He denied that the people had decided against the Sub Treasury at the late election. The election if it proved any thing, proved that our proud edifices ought to be torn down, and log cabins substituted for them—that the portraits which surrounded these walls ought to give place to con skins, cat skins, etc.

Mr. Clay, in his rejoinder, contended that the principles of the successful party were well known to the gentleman, and to the country. They were well known to be utterly opposed to the Sub Treasury—in favor of some mode of regulating the currency, so as to make it sound, safe, stable, and uniform—in favor of retrenchment and economy—opposed to the corrupt extravagance of the present and late administrations—against the flagrant abuses of executive power—hostile to the present system of a floating, concealed, mystified debt.

Mr. Calhoun had hoped that this would be a business session—and that the party would have waited quietly, and suffered General Harrison to come in and develop his line of policy. This matter, he had trusted, would not be brought up till some eight or nine months after the new President should come into power. He denied that the Sub Treasury was the issue at the late election. There were a thousand other issues. There might be—he feared there was a majority against the Sub Treasury, but he was sure that there was a large majority opposed to going back to the miserable, rickety, abandoned system of pet banks. The only alternative to the Sub Treasury was a National Bank. He denied that the people were in favor of a National Bank. When that question should come up he would battle against it with all the energies that God and nature had given him.

Some remarks were also made by Messrs. Anderson and Hubbard—after which Mr. Allen submitted a series of resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions offered by Mr. Clay.

In the House, Mr. Hurd introduced his bill for the repeal of the naturalization laws and to enact one of a more simple character, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Many reports were received and notices given of bills to be introduced.

Rev. Mr. Braxton of Va., was chosen Chaplain.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would on some subsequent day introduce a bill fixing upon a particular day for choosing electors for President and Vice President throughout the several States of the Union, and also upon a day for holding elections for members of the House of Representatives.

A resolution, submitted by Mr. Adams, was adopted, requesting the President to cause to be communicated to this House information respecting the political relations between the United States and the empire of China.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16. In the Senate, Mr. Wright's motion to refer to the Committee on Finance that part of the President's Message relating to the Finance came up for consideration, when Mr. Webster commenced a short speech on the public finances. Mr. Wright felt it his duty to reply to Mr. Webster, but wished time to procure the necessary documents. He asked a postponement.

Mr. Tallmadge asked and obtained leave to introduce the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States in relation to the Presidential term:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses deeming it necessary.) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the

several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which article, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

'The President of the United States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter.'

In the House, a resolution was offered by Mr. Tillinghast of Rhode Island, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for specific information respecting the manner in which the Sub Treasury act had been enforced, next came up, and a political debate arose which lasted till an adjournment; Messrs. Vanderpool of N. Y., Tillinghast of R. I., Morgan of N. Y., and Duncan of Ohio, were the speakers.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17. In the Senate, Mr. Merrick of Maryland, from the District Committee, reported a bill to recharter the Banks of the District of Columbia. [They are now all dead, through the refusal of Congress at the last session to renew their charters.]

The question of reference on the financial portion of the President's Message was at length reached, and Mr. Wright of N. Y., spoke in reply to Mr. Webster's remarks on the preceding day. Mr. Webster briefly rejoined; and the reference to the Committee on Finance was then agreed to.

In the House, a number of petitions were received and referred.

Mr. Hunt of N. Y., submitted a Joint Resolution identical with that laid before the Senate by Mr. Tallmadge, looking to a constitutional amendment which shall restrict the service of a President to a single term of four years.

Mr. Randolph of N. J., moved that the Clerk of the House pay to the five 'Broad Seal' Members of the House from New Jersey, the compensation to which they would have been entitled had they been admitted to their seats, which, after some debate was carried.

Mr. Cooper of Ga., asked leave to introduce a bill abolishing the salaries paid to Chaplains of Congress. For granting leave 21; against it, 140.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18. The Senate, did not sit.

In the House, Mr. Evans of Maine, had leave to present a memorial of citizens of Portland and vicinity, in relation to the colonial trade with Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House adjourned to Monday, to afford an opportunity to repair and replace the seats which were demolished by the fall of the chandelier. This is not the first time that a chandelier has fallen in this same House. A similar accident happened about twenty years ago.

MONDAY, Dec. 21. In the Senate, Mr. Wright of N. Y., presented a petition, numerous signed by citizens of New York, in favor of a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clay of Ala., chairman on the committee on the Public Lands, reported Mr. Benton's bill entitled 'an act to establish a permanent preemption system, and to enable the settlers upon the public lands to erect a log cabin thereon.'

Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina, gave notice, that he should ask leave to bring in a bill to cede the Public Lands to the States in which the land lies.

Mr. King of Ala., asked that the Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases should be taken up. Without opposition it was ordered to be engrossed in the following form:

'Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled 'An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases,' approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine for debt, on process issued out of any court of the United States, in all cases whatever where, by the laws of any State, imprisonment for debt has been, or shall hereafter be abolished.'

In the House, very little of importance was done. The day was occupied principally in a debate on a resolution submitted by Mr. Botts, in relation to the payment of witnesses in the case of contested election between Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1840.

RABIDNESS. Seldom has a conservator of the public morals, for such we conceive editors to be, given vent to his passions, in so base and malignant a manner, as the conductor of the Nantucket Islander manifests in the annexed foul invective against the man "whom the people delight to honor"—Gen. Harrison. Several coteries have spoken in very high terms of this paper, but if this extract is a specimen of its editorial talents, we think they lack judgment. Such scurrility should meet with its well merited rebuke from every good citizen, and should be publicly reprobated by every editor who has not bowed the knee and bartered his mind to the unhallowed purposes of "the party."

'It will be a source of the most exquisite gratification to have it in our power to write Gen. Harrison's Presidential history in one emphatic sentence, viz: that he obtained power like a knave, used it like a fool, and died like a dog.'

NEW CENSUS OF THIS STATE. The population of the "Old Bay State," according to the United States census taken the past year, will be learnt from the annexed tabular statement:

Suffolk,	95,960	Norfolk,	53,040
Essex,	95,812	Plymouth,	47,386
Middlesex,	106,625	Bristol,	60,177
Worcester,	95,297	Barnstable,	32,540
Hampshire,	30,886	Dukes,	3,958
Franklin,	28,829	Nantucket,	9,051
Hampden,	37,357		
Berkshire,	41,754	Total,	737,786

"Go It." We have been informed that a friend "down east" is exerting himself to procure our appointment as minister to the Republic of Hayti. We can in imagination behold the "nullifiers" moving with greater velocity than a rail-road car is propelled.

THE SINGER. A neat monthly publication, by this name, devoted to the general cultivation of Music and adapted to the use of schools and private institutions, has been started in Boston by Mr. Asa Fitz. In the volume, there will be fifty pages of Music appropriate for the work, together with the judicious reading matter, renders this periodical a very cheap publication; the subscription price being only twenty-five cents per annum. As a work for Sabbath Schools, we should think it would be found to be very valuable, and trust that it will receive that attention which its merits certainly claim for it.

CAPITAL TOASTS. The following sentiments were given at a celebration lately in Massachusetts:

Ploughshares—The only shares that pay a sure dividend.

Woman—She spoils us with an apple, but atoned for the wrong by forming a pair.

The Liberty Tree—We should be careful, while we pluck the fruit, not to break the branches.

The annexed toast was given at a Tippecanoe celebration, at Westfield, New Jersey.

Matin Van Buren—Conquered by a 'coward'; outrun by a 'man in an iron cage,' vanquished by a 'petticoat General,' and soundly beaten by an 'old Granny.'

WHIPPED TO DEATH. A colored girl who had lived in the family of a free colored man at Washington, (D. C.) having died rather suddenly, an inquest was held, and an examination of the body made, when after deliberation the jury found a verdict that the girl came to her death in consequence of severe whippings inflicted by the wife, who was accordingly committed to jail for the offence.

HEAVY FALL. The large and beautiful chandelier which was manufactured in Boston, and which was last fall suspended in the Representatives' Hall, at the Capitol, in Washington, lately fell down and was smashed to pieces. Fortunately, owing to the earliness of the hour, no one was within reach, so as to be injured by it. Had it fallen an hour or two later it might have caused the death or wounding of many members.

This chandelier weighed over seven thousand pounds and cost nearly five thousand dollars. It was thirteen feet in diameter, contained seventy-eight arched burners, and is said to have been ornamented with over twenty-six hundred cut-glass lustres, and three thousand and cut glass spangles.

TO READERS. For foreign intelligence, the reader is referred to the letter of our Boston correspondent. "Head Quarters Opposite" and "Abijah" have been received.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Gen. Harrison has resigned his office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio.

The Senate of Georgia have, by a vote of forty-three to thirty-four, passed a series of resolutions denying the right of Congress, under the constitution, to charter a bank, or to impose a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures.

Of the fifteen monarchs who were upon the throne in Europe in 1788, five were deposed, two died of insanity, two poisoned, one murdered, one assassinated, one driven from his country, one died of sudden visitation, and only one of natural death.

It is said that Daniel O'Connell has signed the total pledge. Father Mathew's list now numbers more than three millions of names, and additions are continually making. The Irish, but lately proverbial for intemperance, bid fair to become the most temperate people on the globe.

The Hon. John P. Richardson has been elected Governor of South Carolina, and William K. Clowney, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.

The Cleveland Herald says that the grand Canal Reservoir in Mercer county, Ohio, contains thirteen thousand acres of land, the water is four feet to twenty seven feet deep. It is said to be the largest artificial lake in the world.

The number of printing offices in Philadelphia is two hundred and eleven; of daily newspapers, eight; of weekly newspapers fifteen; of semi and tri-weekly six; of periodicals twenty-three; of men employed three hundred and forty-three, and capital invested two hundred and twelve thousand one hundred dollars.

A man committed suicide recently at New Orleans, by piercing his body with more than twenty dagger wounds, and finding them all ineffectual to take away his life, he cut his throat from ear to ear, with an old penknife.

There is a paper published at Marietta, Penn., called the "Ant."

When ever you see a young lady tightly laced, it is a sure sign that she wishes to impose upon herself and the public, by showing what she has not got by nature—a small waist.

When you have resolved to cut a man's acquaintance, either in trade or friendship, tell him yourself, frankly and plainly, your reasons for so doing; it is degrading to a man's character, when his actions prove that he dare not face his fellow.

The New York Times states that a petition is in circulation in that city, addressed to Congress, to obtain a protective duty on foreign silk, both manufactured and unmanufactured, imported into the United States.

The Georgia Legislature have passed a resolution fixing the pay of its members at five dollars a day, and the same amount for every twenty miles travel in coming to or going from the seat of Government.

Six hundred dollars, the avails of a whig ball at St. Louis, have been appropriated to the purchase of two hundred cords of wood for the use of the poor during the winter.

An Upper Canada paper says, that within the last four years more than twelve thousand run away slaves have made their escape into Canada from the United States, and that schools have been maintained among them during that time by the American Abolitionists.

NOTICES.

The sixth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season will be delivered at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 30th,) at half past six o'clock, by Rev. William P. Lunt.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Which is the best method to raise the standard of Education in this town, to create an English High School or improve our District Schools? CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

Dwelling House

FOR sale, on reasonable terms, a two story Barn, and about one-half acre of land, situated on the near the Railway Meeting-house, of O. F. Rogers, Esq., in Quincy. The above valuable real estate great bargain. For further information, apply to DUGGAN or WILLIAM QUINCY, Dec. 26.

Writing.

G. H. DOW, Professor of Penmanship, respectfully informs the public that he will receive pupils for instruction in the useful accomplishment, at Mr. C. Room, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 26th, and on MONDAY Dec. 28th.

Terms, for fifteen lessons, at Gentlemen, \$2—Ladies, \$1. Mr. Dow being desirous to deal justly; anxious also to convince the pupils in his system, would be returned to such as shall be dissatisfied at the close of their lessons.

Quincy, Dec. 26.

Annual Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given, that the for the choice of Officers of the Braintree Institution for Savings, will be held, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. T. R. HANCOCK, Secy.

New Year's Presents

FOR sale, at the QUINCY BOOK Store, a variety of Books and other articles, among which are Annuals, Testaments, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, Wallers, Silver Pencil Cases, Work Books, Toys, etc., etc.

Five Dollars Reward

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Capital Letters belonging to large size. The above reward will be given to the person who will lead to the detection of the thief or thieves.

JOHN QUINCY, Dec. 26.

Benjamin Faxon's

NOTICE is hereby given, that Benjamin Faxon has been appointed Administrator of the estate of BENJAMIN F.

late of Quincy, in the County of Smith, deceased, and has accepted of all persons having demands upon the deceased are required to exhibit the same, and indebted thereto to make payment to LUCY FAXON, 3w

Quincy, Dec. 26.

Mary Bicknell's

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mary Bicknell has been appointed Executor and testament of MARY BICKNELL

late of Weymouth, in the County of deceased, and has accepted of all persons having demands upon the deceased are required to exhibit the same, and indebted thereto to make payment to LEMUEL HUMPHREY, 3w

Weymouth, Dec. 26.

Messenger's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given, that a duly issued by Hon. Sherman Proctor in and for the County of Norfolk, and requiring the subscriber to take possession, real and personal, of WASHINGTON ME

of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of the said said Merritt will be held at the house of the said Judge of Probate, said County, on SATURDAY, the 1st of December inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the said creditors are required to prove their debts and then to choose of an assignee or assignees of the said estate as may come before persons indebted to the said Merritt, of his effects, are forbidden to pay or to any person but the said assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid, of property by the said Merritt are by law. NOAH TORREY, 2w

Executor's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given, that the been duly appointed Executor of the estate of DANIEL LAN

late of Braintree, in the County of man, deceased, and has accepted of all persons having demands upon the deceased are required to exhibit the same, and indebted thereto to make payment to FISHER A. KINGSBURY, 3w

Weymouth, Dec. 19.

Provision Store

J. V. CLARK would hereby give notice, that he has opened a Provision Store, and that he has with every article usually kept in his store, which he will sell at fair prices.

He will also give personal attention to SAUSAGES, and therefore can be of prime quality. Strict attention to the orders of customers, and the patron he is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

Tooth Powder

Dwelling House to Sell.

FOR sale, on reasonable terms, a commodious two story Dwelling House, Barn, and about one-half of an acre of land, situated on the Plymouth Road, near the Railway Meeting-house, and opposite the residence of O. T. Rogers, Esq., in Milton.

The above valuable real estate will be sold at a great bargain.

For further information, apply to WILLIAM B. DUGGAN or WILLIAM NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Dec. 26. 2mcw

Writing.

G. H. DOW, Professor of Penmanship, would receive pupils for instruction in the above useful accomplishment, at Mr. Cummings' School Room, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 26th, and on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28th.

Terms, for fifteen lessons, stationary included, Gentlemen, \$2—Ladies, \$1.

Mr. Dow being desirous to deal liberally with his pupils, anxious also to convince them that there is no quackery in his system, would state that the tuition will be returned to such as shall express themselves dissatisfied at the close of their lessons.

Quincy, Dec. 26. 1w

Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting, for the choice of Officers for the Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings, will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Secretary.

Weymouth, Dec. 26. 2w

New Year's Presents.

FOR sale, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE, a variety of Books and other articles suitable for Presents, amongst which are Annals, Almanacs, Bibles, Testaments, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, Pocket Books, Wallets, Silver Pencil Cases, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Toys, etc.

Quincy, Dec. 26. 2w

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26. 1f

Benjamin Faxon's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of

BENJAMIN FAXON,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, blacksmith, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LUCY FAXON, Administratrix.

Quincy, Dec. 26. 3w

Mary Bicknell's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

MARY BICKNELL,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEWEL HUMPHEY, Executor.

Weymouth, Dec. 26. 3w*

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of

WASHINGTON MERRITT,

of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, blacksmith, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Merritt will be held at the dwelling house of the said Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Merritt, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Merritt, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid; and all transfers of property by the said Merritt are now forbidden by law.

NOAH TORREY, Messenger.

Weymouth, Dec. 19. 2w*

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

DANIEL LANE,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

FISHE A. KINGSBURY, Executor.

Weymouth, Dec. 19. 3w

Provision Store.

J. V. CLARK would hereby give notice that he has taken the room under the store of E. Packard & Co., for a Provision Store, and that he will be supplied with every article usually kept in his line of business, which he will sell at fair prices.

He will also give personal attention to the making of SAUSAGES, and therefore can warrant them to be of prime quality. Strict attention will be given to the orders of customers, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 1f

Tooth Powders.

POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.

Also—POTTER'S Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 1f

Hingham and Quincy

Bridge & Turnpike Corporation.

THE Proprietors of this Corporation are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the fourth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such other business as may then come before them.

By order of the Directors,

LEWEL BRACKETT, Clerk.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 3w*

Account Books.

AN assortment of Account Books, of good quality and at fair prices, for sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 1w

NOTICES.

The sixth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season will be delivered at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 30th,) at half past six o'clock, by Rev. William P. Lunt.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Which is the best method to raise the standard of Education in this town, to create an English High School or improve our District Schools?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed to settle the Notes and Accounts of the late firm of

CURTIS, WHITE & Co.,

would inform all those who are indebted to the same, that if their demands are not settled on or before the first of January next they will be left for collection.

EBENEZER BENT.

Quincy, Dec. 12. 3w

Dissolution.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that the firm of HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB, expired on the 11th inst., Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., having retired. George Newcomb is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR. GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 31. 1f

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of deception, and its own merit without the means of deception, and its own merit without the means of deception.

It is a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

It is a LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place, Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Samaritan labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LUCAS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 24 doors from Hanover Street, opposite South Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mr. G. graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Apples for Sale.

OF eight different kinds, by the barrel, bushel or peck. Apply to Bacon & Baird, (Neposet Village) Dorchester; George Spear, Sea Street, or to SAMUEL COPELAND.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 1f

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has received his Fall and Winter stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of superior quality, consisting in part of the following articles:—Ladies French Kid Walking Shoes, high and low laced; Ladies Fine Kid Walking Shoes; Ladies Leather Walking Shoes; Ladies French Morocco and Ladies French Kid Slippers. Ladies figured and plain Rubbers, etc.

Gentlemen's Dancing Partners: Calf, Kip and Cowhide Boots, Boots and Shoes for Boys and children's Boots and Shoes, etc., at fair prices.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 3m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous person or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offers the above reward to any person who will give information so that the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS, } Parish

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, } Committee.

JAMES NEWCOMB, }

Quincy, July 11. 1f

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 3. 1f

Woolen Yarn.

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of prime quality, for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

School Books.

TRADERS, Teachers, and others supplying themselves with School Books, may find a complete assortment and be furnished on the most favorable terms at the Quincy Bookstore.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Nov. 7. 2m

Muslins.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a fresh lot of Muslins for dresses.

Also—A good assortment of low priced CALICOES.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 1f

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to his former stand, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally.

Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING; and all orders will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS O. SILVESTER.

Quincy, Dec. 12. 1f

Dr. S. O. Richardson's

Pectoral Balsam of Spikenard, Blood Root, Wild Cherry and Comfrey.

THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. Around each bottle is a treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, etc. should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam, possessing the restorative and balsamic virtues of many roots and rare plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained at the Doctor's Office.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

A COUGH IS NO TRIFLING MATTER, and in all affections of the lungs it is important that a cure should be timely used. Let those afflicted attend to it. Do not put it off until consumption becomes seated. Dr. Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, which is daily performing such cures, may be relied on as the most effectual remedy now known.

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Dr. Richardson's Pectoral Balsam is daily effecting cures which astonish the most incredulous. Particular attention should be paid to the above complaints by those afflicted, for now is the season of the greatest fatality, and hundreds every week fall a prey to these distressing complaints.

OFFICE 15 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

Also, for sale by all the Agents throughout the New England States who sell his celebrated Cherry Wine Bitters. For sale in Quincy by

JOHN BRIESLER.

Just received a fresh supply of his Bitters.

Quincy, Dec. 12. 3m

Br. Fletcher's Improved Truss.

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but whose labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured, that by wearing Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.

LUTHER ANGER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller.*

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

AGENTS. Royal Whiting, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Olin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester); and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12. 1y

The Boston Almanac for 1841.

By S. N. Dickinson.

WILL be ready for purchasers about the 20th of December. Orders first received will meet with the first attention. This number is an improvement upon all preceding numbers. It contains

A DIRECTORY

of ALL THE

Business People and Firms in the City.

Alphabetically arranged under each business description. This Directory will be of great importance to all who are in any way connected with the business interests of Boston, as it will be a complete guide to the Warehousemen, Stores, Shops and Offices of the citizens. The Calendar pages have been greatly improved, and contain five or six additional columns of important calculations. The Almanac will contain a corrected Map of the City, a list of all the Streets, Banks, Insurance Offices, Societies, Biographies of Eminent Men, Government and United States, Census of Massachusetts, Courts, etc., Public Institutions, Stages, Packets, etc., and a very interesting account of the City of Lowell, written by one of her citizens.

The work will be printed on fine paper, with entire new type, and handsomely bound in cloth. Price 25 cents per copy. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Orders will meet with prompt attention directed to

THOMAS GROOM.

Boston, Nov. 28. 4w

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.

Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Winter Apples.

A FEW Barrels of good winter apples, viz.:—Baldwin, Russets and Greening, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM.

Quincy, Oct. 31. 1f

Particular Notice.

PERSONS who have borrowed, or taken without leave, Books, Pamphlets, Documents, etc., from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, will greatly oblige by immediately returning them.

Quincy, Oct. 3. 3w

Flannels.

5-4, 4-4 and 7-8 fine White Flannel; twilled and plain Red Flannel; Figured Red and Orange Salisbury Flannel for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Horse Blankets!!

AN Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received, of assorted qualities and colors, for sale cheap by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 28. 1f

Selling off at Cost.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., wishing to close their stock of CARPETS, will sell them at cost. Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to purchase at cost are invited to call and examine.

Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS several Gardens have been entered in this town, on the 2d and 3d inst., and robbed, the President and Directors of the Association for the detection of garden thieves, etc., hereby offer the above reward for the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.

GEORGE W. BEALE, President.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Eastern Wood.

FROM two to four hundred cords of prime Eastern Wood for sale at Quincy Point, at as low price per cord, when the quality and measure are considered, as can be bought at any other place in town.

Inquire at the Toll House of James Lovell or to

ALBERT HERSEY

Quincy, Aug. 29. 1f

Boston Almanac for 1841.

WILL be published and for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE, on 2

POETRY.

PRAYER.

Art thou afflicted?—tempest-toss'd?—
A parent, childless left?
A weary wanderer on the earth,
Joyless, and sore bereft?
Look upward—lift thy soul to God,
Nor sinfully despair:
Christ wipes all tears from every eye;
Betake thyself to prayer.

Art thou an orphan? Is contentment
And poverty thy lot?
Plead thou with Him—who freely gives
To all, upbraiding not.
These are the condescending names
Our God implores to bear,
"The Father of the fatherless,"
"The God who heareth prayer."

Art thou a widow, left alone,
Life's desert paths to plod?
Bereaved one, give thy heart to Him,
Who is "the widow's God."
Fly to his footstool, and pour forth
Thy tale of sorrow there:
"Full of compassion," pitiful
Is he "that heareth prayer."

He bindeth up the broken heart—
He raiseth those that fall—
He opens wide his bounteous hand,
And ethers and blesses all.
With prayer approach his throne "in whom
We live, and move, and are";
In highest heaven supreme He reigns—
The God who heareth prayer.

In brokenness of heart, if thou
Dost thy transgressions mourn;
Laboring beneath the sense of guilt,
Too grievous to be borne;
With prayer draw nigh the cross of Him
Who all our sorrows bare;
Christ hath redeem'd us unto God—
O give thyself to prayer.

Believer, look beyond the grave—
Thy heritage is there;
A crown of life to be obtained
Through Christ, by faith and prayer.
Thou hast deep need of watchfulness,
Beset by many a snare,
Strong lusts within, and foes without;
Oh cease not thou from prayer!

"The prayer of faith availeth much";
Prayer is the Christian's breath,
It brings and keeps him nigh to God;
It soothes the bed of death.
Prayer makes him search his heart, unveils
The deep pollution there—
And brings his secret sins to light;
Yet saith cease not from prayer.

To prayer!—to prayer!—Life's restless tide
Is ebbing fast away!
To prayer!—to prayer!—Time hastens on
The awful judgment day!
With prayer approach the God in whom
Ye live, and move, and are;
In highest heaven, supreme He reigns,
The God who heareth prayer!

WOMAN.

It is not hers to guide the storm of war,
To rule the State, or thunder at the bar;
To sit with men in legislative hall,
To govern realms, or mark their rise and fall.
These things are not for her—'tis woman's care
Alone to rear the shoots that flourish there,
To wipe the starting tear from childhood's eye,
To soothe his little woes, his wants supply;
To guard his morals with unceasing care,
And bend for him the suppliant knee in prayer,
Then give him, in his full and perfect worth,
To serve the land that smiled upon his birth.

ANECDOTES.

APPEARANCE. "How did you think I appeared at the party last evening?"
"Oh, finely, as usual."
"Do you really think so?"
"Certainly, I do."
"Do you think I appear as well at a party as at a ball?"
"Yes, though I have never taken particular notice."
"Now, really, tell me—honestly—will you?"
"To be sure, I'll tell you honestly, if I tell you at all."
"Well now—I am anxious to know—when do you think I appear the best?"
"When you are extending your own business, madam."
—Spirit of the Age.

A WISE WELL ANSWERED. The wife of Dryden, one morning, having come into his study at an unreasonable time, when he was intently employed in some composition, and finding that her husband did not attend to her, exclaimed, "Mr. Dryden, you are always pouring over these dusty books; I wish I was a book, for then I should have more of your company."
"Well, my dear," replied the poet, "when you do become a book, pray let it be an almanac; for then at the end of the year I shall lay you quietly on the shelf and be able to pursue my studies without interruption."

IN TIME OF NEED. There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin, "Nothing is cheap which you do not want." Yet how perfectly insane many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast-off doorknob?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is a splendid plan to lay up things against a time of need; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the doorknob."

EXTREME AVARICE. A person talking of an acquaintance of his, who was so avaricious as even to lament the prospect of his funeral expenses, though a short time before he had been censuring one of his own relations for his parsimonious disposition. "Now is it not strange," continued he, "that this man would not take the beam out of his own eye, before he attempted the mote in other people's?" "Why, I dare say he would, if he was sure of selling the timber."

A HOME TRUST. "I don't know where that boy got his temper; he did not take it from me." "Why, no, my dear, I don't perceive that you have lost any of the affectionate reply of the spouse."

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approval of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise, and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, who, without knowing, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

This medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Disordered and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver. Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has a cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 198, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 36, total 1535. The number of Coughs and Croup cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Belay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind, or sudden diarrhea, with all its train of as to produce habitual costiveness, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared upon the plan of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Vomica, Asthma and Consumption, Scour, Ulcers, Incurable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and Bile, Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

The LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAC SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as TACKERS, Burlaps, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hose, Slippers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Laces (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Veils, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de Laines; Lace, Cambric and Thread Edgings and Insertings, etc., at prices which will correspond with the most dismal idea of "hard times."

People who are in want of Unbleached Sheetings, 4 1/2 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the article here.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Merinoes.

SUPERFINE French Thibet Merinoes of the best quality and fashionable colors.

Also—Low priced French and English Merinoes, for sale cheap by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellites and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It contains embraces every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from able penmen, on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce and the staple products of the country, and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 15 Washington street, where he will be happy to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5. JOHN HAYWARD.

New Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have this day received a few pieces Mouslin de Laines of superior quality and new and beautiful patterns, which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city.

Also—Pic Nic GLOVES, assorted colors.

Quincy, Aug. 22.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH, and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGAN. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, Spitting of Blood, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are shaking their wigs and throwing them to the "motes and beams," while the wigmakers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

To Consumptives.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes every part of the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasant and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MAR-

BLE, done in superior style.

Stocks of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

IF All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief when afflicted with Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Runder's; French do.; Salomon's Bull and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do.; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do.; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Tr